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HANDY-BOOK FOR VERIFYING DATES.

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HANDY-BOOK OF RULES AND
TABLES FOR VERIFYING
DATES WITH THE
CHRISTIAN
ERA;

*Giving an Account of the Chief Eras, and Systems
used by various Nations,
&c., &c.*

By John J. Bond,
Assistant Keeper in Her Majesty's Record Office.

FOURTH EDITION.

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Preface.

READERS who can assign correct dates to events, according to the different systems in use in various countries, by means of the accompanying work, will be the best judges of the value of the aid afforded them. It has been truly said, that historical facts are nothing more than detached fragments, unless the series of time, according to its proper periods, the interval of occurrences, and the train and coincidences of events, be drawn together into one body, to make, what has been aptly termed, the "*thread of history*:" the mere knowledge of the fact, that an event occurred, being of little worth *per se*, unless the true place in the history of the world of the event in question be known also.

The Year of the Christian Era, now used, is of the same form as the Julian year which C. Julius Cæsar introduced in the year of Rome 708, when the Julian year began on the 1st of January, and ended on the 31st of December, 709 A.U.C.

Our Christian Era is, according to the reckoning of

Dionysius Exiguus, who, [A.D. 533], first introduced the system of writing the words *Anno Domini* with any year of the Christian era of the Incarnation. The point in time which Dionysius assigned to 1 *Anno Domini* was the year of Rome 754. The birth of our Lord took place in the 28th year of the reign of Augustus; and Dionysius, by reckoning from 727 A.U.C., the year in which the Emperor took the name of Augustus, made the 28th year fall to 754 A.U.C., four years short of the date observed by the early Christians, who, reckoning the years of the Emperor from the date of the battle of Actium [723 A.U.C.], to commemorate which, the Era of the Roman Emperors was founded, made the 28th year of Augustus fall to 750 A.U.C. for the birth of our Lord, or 1 *Anno Christi*. It is therefore necessary to bear in mind, that though the reckoning of Dionysius will not suit the statements in connection with the early history of the Christian faith, yet, if 1 *Anno Christi*, corresponding to 4, before 1 *Anno Domini*, be taken, the statements will accord with historical facts. [See pp. 23, 24.]

The Dionysian year is supposed to have commenced with the 25th of March; that being the date usually assigned to the "*Incarnation of the Word*," the name which the era bore. The first year of the *second* Dionysian Paschal Cycle of 532 years to which Golden Number II. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years belonged, was 533 A.D., when Easter-day would fall, according to that cycle, on the 27th of March, the *third* day of the 25th of March. The first year of the *first* Dionysian Paschal Cycle of 532 years, being 1 *Anno Domini*, with Golden Number II. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, *so imagined*.

By the following table of corresponding dates we can

see how 1 *Anno Domini** of our Christian Era, according to the reckoning of Dionysius, falls to the year of Rome 754, four years short in its commencement, of the 28th year of Augustus, 750 A.U.C. And we can also see that when the words *Anno Domini* were applicable to any year of the Christian Era of the Dionysian reckoning, the 46th year of the Julian Era, in the first instance was imagined to contain but seven days of 1 A.D. [25 Dec. to 31 Dec.] And when the year of the same era was reckoned from the 25th of March, the 46th year of the Julian Era was encroached upon by 1 A.D. And when in the year 1752, in England, the year of the Christian Era was reckoned from the 1st of January according to the Julian form of year, the remainder of the 46th year of the Julian Era was supposed to apply to 1 A.D., if we take a retrospective view of the reckonings. This explanation is necessary in consequence of the statement which frequently appears in this book, that 33 *Anno Christi* corresponds to 30 *Anno Domini*, which we must bear in mind is according to the system required for finding any Year-Letter to be used with the Calendar for determining the day of the week, or Golden Number for Easter-day, and that the years "A.D." of the Christian Era are thus *imagined* to have commenced always on the 1st of January according to the Julian form of year, for the sake of having a uniform year for the Year-Letter, &c.

* The letters "B.C." indicate the years prior to the Dionysian commencement of the Christian Era, and show that the date so designated is to be reckoned before the fixed point in time, 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. = Ol. 195. 1. = 4714 P. J. to which all eras have been adjusted by Christians since the introduction of the "Era of the Incarnation," according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, [A.D. 533].

Table of Corresponding Dates.

Years of the Julian form according to the present system of reckoning.	Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome (A.U.C.)	Christian Years		Golden Numbers of the Metonic Cycle.	Era of Augustus reckoned from	
					according to the Gospels.	according to the reckoning of Dionysius, 532 A.D.		723 A.U.C. 2 Sept. the date of the battle.	727 A.U.C. when the Emperor took the name of Augustus.
4 B.C.	G	1 Jan.	42	749					
		21 April	—	750					
		23 July	—	—	—	—	XI	28	24
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 "	F	25 Dec.	—	—	1 A.C.	—	—	—	—
		1 Jan.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	751	—	—	XII	—	—
		12 July	—	—	—	—	—	29	25
2 "	E	2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25 Dec.	—	—	2 A.C.	—	—	—	—
		1 Jan.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	752	—	—	XIII	—	—
1 "	D C	1 July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	30	26
		25 Dec.	—	—	3 A.C.	—	—	—	—
		1 Jan.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 A.D.	B	21 April	—	753	—	—	XIV	—	—
		19 July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	31	27
		25 Dec.	—	—	4 A.C.	—	—	—	—
2 "	A	1 Jan.	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	754	—	—	—	—	—
		8 July	—	—	—	—	XV	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	32	28
2 "	A	25 Dec.	—	—	5 A.C.	1 A.D.	—	—	—
		1 Jan.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
		21 April	—	755	—	—	XVI	—	—
		27 July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	33	29
		25 Dec.	—	—	6 A.C.	2 A.D.	—	—	—

The date of Herod's death affords further evidence that the true year corresponded to 750 A.U.C., as Herod died three months after the 25th of December [Christmas-day], A.U.C. 750.

Our Lord was born during Herod's reign [25th of December, 750 A.U.C.], and Herod's death occurred between the 13th of March and the date on which the feast of the Passover* was kept in the same year,† about three months after Christmas-day. Thus, with Golden Number XI, of the Metonic Cycle, [Number XII not being brought into use until July], the date of the New Moon appears to have been the 16th of March, 750 A.U.C. The date of the "Passover" being the 29th of March, 14 days of the date of the New Moon, we thus know that Herod's death happened in the month of March, 750 A.U.C., towards the end of the year of Rome, while it was in the third month of the Julian year. Hence we find the 25th of December, 750 A.U.C., belongs to the 42nd year of the Julian Era, and is the commencement of 1 *Anno Christi* = 4 B.C. [*i. e.* four years before 1 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning].

And if we follow out the same system we shall find 33 *Anno Christi* = 30 *Anno Domini* [according to our present plan of beginning the year on the 1st of January] = 782 A.U.C. towards the latter part of the year of Rome, suiting the words of the Gospel of St. Matthew, for the year when our Lord suffered.

* *Josephus, Wars of the Jews*, book ii. ch. i. § 1. "Now the necessity which Archelaus was under of taking a journey to Rome was the occasion of new disturbances; for when he had mourned for his father seven days, and had given a very expensive funeral feast to the multitude . . . he put on a white garment, and went up to the Temple, where the people accosted him with various acclamations. . . . § 3. And indeed at the feast of unleavened bread, which was now at hand, and is by the Jews called the *Passover*" . . .

† The year of Rome was reckoned from the 21st of April to the 20th of April.

Present system of reckoning the years. A.D.	Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome. A.U.C.	Christian Years		Golden Numbers of the Metonic Cycle.
					according to the Gospels.	Dionysian reckoning.	
29	B	1 Jan.	74	781	32	28	—
		3 "	—	—	—	—	IV
		2 April*	—	—	—	—	—
		15 " †	—	—	—	—	—
		21 "	—	782	—	—	—
		29 July	—	—	—	—	V
		25 Dec.	—	—	33	29	—
30	A	1 Jan.	75	782	33	29	—
		22 "	—	—	—	—	V
		22 March*	—	—	—	—	—
		4 April †	—	—	—	—	—
		21 "	—	783	—	—	—
		18 July	—	—	—	—	VI
		25 Dec.	—	—	34	30	—

The year being thus satisfactorily determined, we can easily trace out the days of the week in connection with the date upon which the feast of the Passover was observed in the same year. The date of the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox, A.D. 30, being the 22nd of March, indicated by Golden Number V. of the Metonic Cycle, the 14th of that date was the 4th of April.

The early Christians in the third century adopted an era which they called the "Era of Martyrs" [*see* "Eras"], and it was to have been reckoned at a later period in cycles of 532 years, but upon the approach of

* Date of the New Moon of the Vernal equinox.

† Fourteenth day of the Moon; evening of the preparation of the feast of unleavened bread; commencement of the Passover feast, which extended over seven days. *Exodus*, ch. xii. ver. 18, "In the first *month*, in the fourteenth day of the month at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month at *even*."

the expiration of the first cycle, counting from 284 A.D. for the commencement of the "Era of Martyrs," the Council of Chelsea [*Celchyth* in England], on the 27th of July, A.D. 816, ordered the Dionysian Era of the Incarnation to be adopted; which era appears to have been introduced A.D. 533, commencing with the 25th of March, at the same time that Dionysius introduced his Paschal Cycle of 532 years. Hence we have 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. for the 1st year of the 1st cycle of 532 years, with Golden Number II, and 533 A.D. for the 1st year of the 2nd cycle of 532 years, also with Golden Number II of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.

Table of Corresponding Years,

First year of the 2nd Dionysian Cycle of 532 years.

A.D.	Year Letter.		Christian Years		Golden Numbers			
			Year of Rome, A.U.C.	according to the Gospels.	Dionysian reckoning.	Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle.	Cycle of 19 years.
533	B	1 Jan.	1285	536	532	—	—	—
		12 "	—	—	—	—	XVIII	II
		23 "	—	—	—	XIV	—	—
		25 March	—	—	533	—	—	—
		21 April	1286	—	—	—	—	—
		8 July	—	—	—	XV	—	—
		8 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	XIX
		25 Dec.	—	537	—	—	—	—

First year of the 4th Dionysian Cycle of 532 years.

A.D.	Year Letter.		Christian Years		Golden Numbers			
			Year of Rome, A.U.C.	according to the Gospels.	Dionysian reckoning.	Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle.	Cycle of 19 years.
1597	B	1 Jan.	—	1600	1596	—	—	—
		12 "	—	—	—	—	XVIII	II
		23 "	—	—	—	XIV	—	—
		25 March	—	—	1597	—	—	—
		8 July	—	—	—	XV	—	—
		8 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	XIX
		25 Dec.	—	1601	—	—	—	—

The system of commencing the year on the 25th of March was observed in various countries during several centuries; and in England, where it has been known as the English legal year, it was in use until 1751 A.D., after which date the year in England was reckoned from the 1st of January, according to the Julian form of year introduced 45 years before 1 *Anno Domini* of the Dionysian reckoning.

Particular attention should be given to the system of writing dates according to the English legal year, as it was called, mistakes having been made by confusing that form of year with the Julian year commencing on the 1st of January. There are not many historians who recognize the English legal system, and we are not aware that it has been noticed in any correct list of regnal years of the English Sovereigns, in modern works, before the first edition of this work was published; we have, however, endeavoured to make the dates given in this work serviceable to all readers, by recognizing both systems, by means of *double dates*, the upper figures being intended to represent the English legal year and the lower figures the year according to the Julian method, while we have observed the Dionysian reckoning of the years of the Christian Era.

The dates given in the records of the coronations of the English sovereigns happening before the 25th of March, on or after the 1st of January, will be satisfactory evidence of the practice in England, as the records of those ceremonies are to be found upon the official rolls of the Court of Chancery, upon which it was the custom to record such important events. In every official memorandum we shall find the English legal year observed.

The reign of James the First furnishes an illustration

of the “*historical*” confusion of dates, as that reign began on the 24th of March, 1602, according to the English system, the next day being called the 25th of March, 1603. While in Scotland, the date of the Accession of James to the English throne was 1603, the Julian form of year having been ordered to be used in Scotland in the year 1600, by proclamation,* dated the 17th of December, 1599.

It may not be out of place here, to show, that when the last day of February in 1571-2 was written in England “29th of February, 1571,” it had its place in the Julian form of year as the *second* month; notwithstanding the system in use in England of beginning the year on the 25th of March.

The following letter, addressed to Lord Burleigh, in the year 1571, by his son Thomas, is an instance in point, and will no doubt be interesting for other reasons.

Apud Haliruidhous

XVII. Decembris,—lxxxxix.

The first day of the yeir, appointit to be the first day of Januare yeirlie.

The Kingis Majestie, and Lordis of His Secreit Counfall, undir-
standing, that in all utheris weill governit commoun welthis and
cuntreyis, the first day of the yeir begynis yeirlie upoun the first day
of Januare, commonlie callit New Yearis Day, and that this realme
onlie is different fra all utheris, in the compt and reckining of the
yeiris: And his Majestie and Counfall, willing that thair salbe na
disconformitie betuix his Majestie, his realme, and leigis, and utheris
nichtbour cuntreyis in this particular, bot that thay sal conforme
thameselffis to the ordour and custum observit be all utheris cuntreyis,
especialie seing the course and seasoun of the yeir, is maist propir and
anserabill thairto, and that the alteratioun thairof, importis na hurte
nor prejudice to ony pairtie: Thairfoir His Majestie, with advyse of
the Lordis of his Secreit Counfall, Statutis and Ordanis, That in all
tyme cuming, the first day of the yeir sal begin yierlie upoun the first

" My dewty unto yo^r Lordshipp. Moste humbly considered./

" It hathe pleasid Almighty God this present xxixth daye
 " of February to shewe me his favourable goodnes in
 " sending me, with the fastye as I hoope of my wiffe 2
 " thirde sonne/ My meaning is to require my Lorde of
 " Rutland to be one of the Godfathers, & the Bishopp of
 " Peterborough the other/ for the Godmother I ame not
 " presently resolved of. And this requiring yo^r dailye blessing
 " booth to me and all yours, I wish that boothe in yeres
 " y^e comforte yow maye live to see them multiplie (*sic*)
 " the s^vantes of Almighty and a comforte to yo^r olde
 " age./ And thus most humbly requiring yow to beare
 " with this my shortenes of writing hastenid therunto for
 " that I woulde that myne owne letter shoulde be the
 " firste messenger I ende wth my dailye prayer for yo^r
 " fastye.

" Frome yo^r L. howse of Burghley the xxixth of
 " February./ 1571.

" Yo^r Lordshippes moste humble & obedient sonne.

" THO. CECILL.

day of Januar, and thir presentis to tak executioun upoun the first of Januare nixtocum, quhilk falbe the first day of the IM and six hundredth yeir of God: And thairfoir Ordanis and Commandis the Clarkis of his Hienis Sessioun an Signet, the Directour and writtaris of the Chancellarie and Prevey Seall, and all utheris Jugeis, writtaris, notaris and clerkis within this realme, That they and everie ane of thame in all tyme heirefter date all thair decreittis, infestmentis, charteris, seafingis, letteris, and writtis quhatsumevir, according to this preient ordinance, Compting the first day of the yeir fra the first day of Januare yeirlic, and the first day the IM and vjc yeir of God, fra the first day of Januare nixtocum: And ordanis publicatioun to be maid heirof at the mercat croceis of the heid burrowis of the realme, quhairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.—*Ex Regij. Secr. cunc. in Archivis Publicis Scotie.*

(Addressed) "To the right honorable ⁊ his very good
" Lord ⁊ father the Lorde of Burley one of the Lords
" of [the] Queenes Ma^{ties} Moste honnorable [Pri]vye
" Councell. etē."—*State Papers, Domestic Series, Elizabeth*, 1572, vol. lxxxv. No. 56.*

We have also instances of this method of dating in Parliamentary proceedings. In a Government proclamation the 29th of February appears with the year 1619, as follows:—

"Given at our Palace of Whitehall, the nine and
" twentieth day of February, in the seventeenth year of
" our Reign [James I.] Anno Dom. MDCXIX." *State Papers, Proclamation*, 1619-20, No. 78.

And, in the "Journals," the 29th of February is given with the year 1647. Thus:—

"Die Martis 29 Februarii 1647.

"Resolved by the Lords and Commons assembled
" in Parliament.

"That no person or persons whatsoever, presume to
" Raife, Lift, Muster, or gather together any Souldiers,
" or Forces upon pretence of transporting them for the
" service of any forraigne Prince or state within the
" City of *London*, or within ten miles of the said City,
" &c. &c. &c. without the Speciall licence of the Com-
" mittee of Derby house."†

We thus find that the "29th of February" was written

* [The] and [Pri] have been torn away by the Seal.

† By referring to the Calendar, "Tuesday, 29 February, 1647" will be found to belong to the year 1647-8, with the Year-Letters B. A.

with the years 1571, 1619 and 1647, while the year in England ended on the 24th of March. The Julian form of year commencing with January, which was the fixed form for determining Leap-year according to the rule introduced by Julius Cæsar, 708 A.U.C., had not been encroached upon sufficiently by the Christian year to include the whole of the Julian year, so that we have to imagine the dates just noticed to have been 1571-2, 1619-20 and 1647-8 in order to recognize the Julian form of year. It was not until 1752 A.D. that the year in England commenced on the 1st of January, and the 29th of February was written so as to accord entirely with the form of the Julian year.

The commencement of the Parliamentary government of the English Commonwealth, after the execution of Charles the First, has been assigned by some historians to the year 1649; while, according to the system of writing dates then in use in England, it was 1648, as is evidenced by the inscription on the Great Seal of the English Commonwealth, "IN . THE . FIRST . YEARE . OF . FREEDOME .
" BY . GODS . BLESSING . RESTORED, 1648."

It may be useful to quote portions of the statute concerning the alteration of the commencement of the year, and, subsequently, of the adoption of the Gregorian, or New Style, in England.

" 24 George II, 1751, c. 23.

" An Act for regulating the commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar now in use."

" Whereas, the legal supputation of the year of our Lord, in that part of Great Britain called England, according to which the year beginneth on the 25th day of March, hath been found by experience to be attended

with divers inconveniences not only as it differs from the usage of neighbouring nations, but also from the legal method of computation in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and from the common usage throughout the whole kingdom, and thereby frequent mistakes are occasioned in the dates of deeds and other writings, and disputes arise therefrom, and whereas the Calendar now in use throughout all His Majesty's British dominions, commonly called the '*Julian Calendar*,' hath been discovered to be erroneous, by means whereof the Vernal or Spring Equinox which at the time of the General Council of Nice, in the year of our Lord 325, happened on or about the 21st day of March, now happens on the 9th or 10th day of the same month, and the said error is still increasing, and if not remedied would in process of time, occasion the several Equinoxes and Solstices to fall at very different times in the civil year from what they formerly did, which might tend to mislead persons ignorant of the said alteration. And whereas a method of correcting the Calendar in such manner as that the Equinoxes and Solstices may for the future fall nearly on the same nominal days on which the same happened at the time of the said general Council hath been received and established, and is now generally practised by almost all other nations of Europe. And whereas it will be of general convenience to merchants and other persons corresponding with other nations and countries, and tend to prevent mistakes and disputes in or concerning the dates of letters and accounts, if the like correction be received and established in His Majesty's dominions—May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords

spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in and throughout all His Majesty's dominions and countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, belonging or subject to the Crown of Great Britain, the said supputation, according to which the year of our Lord beginneth on the 25th day of March, shall not be made use of, from and after the last day of December, 1751.

The old supputation of the year not to be made use of after December, 1751.

Year to commence for the future on 1st of January.

“ And that the 1st day of January next following the said last day of December shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the 1st day of the year of our Lord 1752; and the 1st day of January which

shall happen next after the said 1st day of January 1752, shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the 1st day of the year of our Lord 1753, and so on from time to time the 1st day of January in every year which shall happen in time to come shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the 1st day of the new year, and that each new year shall accordingly commence and begin to be reckoned from the first day of every such month of January next preceding the 25th day of March on which such year would according to the present supputation have begun or commenced; and that from and after the said 1st day of January, 1752, the several days of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other moveable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained according to the same method as they now are until the 2nd day of September in the

said year 1752 inclusive, and that the natural day next immediately following the said 2nd day of September, shall be called, reckoned, and accounted to be the 14th day of September, omitting for that time only, the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common Calendar. And that the several natural days which shall follow and succeed next after the said 14th day of September shall be respectively called, reckoned, and numbered forwards in numerical order from the said 14th day of September according to the order and succession of days now used in the present Calendar.

“ And that all acts, deeds, writings, notes, and other instruments of what nature or kind soever, whether ecclesiastical or civil, public or private, which shall be made, executed, or signed upon or after the said 1st day of January, 1752, shall bear date according to the said new method of supputation. And that the two fixed terms of Saint Hilary and Saint Michael, in that part of Great Britain called England, and the Courts of Great Sessions in the counties Palatine and in Wales, and also the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and General Sessions of the Peace, and all other courts of what nature or kind soever, whether civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical, and all meetings and assemblies of any bodies politic or corporate, either for the election

The days to be numbered in the same order, and the moveable feasts to be ascertained as they now are, until 2nd of September 1752 inclusive. And the day following to be accounted 14th of September, omitting for that time the intermediate eleven nominal days.

All writings upon or after 1st of January, 1752, to be dated according to the New method.

Hilary and Michaelmas terms, and all Courts to be held on the same nominal days and times they now are after the said 2nd of September.

of any officers or members thereof, or for any such officers entering upon the execution of their respective offices, or for any other purpose whatsoever, which by any law, statute, charter, custom, or usage within this kingdom, or within any other the dominions or countries subject or belonging to the crown of Great Britain, are to be holden and kept on any fixed or certain day of any month, or on any day depending upon the beginning or any certain day of any month (except such courts as are usually holden or kept with any fairs or marts) shall from time to time, from and after the said 2nd day of September, be holden and kept upon or according to the same respective nominal days and times whereon or according to which the same are now to be holden, but which shall be computed according to the said new method of numbering and reckoning the days of the Calendar as aforesaid; that is to say—*eleven days sooner than the respective days whereon the same are now holden and kept*, any law, statute, charter,

Hundredth years, except every fourth hundred, to be deemed common years, consisting of 365 days.

custom, or usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And for the continuing and preserving the Calendar or method of reckoning and computing the days of the year in the same regular course as near as may be in all times coming; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year of our Lord 2000 shall be the first, shall not be esteemed or taken to be Bissextile or Leap Years, but shall be taken to be common years, consisting of 365 days and no more; and that the years of

our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord from the said year of our Lord 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord which by the present supputation are esteemed to be Bissextile or Leap Years, shall for the future and in all times to come be esteemed and taken to be Bissextile or Leap Years consisting of 366 days, in the same sort and manner as is now used with respect to every fourth year of our Lord.

Years which are to be accounted Bissextile or Leap Years, consisting of 366 days.

“And whereas according to the rule prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, Easter-day is always the first Sunday after the first full moon which happens next after the 21st day of March, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after; which rule was made in conformity to the decree of the said General Council of Nice for the celebration of the said feast of Easter. And whereas the method of computing the full moons now used in the Church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter for ever, prefixed to the said Book of Common Prayer is formed, is by process of time become considerably erroneous. And whereas a Calendar and also certain Tables and Rules for the fixing the true time of the celebration of the said Feast of Easter, and the finding the times of the full moons on which the same dependeth, so as the same shall agree as nearly as may be with the decree of the said General Council, and also with the practice of foreign countries, have been prepared and are hereunto annexed; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid; That the said Feast of Easter, or any of the moveable feasts thereon depending, shall

from and after the said second day of September be no longer kept or observed in that part

Easter and the other moveable feasts not to be observed after the said 2nd of September according to the table now prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer.

And the said table, and the column of Golden Numbers, to be left out in all future editions of that book, and the new Calendar, tables, and rules to be prefixed in the room thereof.

The feasts and fasts &c. of the Church to be observed after the said 2nd of September according to the new Calendar.

observed by the Church of England, and also the several solemn days of thanksgiving and of fasting and humiliation which by virtue of any Act of Parliament now in being are from time to time to be kept and observed, shall be kept and observed on the respective days marked for the celebration of the same in the said new Calendar; that is to say, on the same respective nominal days on which the same are now kept and observed; but which according to the alteration by this Act intended to be made as aforesaid will happen eleven days sooner than

of Great Britain called England, or in any other the dominions or countries subject or belonging to the crown of Great Britain, according to the said method of supputation now used or the said table prefixed to the said Book of Common Prayer. And that the said table, and also the column of Golden Numbers as they are now prefixed to the respective days of the month in the said Calendar, shall be left out in all future editions of the said Book of Common Prayer. And that the said new Calendar, Tables, and Rules hereunto annexed shall be prefixed to all such future editions of the said book in the room and stead thereof; and that from and after the said 2nd day of September all and every the fixed feast-days, holy days, and fast days which are now kept and

the same now do; and that the said feast of Easter and all other moveable feasts thereon depending shall from time to time be observed and celebrated according to the said new Calendar, Tables, and Rules hereunto annexed in that part of Great Britain called England, and in all the dominions and countries aforesaid wherein the Liturgy of the Church of England now is, or hereafter shall be used; and that the two moveable terms of Easter and Trinity, and all courts of what nature or kind soever, and all meetings and assemblies of any bodies politic or corporate, and all markets, fairs, and marts, and courts thereunto belonging, which by any law, statute, charter, custom, or usage are appointed, used, or accustomed to be holden and kept at any moveable time or times depending upon the time of Easter, or any other such moveable feast as aforesaid, shall from time to time, from and after the said 2nd day of September, be holden and kept on such days and times whereon the same shall respectively happen or fall according to the happening or falling of the said feast of Easter, or such other moveable feasts as aforesaid to be computed according to the said new Calendar, Tables, and Rules, &c. &c. &c."

The Gregorian Calendar, or New Style of writing dates was first introduced in the year 1582, in certain Foreign Countries, and ten days were then struck out of the Calendar, [*see* pp. 6-19]. Other regulations were also made, *viz.* that one day more should be dropped in each hundredth year which was not a *fourth* hundredth after 1582. In England the *Old Style* was directed to be discontinued and the *New Style* introduced in the year 1752 [Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23]. The change of style was effected in the following manner in September 1752.

Eleven days being the difference between dates written according to the two styles, Old and New, the day after Wednesday the 2nd of September 1752 was called Thursday the 14th of September 1752, omitting the 3rd to the 13th both inclusive. The introduction of the Gregorian system had previously been attempted in England, but without success.

In the reign of Henry VIII. [21 July, 1514] Pope Leo X. wrote to the king, that, in consequence of Easter falling at the wrong time, from the errors of the Calendar, he had consulted the most skilful theologians and astronomers of the time, who all agreed in its inaccuracy, and that the moon was five days old when it was reckoned the first by the Church. And considering the impropriety that any such error should be tolerated,—the Lateran Council then sitting,—and so give cause of ridicule to Jews and hereticks, he had written to learned men for their opinion. On referring it to the Synod, many difficulties had appeared in adjusting the question. He therefore begged the king to send to the Lateran Council the best theologians and astronomers in his realm to assist in providing a due remedy; or write that they should, that their opinions might be laid before the 10th Session, to be held on the first of December. Rome, 21 July, 1514 [6 Henry VIII.] *State Papers, Public Record Office, Foreign and Domestic Series, Henry VIII.* (Calendar, vol. i. p. 846, No. 5262).

The Julian Calendar, however, was not then corrected. Another attempt was afterwards made to introduce into England the new style of writing dates during the reign of Elizabeth, but it was not attended with success. It appears by the "Lords' Journals," vol. ii. pp. 99-102, that on the 16th of March 1584-5, 27 Elizabeth, a Bill

was read, "the first time," in the House of Lords, entitled, "*An Act giving Her Majesty authority to alter and new make a Calendar, according to the Calendar used in other Countries.*" It was read a second time on the 18th of the same month, after which no notice occurs of it.

In the Calendar of State Papers, made by Mr. Bruce [Domestic Series, Charles I. vol. cccxliij.], there is a reference to "A Book of Rough Notes by Nicholas [Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State], of proceedings of the Council" at their several meetings during this month [January, 1636-7]; and amongst the *Memoranda* will be found the following entries concerning a proposed alteration of the commencement of the year.

"[1636-7.] Jan. 21. Speak with Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney to draw a proclamation for altering the style or date of the year to begin in January."

"[1636-7.] Jan. 25. To mind the Lords and Lord Keeper to speak with the Judges and Mr. Attorney about altering the date of year [of] our Lord; that it may begin the first of January as in other kingdoms."

"[1636-7.] Jan. 25. Mr. Attorney is to speak with the Judges about the date [of] beginning of the year."

It was not, however, until the year 1752, that the alteration in the commencement of the year in England took place on the 1st of January, the new style being introduced in September.

The alteration from the Old to the New Style of writing dates, in foreign countries, we have already stated was made in the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII, after great consideration,—he having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Julian Calendar,—published his new Calendar, the necessity for which was caused by the discovery

that the Civil Year was in advance of the Solar Year [see p. 6].

The further contents of this volume may be briefly noticed under separate heads.

Corresponding Dates. These are given so that any date written in either the *Old* or *New Style* may be easily seen. They will be chiefly required to serve with dates belonging to the *Hegira*, the era in use in Turkey, and other countries where the Mohammedan Calendar is now used; the dates of the “*Hegira*” being found written according to the *Old Style*, and unintelligible to many English readers, unless reduced to the corresponding *New Style* dates now used in England.

Year-Letters are required with the Perpetual Calendars for each letter, that the day of the week of any Christian date may be determined. A “*table*” for finding the Year-Letters for all years being necessary, one has been made to serve for the whole extent of the Christian era, from 1 *Anno Domini* to the present time, calculating the years always from 1 January according to the Julian form of year and the Dionysian reckoning.

Perpetual Calendars, fixed. These, being made separately for each Dominical Letter, the system by which each Sunday letter is produced is easily understood, while the letters which belong to all the days of the week are known. The advantage also of the fixed Calendar is that there can be no unexpected movement to cause annoyance or mistakes.

The Roman and Church Calendar is given with the Golden Numbers, so that the dates of the “Calendar” New Moon may be ascertained; thus serving for a “Perpetual Lunar Calendar” for the *Old Style*, with the Golden Numbers, and for the *New Style*, by observing

the change of numbers in different centuries [*see* p. 126], and the correspondence they have to the numbers of the Old Style.

The commencement of the year in various countries being known, we can form calendars to suit the various dates, whether for the Old or New Style.

The French Republican Calendar has been drawn out with the corresponding dates for the English Calendar.

The account given of the Golden Numbers, and the tables showing the change in the order of the numbers, with the different cycles, will serve as a key to the cause of the confusion which has existed concerning the date upon which the Feast of the Passover commenced, at the time of the establishment of the Christian faith. [*See Table of corresponding numbers of the three cycles*, p. 224].

The Paschal Cycle continued by Dionysius, serves as a ready key to the

Table for finding the date of Easter-day for the Old Style, the New Style dates of Easter-day for years from 1583 to 1926 being given separately [pp. 138 to 141].

The moveable feasts with the Saints'-days, altogether amounting to several hundreds, are believed to be those which were chiefly used in English manuscripts.

A Table of Law Terms, so that the commencement and termination of any of the four "Terms" can be easily ascertained after the year 1264, is indispensable when a date happening near the end of any "regnal year" falls between the first and last dates of a moveable "Term."

The Eras of various nations are required for the verification of one another. For example, In the account of the *Christian Era*, by means of other eras, historical statements have been verified, and the words of the Gospel of St. Matthew may be seen to apply to 30 *Anno*

Domini of the Julian form of year = 33 *Anno Christi*, for the year in which our Lord suffered. [The date of the feast of the Passover has been determined by the numbers of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and we think we are justified in taking this cycle for the one which was then [A.D. 30] used by the Jews, inasmuch as we have shown in the account of the Hebrew Calendar [see pp. 263-266], that the numbers of the "cycle of the year" now used by the Jews have been regulated by the cycles introduced by Christians in the years 463 and 532 of the Christian era. The numbers of the Jewish cycle of the year being found corresponding to the cycle of Hilarius [A.D. 463], and the seven intercalary or *embolismic* years of the Jewish Cycle being represented by the same numbers as those of the "Dionysian Cycle of 19 years" [A.D. 532], except when a new number has been introduced by the Jews on new year's day of the civil year, at the time of the autumnal equinox, we infer that the cycle now used by the Jews was not adopted by them before the sixth century, and that the numbers of the Metonic Lunar Cycle (probably according to the system of the Calippic period) would have been used by the Jews in the first century of the Christian era, for determining the date of the New Moon of the Vernal equinox, by which the feast of the Passover was regulated].

Anastasi^{us}, a Greek writer [possibly the Bishop of Antioch, who was banished from his See A.D. 570], states, that "our Lord suffered, in his 33rd year [= 30 "A.D.], on the 14th day of the moon, the 29th of "Phamenoth" [= 25th of March], which date falls on *Saturday* in that year. In our account of the Christian era [see pp. 222-3], we have endeavoured to show how it happens that this date has been given.

State Papers.

The letters, &c. of which our *State Papers* are chiefly composed frequently bear dates according to the two styles, *Old and New*, when the letters have been written in Foreign Countries, and they are thus easily arranged chronologically according to either system. But when we meet with a paper dated on or between the 1st of January and the 24th of March, with double dates for the year, we must take the day of the month to be according to the *Old Style*. Thus:—"Tuesday, 1st of January, 1582-3," is according to the *Old Style* in England &c. by the fact of the year 1582 ending on the 24th of March being recognized. For if the date instanced had been intended to represent the *New Style*, the year 1583 would have appeared alone, as the system of commencing the year on the 1st of January was in each country adopted earlier than the Gregorian or *New Style* of writing dates.

Memorandum.—The Table of corresponding Golden Numbers given in this work [see p. 224] shows the difference of three numbers between each cycle; but as Number I of the *Metonic Cycle* commenced with the Attic month *Hecatombæon* = July, on the 13th of that month, there will be a difference of four numbers during the first six months in the year commencing with January, and number V of the *Metonic Cycle* must be made to correspond to IX of the *Lunar Cycle*, and XII of the *Dionysian Cycle* of 19 years in the Christian year of the Julian form A.D. 30, from January to July, as the numbers for the year of those two cycles came into use in January. Number VI of the *Metonic Cycle* corre-

sponding to those numbers, IX and XII, only from July to December in the same year [A.D. 30]. No variation in the dates for the New Moon will be required, as the "Table" in which VI = IX = XII appear has been made expressly for the year commencing with January. This explanation is required, because in this preface [see p. xiv] we have shown that number V of the Metonic Cycle belonged to 30 A.D. The above remarks must also be borne in mind when the "Table" given in the body of this work [see p. 122] is referred to.

It is now the agreeable duty of the author, to offer his best thanks to those friends who have kindly aided him in his work. Special thanks are due to L. Ph. C. Vanden Bergh, Esquire, *Chef des Archives d'Etat*, at the Hague, for his kindness in furnishing some valuable notes concerning the dates of the adoption of the *New Style* in the Protestant Netherlands. To William Fraser, Esquire, F.S.A., of Edinburgh, for his examination of the dates connected with the reigns of the Scottish Sovereigns. To John Edwards, Esquire, Secretary of the Public Record Office; Hans Claude Hamilton, Esquire, F.S.A.; E. H. Rhodes, Esquire, B.A.; S. R. Bird, Esquire, and W. D. Selby, Esquire, of the Public Record Office, and to William Floyd, Esquire, for the loan of valuable works. To Messrs. Whittingham and Wilkins, whose names appear as printers of the book, the author also offers his best thanks.

J. J. B.

Cæsar's Invasion of Britain,

*in the year of Rome 699 = 55 before 1 A.D. on the
26th of August, Saturday, so interpreted.*

IT is stated in history, that Cæsar invaded our shores on the 26th of August 55 B.C. The Year-letter for that year, if we observe the fixed form of year, corresponding to that of the Solar Cycle, is A, [see p. 35]. The Calendar for letter A [see p. 54] makes the 26th of August fall on Saturday.

In Cæsar's Commentaries we find the following words. [Lib. iv. cap. 28.] "*Pace firmatâ his rebus, quartam diem post-quam ventum-est in Britanniam,*" &c. &c. [Cap. 29.] "*Eâdem nocte evenit ut luna esset plena,*" &c. &c., by which we learn that the fourth day of Cæsar's arrival was the time of the full moon. Now if we look to p. 116 of this book we shall see that the Golden Number of the Metonic Cycle for the year 55 B.C. was XVII, with which number, in the table at p. 224, the date of the new moon appears to be the 14th of August. The full moon would be the fourteenth day of that date = the 27th of August [Sunday]; and the fourth day of the 26th would be the 29th of August. This note is given for the purpose of showing the use of the tables in this work for the verification of dates with the Golden Numbers, as the date found by means of the Golden Number XVII suits the statement made by Cæsar with reference to the time of the full moon, when the high tides caused him so much inconvenience.



Concerning the year thirty-three,

Suiting the words of the Gospels for the year when our Lord suffered death.



WE are able to show that, in the year 782 U.C. = 30 A.D. of the Roman reckoning = 33 *Anno Christi*, the date of the Calendar New Moon of the Vernal equinox was on the 22nd of March, with Golden Number VI. of the Metonic Cycle (*see* Table of Numbers, p. 224).

And thus, as the Jewish date for the commencement of the year, *viz.*, 1 *Nisan*, would correspond to the 22nd and 23rd of March; the 14th of *Nisan* would fall to the 4th and 5th of April, for the date of the Calendar Full Moon, A.D. 30, with Year Letter A, when the Feast of the Passover would be at hand.

We will now proceed to show how the words of the Gospels suit these dates.

NOTE.—Golden Number v. would be the number for a Greek year commencing in *Hecatombæon* = July, but as the Table of Golden Numbers, &c., has been made to suit the fixed form of the Julian year, the new number VI. comes into use in January.

Concerning the year Thirty-three.

xxxvii

St. Matthew.	St. Mark.	St. Luke.	St. John.	Jewish Dates.
xxvi. ver. 2.	Ch. xiv. ver. 1.	Ch. xxii. ver. 1.	Ch. xxii. ver. 1.	NOTE.—When the 14th of Nisan happens to fall to the 4th and 5th of April, Tuesday and Wednesday (so interpreted), it is the custom of the Jews to postpone the ceremonies of the preparation and the Feast of the Passover to the 5th and 6th of April, observing the particular form of the Hebrew day, according to the Book of Genesis, ch. i. ver. 5, "And the evening and the morning were the first day."
xxvi. ver. 17.	Ch. xiv. ver. 12.	Ch. xxii. ver. 7.		14 Nisan
xxvi. ver. 20.	Ch. xiv. ver. 17.	Ch. xxii. ver. 14.	Ch. xxii. ver. 2.	15 Nisan
xxvii. ver. 1.	Ch. xv. ver. 1.	Ch. xxii. ver. 66.	Ch. xix. ver. 17.	15 Nisan
xxvii. ver. 35.	Ch. xv. ver. 35.	Ch. xxiii. ver. 33.	Ch. xix. ver. 18.	15 Nisan
xxvii. ver. 57.	Ch. xv. ver. 42.	Ch. xxiii. ver. 54.	Ch. xix. ver. 31.	15 Nisan
xxvii. ver. 62.				16 Nisan
		Ch. xxiii. ver. 56.		17 Nisan
xxviii. ver. 1.	Ch. xvi. ver. 1 & 2.	Ch. xxiv. ver. 1.	Ch. xx. ver. 1.	18 Nisan, corresponding to the 9th of April, Sunday.

Eleven days being the difference between dates written according to the two styles, Old and New, the day after Wednesday the 2nd of September 1752 was called Thursday the 14th of September 1752, omitting the 3rd to the 13th both inclusive. The introduction of the Gregorian system had previously been attempted in England, but without success.

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"[1636-7.] Jan. 21. Speak with Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney to draw a proclamation for altering the style or date of the year to begin in January."

"[1636-7.] Jan. 25. To mind the Lords and Lord Keeper to speak with the Judges and Mr. Attorney about altering the date of year [of] our Lord; that it may begin the first of January as in other kingdoms."

"[1636-7.] Jan. 25. Mr. Attorney is to speak with the Judges about the date [of] beginning of the year."

It was not, however, until the year 1752, that the alteration in the commencement of the year in England took place on the 1st of January, the new style being introduced in September.

The alteration from the Old to the New Style of writing dates, in foreign countries, we have already stated was made in the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII, after great consideration,—he having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Julian Calendar,—published his new Calendar, the necessity for which was caused by the discovery

that the Civil Year was in advance of the Solar Year [see p. 6].

The further contents of this volume may be briefly noticed under separate heads.

Corresponding Dates. These are given so that any date written in either the *Old* or *New Style* may be easily seen. They will be chiefly required to serve with dates belonging to the *Hegira*, the era in use in Turkey, and other countries where the Mohammedan Calendar is now used; the dates of the “*Hegira*” being found written according to the *Old Style*, and unintelligible to many English readers, unless reduced to the corresponding *New Style* dates now used in England.

Year-Letters are required with the Perpetual Calendars for each letter, that the day of the week of any Christian date may be determined. A “*table*” for finding the Year-Letters for all years being necessary, one has been made to serve for the whole extent of the Christian era, from 1 *Anno Domini* to the present time, calculating the years always from 1 January according to the Julian form of year and the Dionysian reckoning.

Perpetual Calendars, fixed. These, being made separately for each Dominical Letter, the system by which each Sunday letter is produced is easily understood, while the letters which belong to all the days of the week are known. The advantage also of the fixed Calendar is that there can be no unexpected movement to cause annoyance or mistakes.

The Roman and Church Calendar is given with the Golden Numbers, so that the dates of the “*Calendar*” New Moon may be ascertained; thus serving for a “*Perpetual Lunar Calendar*” for the *Old Style*, with the Golden Numbers, and for the *New Style*, by observing

the change of numbers in different centuries [*see* p. 126], and the correspondence they have to the numbers of the Old Style.

The commencement of the year in various countries being known, we can form calendars to suit the various dates, whether for the Old or New Style.

The French Republican Calendar has been drawn out with the corresponding dates for the English Calendar.

The account given of the Golden Numbers, and the tables showing the change in the order of the numbers, with the different cycles, will serve as a key to the cause of the confusion which has existed concerning the date upon which the Feast of the Passover commenced, at the time of the establishment of the Christian faith. [*See* Table of corresponding numbers of the three cycles, p. 224].

The Paschal Cycle continued by Dionysius, serves as a ready key to the

Table for finding the date of Easter-day for the Old Style, the New Style dates of Easter-day for years from 1583 to 1926 being given separately [pp. 138 to 141].

The moveable feasts with the Saints'-days, altogether amounting to several hundreds, are believed to be those which were chiefly used in English manuscripts.

A Table of Law Terms, so that the commencement and termination of any of the four "Terms" can be easily ascertained after the year 1264, is indispensable when a date happening near the end of any "regnal year" falls between the first and last dates of a moveable "Term."

The Eras of various nations are required for the verification of one another. For example, In the account of the *Christian Era*, by means of other eras, historical statements have been verified, and the words of the Gospel of St. Matthew may be seen to apply to 30 *Anno*

Domini of the Julian form of year = 33 *Anno Christi*, for the year in which our Lord suffered. [The date of the feast of the Passover has been determined by the numbers of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and we think we are justified in taking this cycle for the one which was then [A.D. 30] used by the Jews, inasmuch as we have shown in the account of the Hebrew Calendar [*see* pp. 263-266], that the numbers of the "cycle of the year" now used by the Jews have been regulated by the cycles introduced by Christians in the years 463 and 532 of the Christian era. The numbers of the Jewish cycle of the year being found corresponding to the cycle of Hilarius [A.D. 463], and the seven intercalary or *embolismic* years of the Jewish Cycle being represented by the same numbers as those of the "Dionysian Cycle of 19 years" [A.D. 532], except when a new number has been introduced by the Jews on new year's day of the civil year, at the time of the autumnal equinox, we infer that the cycle now used by the Jews was not adopted by them before the sixth century, and that the numbers of the Metonic Lunar Cycle (probably according to the system of the Calippic period) would have been used by the Jews in the first century of the Christian era, for determining the date of the New Moon of the Vernal equinox, by which the feast of the Passover was regulated].

Anastasius, a Greek writer [possibly the Bishop of Antioch, who was banished from his See A.D. 570], states, that "our Lord suffered, in his 33rd year [= 30 "A.D.], on the 14th day of the moon, the 29th of "Phamenoth" [= 25th of March], which date falls on *Saturday* in that year. In our account of the Christian era [*see* pp. 222-3], we have endeavoured to show how it happens that this date has been given.

State Papers.

The letters, &c. of which our *State Papers* are chiefly composed frequently bear dates according to the two styles, *Old and New*, when the letters have been written in Foreign Countries, and they are thus easily arranged chronologically according to either system. But when we meet with a paper dated on or between the 1st of January and the 24th of March, with double dates for the year, we must take the day of the month to be according to the *Old Style*. Thus:—"Tuesday, 1st of January, 1582-3," is according to the *Old Style* in England &c. by the fact of the year 1582 ending on the 24th of March being recognized. For if the date instanced had been intended to represent the *New Style*, the year 1583 would have appeared alone, as the system of commencing the year on the 1st of January was in each country adopted earlier than the Gregorian or *New Style* of writing dates.

Memorandum.—The Table of corresponding Golden Numbers given in this work [see p. 224] shows the difference of three numbers between each cycle; but as Number I of the *Metonic Cycle* commenced with the Attic month *Hecatombæon* = July, on the 13th of that month, there will be a difference of four numbers during the first six months in the year commencing with January, and number V of the *Metonic Cycle* must be made to correspond to IX of the *Lunar Cycle*, and XII of the *Dionysian Cycle* of 19 years in the Christian year of the Julian form A.D. 30, from January to July, as the numbers for the year of those two cycles came into use in January. Number VI of the *Metonic Cycle* corre-

ceremony of rekindling the sacred fire in the Temple of Vesta, on the first day of March. By the practice of placing fresh laurels in the public buildings on that day: and by many other customs recorded by Macrobius. The Romulian year, if we follow the majority of authors, contained but 304 days, a period of time, differing so widely from the length of the sun's course, that the months would rapidly revolve through all the seasons of the year. Macrobius observes that a certain number of days necessary to make the year approximate to the length of the true year had to be intercalated: this intercalated period Servius speaks of as consisting of two months, which eventually obtained the names of Januarius and Februarius.

The Calendar of Julius Cæsar.



CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR, in the year 45 B. C., with the assistance of Sosigenes, an Egyptian astronomer, introduced his reformed Roman Calendar, when the 1st of January was the first day, and the 31st of December the last day of the year. February was to have 29 days in *fourth years* (or leap-years as they are now called), so that such *fourth years* might consist of 366 days. The intercalation of the extra day was made after the day marked in the Roman Calendars, "*a. d. vj. Kal. Martias*," which date will be found to correspond to the 24th of February in our Calendar. This *sixth of the Kalends of March* was counted twice, hence the term *bisextum* has been applied to the intercalary day.

The reformation of the Calendar is thus described by Censorinus. The confusion was at last carried so far, that C. J. Cæsar, the *Pontifex Maximus*, in his third Consulate, with Lepidus for his colleague, inserted between the months of November and December two intercalary months (if the intercalated period may be so termed), consisting of sixty-seven days, the month of February having already received an intercalation of twenty-three days, and thus the whole year was made to consist of 445 days, which year was called by Macrobius, "the last year of confusion."

It appears that everything connected with the business of intercalations was left to the unrestrained pleasure of the *Pontifices*; and the majority of these, on personal grounds, added to, or took from the year, capriciously, so as to lengthen or shorten the period during which a magistrate remained in office, and thus to benefit or injure the farmer of the public revenue to a considerable extent. Cæsar, therefore, to provide against this, and the errors caused by the system, cast aside the intercalary month, and adapted the year to the sun's course, reckoning it at 365 days and 6 hours; and in consideration of the quarter of a day, which he considered would be necessary to complete the true year, he established the rule that at the end of every four years, a single day should be intercalated where the month had hitherto been inserted; that is, immediately after the *terminalia*, which intercalary day was at one time called the "*bisextum*." But those who had to attend to the Calendar (interpreting Cæsar's meaning to be, that the intercalation should take place every fourth year, reckoning according to the Roman system, which included the first and last year) caused the intercalation to take place every *third* year, after the last

leap-year, and this error prevailed for several years after Cæsar's death [44 B.C.] Twelve intercalations had taken place instead of nine before the mistake was discovered, and there had thus been three more days intercalated than had been contemplated when the law was passed. Sosigenes, being then still at Rome, assisted in the further correction of the Calendar, when, according to the edict of Augustus, twelve years (*i. e.* 9 B.C. to 3 A.D. inclusive) were to be reckoned *common years*, having each only 365 days. Afterwards the intercalations were to be made according to Cæsar's rule. It thus follows that the first *bissextile* (or leap-year) after the correction, was 49 of the Julian Era = 4 A.D.

It was probably the original intention of Cæsar to commence the new year with the shortest day, the winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 B.C. (common era), occurring on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar. His motive for delaying the commencement for seven days longer, instead of taking the following day, was no doubt the desire to gratify the superstition of the Romans, by causing the commencement of the first year of the Reformed Calendar to fall on the day of the new moon, for it is found that the mean new moon occurred at Rome on the 1st of January 45 B.C. (common era), at 6h. 16m. p.m. In this way alone can the phrase used by Macrobius be explained: *Annum civilem Cæsar, habitis ad lunam dimensionibus constitutum, edicto palam proposito publicavit.* The edict is alluded to by Plutarch, where he gives the anecdote of Cicero, who, on being told by some one that the constellation Lyra would rise the next morning, observed, "Yes, no doubt, in obedience to the edict."

In the year of Julius Cæsar, which began on the 1st

of January, and ended on the 31st of December, the months were Januarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis (afterwards called Julius), Sextilis (afterwards called Augustus), September, October, November, and December. The services which Cæsar and Augustus had conferred upon their country, by the reformation of the Calendar, seem to have been the immediate causes of the compliments paid to them, by altering the names of two of the months, Julius being substituted, in the second Julian year (44 B. C.), for Quintilis, the month in which Cæsar was born; and Augustus for Sextilis, introduced by the Emperor Augustus, at the time when he rectified the error in the mode of intercalating, *Anno Augustano xx.* The first year of the Augustan era was 31 B. C., but the year in which he took the name of Augustus was 27 B. C. He was born in September, but gave the preference to the preceding month, for reasons stated in the *Senatus-consultum*, preserved by Macrobius: "Whereas the Emperor Augustus
" Cæsar, in the month of Sextilis, was first admitted to
" the Consulate, and thrice entered the city in triumph:
" And in the same month the legions, from the Janiculum, placed themselves under his auspices: And in
" the same month Egypt was brought under the authority of the Roman people: And in the same month
" an end was put to the civil wars: And whereas, for
" these reasons, the said month is, and has been most
" fortunate to this Empire, it is hereby decreed by the
" Senate, that the said month shall be called Augustus!"
A *plebiscitum* to the same effect was passed on the motion of Tribune *Sextus Pucavius*.

The Julian commencement of the year has now been adopted by almost all Christian nations. The first leap-

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year which occurred after the correction made by Augustus, is the point of time from which the years may be said to have been computed strictly according to the Julian method, and continued until the year 1582, [15 October,] when the Julian Calendar was corrected by Pope Gregory XIII., the then reformed Calendar being recognized as the *New Style*, a name by which it has ever since been known. The *New Style*, however, was not adopted in England until the year 1752, when the day after the 2nd of September was called the 14th of September, 1752.

New Style,—Gregorian Year.

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ULIUS Cæsar's Calendar was found to be defective in this particular. The astronomers of Cæsar's time made their calculations on the supposition that the solar year (with which it was Cæsar's desire that the civil year should accord) consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, and omitted to take into account the difference between that amount of time and the true time of the sun's course, which difference, in each year, amounted to 11 minutes and 12 seconds; consequently, in the year 1582 there was a difference of above 10 days, made up by the accumulation of the odd minutes. The reformation of the Calendar had been taken into consideration, at several Councils of the

Church, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ; and at last Pope Gregory XIII., having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Calendar, succeeded in establishing the new Calendar in the year 1582, (then, and ever since, known as the *New Style*). Among different propositions made to him, he accepted that of Aloyfius Lilius, (physician and mathematician from Calabria), who therefore is to be considered as the originator of the New Calendar. The Pontiff submitted the plan of Lilius to the principal authorities of Europe for their examination, and then appointed a commission of learned men at Rome. The most distinguished members of this commission were the German Jesuit, Christoph Clavius, one of the greatest mathematicians of his age, who was born at Bamberg in 1537, and died at Rome in 1602 ; Peter Ciacconius (properly called Chacon), a Spaniard from Toledo, (1525-1581) ; and Ignazio Danti, a Dominican from Perugia, afterwards Bishop of Alatri, who died in his forty-ninth year in 1586.

In the Bull of the 24th of February, 1582, the New Calendar was definitively introduced ; the correction of the Calendar being effected in the following manner. Ten days were omitted, by calling the day following the 4th of October, 1582 the 15th of October, 1582 (the 5th to the 14th of October inclusive, being unwritten in those countries where the New Style was adopted). In the greater part of Italy and in Spain as well as Portugal the New Calendar was adopted on the day fixed in the Papal Bull. France adopted it two months later, passing from the 9th to the 20th of December, in accordance with the edict of Henry III. The Roman Catholic parts of Switzerland, the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

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and Holland and Zealand, of the Protestant Netherlands, followed in 1583. In Germany, the reformation of the Calendar was discussed at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg in the year 1582, and the Emperor and the Catholic States of the Empire introduced it in 1583. In Poland it was adopted in 1586, and in Hungary in 1587.

In Germany, as in other countries, from the time of the introduction of the New Calendar it was the custom to date public documents with both new and old dates, when correspondence was carried on with those countries where the New Style had not been adopted. In places where Roman Catholics and Protestants were living together the difference in the measurement of time, caused by the use of the two styles—Old and New—naturally occasioned considerable confusion and sometimes even quarrels. At Augsburg disturbances were created which lasted several years, and are known under the name of the Calendar-strife (*Kalenderstreit*).

During the negotiations for "the peace of Westphalia" (1648), the Protestant States were urged in vain to adopt the Gregorian Calendar; but after the peace of Ryswick (1697), when it appeared probable that another Calendar-quarrel would break out in the Palatinate and elsewhere, they finally agreed on the 23rd of September, 1699, to introduce a reformed Calendar in the following year. Accordingly, eleven days were struck out of the Calendar, upon the adoption of the New Style, pursuant to proclamations issued for the several states. This was done chiefly at the instigation of the celebrated Leibnitz, and with the assistance of the mathematician, Erhard Weigel. About the same time the New Calendar was adopted in Denmark, and about the year 1696 the change began in Sweden. In the Protestant Cantons of Switzer-

land the day following the 31st of December, 1700, was called the 12th of January, 1701. In England it was introduced as late as 1752. The Russians and other followers of the Greek Church still use the old Calendar.

Other alterations, besides the omission of the ten days, were also ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to take place after the year 1582; viz., that of the hundredth years then to come, only *fourth hundredth* years were to be *bissextile* or leap-years, having 366 days, (whereof the year 1600 was the first); other hundredth years, not being fourth hundredths, to be considered common years, having 365 days, the 29th of February being unwritten.

The New Style of writing dates not having been universally adopted in the year 1582, but having been brought into use at different periods of time, in various countries, the number of days to be left out of the Calendar would necessarily be regulated by the date of the adoption of the New Style in each country,—one day more being required to be left out in those hundredth years which were not *fourth hundredths*,—by the 29th February being unwritten according to the New Style. The first hundredth year, after the adoption of the New Style, which was to lose a day by the 29th of February being unwritten was the year 1700; consequently 11 days were omitted upon the adoption of the New Style on or after the 19th of February, 1669-1700, English Old Style, until the 17th of February, 1800, Old Style, inclusive. And it became apparent that the New Style was in advance of the Old Style, to the amount of 11 days, on the 1st of March, 1700, New Style, when the day of that date corresponded to the day of the 19th of February, Old Style,—(in previous leap-years, the day of the 19th of February, Old Style, having corresponded to the day of the 29th of

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February, New Style). And so, after the introduction of the New Style, in each hundredth year, which was not a *fourth hundredth* year, viz., on the 1st of March, 1700 and 1800, one more day increased the amount of days in advance of the Old Style, beyond those days which had previously been left out, as will be the case also on the 1st of March in the years 1900 and 2100, &c.

In England 11 days were omitted, when the New Style was adopted in the year 1752, the day following Wednesday, 2nd of September, being called Thursday, 14th of September, (the 3rd to the 13th of that month having been unwritten in England).

In Russia, and in those countries where the Greek Church is upheld, the Old Style being still in use, there is, at the present time, a difference of 12 days between dates written according to the two styles, Old and New, in consequence of the 29th of February, 1800, having been unwritten by the rule governing the New Style.

In England, at an early period of time, the (so called) legal year was reckoned from the 25th of March to the 24th of March. And this mode of calculating or writing the year is supposed to have been in use in England in the middle of the twelfth century; it, however, ceased with the year 1751, the day following the 31st of December, 1751, being called the 1st of January, 1752, (by authority of the same Act of Parliament which ordered the adoption of the *New Style*, in September, 1752); by which alteration of the commencement of the year in England, the year 1751 was *minus* the days of the months of January, February, and to the 24th of March inclusive; that is to say, there were no English public documents written with those dates in the year 1751, according to the English legal style.

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This also has been called the change from the Old to the New Style.

The following brief statement of the difference between the two styles at various periods of time, increased by one day, will show more clearly than any other explanation how the increase took place.

<i>New Style</i>	10 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Friday, the 15th Oct. 1582, <i>N. S.</i> . . C	} and {	On Friday, the 5th Oct. 1582, <i>O. S.</i> . . G
until		until
Sunday, the 28th Feb. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . . . C		Sunday, the 18th Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . . G F inclusive.

<i>New Style</i>	11 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Monday, the 1st Mar. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . . C	} and {	On Monday, 19 Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . . G F
until		until
Friday, the 28th Feb. 1800, <i>N. S.</i> . . . E		Friday, the 17th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . . . A G inclusive.

1752 (Sept. 14), day and date in Foreign Countries (except Russia, Greece, and in the East,) corresponded with day and date in England.

<i>New Style</i>	12 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Saturday, the 1st March, 1800, <i>N. S.</i> . . E	} and {	On Saturday, the 18th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . . A G
until		until
Wednesday, the 28th Feb. 1900, <i>N. S.</i> . . G		Wednesday, the 16th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> . . B A inclusive.

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<i>New Style</i>		13 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter			Letters
On Thursday, the 1st March, 1900, <i>N. S.</i>	G	} and {	On Thursday, the 17th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> B A
until Sunday, the 28th Feb. 2100, <i>N. S.</i>	C		until Sunday, the 15th Feb. 2100, <i>O. S.</i> D C
			inclusive.

<i>New Style</i>		14 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter			Letters
On Monday, the 1st March, 2100, <i>N. S.</i>	C	} and {	On Monday, the 16th Feb. 2100, <i>O. S.</i> . . D C

The amount of days in advance of the Old Style, and the difference between days and dates written according to the two styles—Old and New—will be seen in detail, as follows :—

In the year 1582, New Style, on the 15th of October, the amount in advance of the Old Style was 10 days.

English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1582. <i>Letter G.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1582. <i>Letter C.</i>
5 Oct. Friday.	15 Oct. Friday. ¹
21 " Sunday	31 " Sunday
22 " Monday	1 Nov. Monday
31 " Wednesday	10 " Wednesday
1 Nov. Thursday	11 " Thursday
20 " Tuesday	30 " Tuesday
21 " Wednesday	1 Dec. Wednesday
30 " Friday	10 " Friday
1 Dec. Saturday	11 " Saturday
9 " Sunday	19 " Sunday
10 " Monday	20 " Monday. ²
21 " Friday	31 " Friday
	1583. <i>Letter B.</i>
22 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday. ³

¹ In Rome, part of Italy, and in Spain and Portugal there were no days dated with the 5th to the 14th October, 1582, inclusive, according to the Old Style; the New Style being adopted by calling 5 Oct. 1582, 15 Oct. 1582, 10 days being omitted.

² In France there were no days dated with the 10th to the 19th December, 1582, inclusive, according to the Old Style; the New Style being adopted by calling 10 December 1582 20 December 1582, 10 days being omitted.

³ In Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands, in the Roman Catholic States, and in Holland and Zealand, Protestant States, there were no days dated 22 to 31 December, 1582, inclusive, according to the Old Style; the New Style being adopted by calling 22 December 1582 1 January 1583, 10 days being omitted.

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English Calendar, Old Style, 1582. Letter G.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1583. Letter B.	English Calendar, Old Style, 1583. Letter F.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1584. Letter A G.
22 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday	22 Dec. Sunday	1 Jan. Sunday
31 " Monday	10 " Monday	31 " Tuesday	10 " Tuesday
1582-3. Letter F.		1583-4. Letters E D.	
1 Jan. Tuesday	11 Jan. Tuesday	1 Jan. Wednesday	11 Jan. Wednesday
21 " Monday	31 " Monday	21 " Tuesday	31 " Tuesday
22 " Tuesday	1 Feb. Tuesday	22 " Wednesday	1 Feb. Wednesday
31 " Thursday	10 " Thursday	31 " Friday	10 " Friday
1 Feb. Friday	11 " Friday	1 Feb. Saturday	11 " Saturday
18 " Monday	28 " Monday	18 " Tuesday	28 " Tuesday
19 " Tuesday	1 Mar. Tuesday	19 " Wednesday	29 " Wednesday
20 " Wednesday	2 " Wednesday	20 " Thursday	1 Mar. Thursday
28 " Thursday	10 " Thursday	29 " Saturday	10 " Saturday
1 Mar. Friday	11 " Friday	1 Mar. Sunday	11 " Sunday
21 " Thursday	31 " Thursday	21 " Saturday	31 " Saturday
22 " Friday	1 April Friday	22 " Sunday	1 April Sunday
24 " Sunday	3 " Sunday	24 " Tuesday	3 " Tuesday
1583.		1584.	
25 Mar. Monday	4 April Monday	25 Mar. Wednesday	4 April Wednesday
31 " Sunday	10 " Sunday	31 " Tuesday	10 " Tuesday
1 April Monday	11 " Monday	1 April Wednesday	11 " Wednesday
20 " Saturday	30 " Saturday	20 " Monday	30 " Monday
21 " Sunday	1 May Sunday	21 " Tuesday	1 May Tuesday
30 " Tuesday	10 " Tuesday	30 " Thursday	10 " Thursday
1 May Wednesday	11 " Wednesday	1 May Friday	11 " Friday
21 " Tuesday	31 " Tuesday	21 " Thursday	31 " Thursday
22 " Wednesday	1 June Wednesday	22 " Friday	1 June Friday
31 " Friday	10 " Friday	31 " Sunday	10 " Sunday
1 June Saturday	11 " Saturday	1 June Monday	11 " Monday
20 " Thursday	30 " Thursday	20 " Saturday	30 " Saturday
21 " Friday	1 July Friday	21 " Sunday	1 July Sunday
30 " Sunday	10 " Sunday	30 " Tuesday	10 " Tuesday
1 July Monday	11 " Monday	1 July Wednesday	11 " Wednesday
21 " Sunday	31 " Sunday	21 " Tuesday	31 " Tuesday
22 " Monday	1 Aug. Monday	22 " Wednesday	1 Aug. Wednesday
31 " Wednesday	10 " Wednesday	31 " Friday	10 " Friday
1 Aug. Thursday	11 " Thursday	1 Aug. Saturday	11 " Saturday
21 " Wednesday	31 " Wednesday	21 " Friday	31 " Friday
22 " Thursday	1 Sept. Thursday	22 " Saturday	1 Sept. Saturday
31 " Saturday	10 " Saturday	31 " Monday	10 " Monday
1 Sept. Sunday	11 " Sunday	1 Sept. Tuesday	11 " Tuesday
20 " Friday	30 " Friday	20 " Sunday	30 " Sunday
21 " Saturday	1 Oct. Saturday	21 " Monday	1 Oct. Monday
30 " Monday	10 " Monday	30 " Wednesday	10 " Wednesday
1 Oct. Tuesday	11 " Tuesday	1 Oct. Thursday	11 " Thursday

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English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1583. <i>Letter F.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1583. <i>Letter B.</i>	English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1584. <i>Letters E D.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1584. <i>Letters A G.</i>
21 Oct. Monday	31 Oct. Monday	21 Oct. Wednesday	31 Oct. Wednesday
22 „ Tuesday	1 Nov. Tuesday	22 „ Thursday	1 Nov. Thursday
31 „ Thursday	10 „ Thursday	31 „ Saturday	10 „ Saturday
1 Nov. Friday	11 „ Friday	1 Nov. Sunday	11 „ Sunday
20 „ Wednesday	30 „ Wednesday	20 „ Friday	30 „ Friday
21 „ Thursday	1 Dec. Thursday	21 „ Saturday	1 Dec. Saturday
30 „ Saturday	10 „ Saturday	30 „ Monday	10 „ Monday
1 Dec. Sunday	11 „ Sunday	1 Dec. Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
21 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday	21 „ Monday	31 „ Monday

In the year 1600, *New Style*, on the 1st of March, the amount of days in advance of the *Old Style* was still . . . 10 days.

The year 1600 being a *fourth hundredth* year, and a leap-year, having 366 days, the 29th of February was written according to the Gregorian system.

N.B.—In Scotland, the day after 31 December, 1599, was called 1 January 1600, pursuant to proclamation dated 17 Dec., 1599.

English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1699. <i>Letter A.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1700. (A common year.) <i>Letter C.</i>
22 Dec. Friday	1 Jan. Friday
31 „ Sunday	10 „ Sunday
1699-1700. (A leap-year.) <i>Letters G F.</i>	
1 Jan. Monday	11 Jan. Monday
21 „ Sunday	31 „ Sunday
22 „ Monday	1 Feb. Monday
31 „ Wednesday	10 „ Wednesday
1 Feb. Thursday	11 „ Thursday
18 „ Sunday	28 „ Sunday

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In the year 1700, *New Style*, on the 1st of March, the amount of days in advance of the old style was . . . 11 days.

The year 1700, *New Style*, being reckoned a common year, having only 365 days, the 29th of February was unwritten according to the Gregorian system.

English Calendar, <i>Old Style</i> , 1699-1700. (A leap-year.) <i>Letters G F.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style</i> , 1700. (A common year.) <i>Letter C.</i>		
19 Feb. Monday	1 Mar. Monday		
29 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday		
1 Mar. Friday	12 „ Friday		
24 „ Sunday	4 April Sunday		
1700.			
25 Mar. Monday	5 April Monday		
		English Calendar, <i>Old Style</i> , 1703. <i>Letter C.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style</i> , 1704. <i>Letters F E.</i>
1702. <i>Letter D.</i>	1703. <i>Letter G.</i>		
21 Dec. Monday	1 Jan. Monday	21 Dec. Tuesday	1 Jan. Tuesday
31 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday	31 „ Friday	11 „ Friday
		1703-4. <i>Letters B A.</i>	
1702-3. <i>Letter C.</i>			
1 Jan. Friday	12 Jan. Friday	1 Jan. Saturday	12 Jan. Saturday
20 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	20 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
21 „ Thursday	1 Feb. Thursday	21 „ Friday	1 Feb. Friday
31 „ Sunday	11 „ Sunday	31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday
1 Feb. Monday	12 „ Monday	1 Feb. Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
17 „ Wednesday	28 „ Wednesday	17 „ Thursday	28 „ Thursday
18 „ Thursday	1 Mar. Thursday	18 „ Friday	29 „ Friday
19 „ Friday	2 „ Friday	19 „ Saturday	1 Mar. Saturday
28 „ Sunday	11 „ Sunday	29 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
1 Mar. Monday	12 „ Monday	1 Mar. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
20 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday	20 „ Monday	31 „ Monday
21 „ Sunday	1 April Sunday	21 „ Tuesday	1 April Tuesday
24 „ Wednesday	4 „ Wednesday	24 „ Friday	4 „ Friday
		1704.	
1703.			
25 Mar. Thursday	5 April Thursday	25 Mar. Saturday	5 April Saturday
31 „ Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday	31 „ Friday	11 „ Friday
1 April Thursday	12 „ Thursday	1 April Saturday	12 „ Saturday
19 „ Monday	30 „ Monday	19 „ Wednesday	30 „ Wednesday
20 „ Tuesday	1 May Tuesday	20 „ Thursday	1 May Thursday

English Calendar, Old Style, 1703. Letter C.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1703. Letter G.	English Calendar, Old Style, 1704. Letters B A.	Roman Calendar, New Style, 1704. Letters F E.
30 April Friday	11 May Friday	30 April Sunday	11 May Sunday
1 May Saturday	12 „ Saturday	1 May Monday	12 „ Monday
20 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday	20 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday
21 „ Friday	1 June Friday	21 „ Sunday	1 June Sunday
31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday	31 „ Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday
1 June Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday	1 June Thursday	12 „ Thursday
19 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday	19 „ Monday	30 „ Monday
20 „ Sunday	1 July Sunday	20 „ Tuesday	1 July Tuesday
30 „ Wednesday	11 „ Wednesday	30 „ Friday	11 „ Friday
1 July Thursday	12 „ Thursday	1 July Saturday	12 „ Saturday
20 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday	20 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
21 „ Wednesday	1 Aug. Wednesday	21 „ Friday	1 Aug. Friday
31 „ Saturday	11 „ Saturday	31 „ Monday	11 „ Monday
1 Aug. Sunday	12 „ Sunday	1 Aug. Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
20 „ Friday	31 „ Friday	20 „ Sunday	31 „ Sunday
21 „ Saturday	1 Sept. Saturday	21 „ Monday	1 Sept. Monday
31 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday	31 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday
1 Sept. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	1 Sept. Friday	12 „ Friday
19 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday	19 „ Tuesday	30 „ Tuesday
20 „ Monday	1 Oct. Monday	20 „ Wednesday	1 Oct. Wednesday
30 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday	30 „ Saturday	11 „ Saturday
1 Oct. Friday	12 „ Friday	1 Oct. Sunday	12 „ Sunday
20 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	20 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
21 „ Thursday	1 Nov. Thursday	21 „ Saturday	1 Nov. Saturday
31 „ Sunday	11 „ Sunday	31 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday
1 Nov. Monday	12 „ Monday	1 Nov. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
19 „ Friday	30 „ Friday	19 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday
20 „ Saturday	1 Dec. Saturday	20 „ Monday	1 Dec. Monday
30 „ Tuesday	11 „ Tuesday	30 „ Thursday	11 „ Thursday
1 Dec. Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	1 Dec. Friday	12 „ Friday
20 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	20 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday
1751. Letter F.		1751. Letter C.	
1 Dec. Sunday	12 Dec. Sunday		
20 „ Friday	31 „ Friday		
1752. Letters B A.		1 Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23, in England, the day following 31 Decem- ber, 1751, was called 1 January, 1752.	
21 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday		
31 „ Tuesday ¹	11 „ Tuesday		
1752. Letters E D.			
1 Jan. Wednesday	12 Jan. Wednesday		
1 Feb. Saturday	12 Feb. Saturday		

Calendar of Pope Gregory XIII.

17

English Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1752. <i>Letters E D.</i>	Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1752. <i>Letters B A.</i>
1 Mar. Sunday	12 Mar. Sunday
1 April Wednesday	12 April Wednesday
1 May Friday	12 May Friday
1 June Monday	12 June Monday
1 July Wednesday	12 July Wednesday
1 Aug. Saturday	12 Aug. Saturday
21 " Friday	1 Sept. Friday
22 " Saturday	2 " Saturday
23 " Sunday	3 " Sunday
24 " Monday	4 " Monday
25 " Tuesday	5 " Tuesday
26 " Wednesday	6 " Wednesday
27 " Thursday	7 " Thursday
28 " Friday	8 " Friday
29 " Saturday	9 " Saturday
30 " Sunday	10 " Sunday
31 " Monday	11 " Monday
1 Sept. Tuesday	12 " Tuesday
2 " Wednesday	13 " Wednesday

3 Sept. 1752 to
13 Sept. 1752, *Old*
Style, unwritten in
England.

English and Roman
Calendar,
New Style.
1752.

14 Sept. Thursday.¹

¹ Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23, the New Style was adopted in England on the 14th of September, 1752;—the day after Wednesday, the 2nd of September, being called Thursday, the 14th of September,—when day and date in England corresponded to day and date written in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, &c.

Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1799. <i>Letter B.</i>	1800, (<i>a common year</i>), <i>Letter E.</i>
21 Dec. Wednesday	1 Jan. Wednesday
31 " Saturday	11 " Saturday
1800, (<i>a Leap-year</i>), <i>Letters A G.</i>	
1 Jan. Sunday	12 Jan. Sunday
20 " Friday	31 " Friday
21 " Saturday	1 Feb. Saturday
31 " Tuesday	11 " Tuesday
1 Feb. Wednesday	12 " Wednesday
17 " Friday	28 " Friday

In the year 1800, New Style, on the 1st of March the amount of days in advance of the Old Style was . . . 12 days.

Calendar of Pope Gregory XIII.

The year 1800, New Style, being reckoned a common year, having only 365 days, the 29th of February was unwritten, according to the Gregorian system.

Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1800. <i>Letters A G.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1800. <i>Letter E.</i>	Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1803. <i>Letter D.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1804. <i>Letters A G.</i>
18 Feb. Saturday	1 Mar. Saturday		
29 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday		
1 Mar. Thursday	13 „ Thursday		
1802. <i>Letter E.</i>	1803. <i>Letter B.</i>		
20 Dec. Saturday	1 Jan. Saturday	20 Dec. Sunday	1 Jan. Sunday
31 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	31 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday
1803. <i>Letter D.</i>		1804. <i>Letters C B.</i>	
1 Jan. Thursday	13 Jan. Thursday	1 Jan. Friday	13 Jan. Friday
19 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	19 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday
20 „ Tuesday	1 Feb. Tuesday	20 „ Wednesday	1 Feb. Wednesday
31 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday	31 „ Sunday	12 „ Sunday
1 Feb. Sunday	13 „ Sunday	1 Feb. Monday	13 „ Monday
16 „ Monday	28 „ Monday	16 „ Tuesday	28 „ Tuesday
17 „ Tuesday	1 Mar. Tuesday	17 „ Wednesday	29 „ Wednesday
18 „ Wednesday	2 „ Wednesday	18 „ Thursday	1 Mar. Thursday
28 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday	29 „ Monday	12 „ Monday
1 Mar. Sunday	13 „ Sunday	1 Mar. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday
19 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday	19 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday
20 „ Friday	1 April Friday	20 „ Sunday	1 April Sunday
31 „ Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday	31 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday
1 April Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday	1 April Friday	13 „ Friday
18 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday	18 „ Monday	30 „ Monday
19 „ Sunday	1 May Sunday	19 „ Tuesday	1 May Tuesday
30 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday	30 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday
1 May Friday	13 „ Friday	1 May Sunday	13 „ Sunday
19 „ Tuesday	31 „ Tuesday	19 „ Thursday	31 „ Thursday
20 „ Wednesday	1 June Wednesday	20 „ Friday	1 June Friday
31 „ Sunday	12 „ Sunday	31 „ Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday
1 June Monday	13 „ Monday	1 June Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday
18 „ Thursday	30 „ Thursday	18 „ Saturday	30 „ Saturday
19 „ Friday	1 July Friday	19 „ Sunday	1 July Sunday
30 „ Tuesday	12 „ Tuesday	30 „ Thursday	12 „ Thursday
1 July Wednesday	13 „ Wednesday	1 July Friday	13 „ Friday
19 July Sunday	31 July Sunday	19 July Tuesday	31 July Tuesday
20 „ Monday	1 Aug. Monday	20 „ Wednesday	1 Aug. Wednesday
31 „ Friday	12 „ Friday	31 „ Sunday	12 „ Sunday

Calendar of Pope Gregory XIII.

19

Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1803. <i>Letter D.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1803. <i>Letter B.</i>	Russian Calendar, <i>Old Style,</i> 1804. <i>Letters C B.</i>	English and Roman Calendar, <i>New Style,</i> 1804. <i>Letters A G.</i>
1 Aug. Saturday	13 „ Saturday	1 Aug. Monday	13 „ Monday
19 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday	19 „ Friday	31 „ Friday
20 „ Thursday	1 Sept. Thursday	20 „ Saturday	1 Sept. Saturday
31 „ Monday	12 „ Monday	31 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
1 Sept. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday	1 Sept. Thursday	13 „ Thursday
18 „ Friday	30 „ Friday	18 „ Sunday	30 „ Sunday
19 „ Saturday	1 Oct. Saturday	19 „ Monday	1 Oct. Monday
30 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday	30 „ Friday	12 „ Friday
1 Oct. Thursday	13 „ Thursday	1 Oct. Saturday	13 „ Saturday
19 „ Monday	31 „ Monday	19 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday
20 „ Tuesday	1 Nov. Tuesday	20 „ Thursday	1 Nov. Thursday
31 „ Saturday	12 „ Saturday	31 „ Monday	12 „ Monday
1 Nov. Sunday	13 „ Sunday	1 Nov. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday
18 „ Wednesday	30 „ Wednesday	18 „ Friday	30 „ Friday
19 „ Thursday	1 Dec. Thursday	19 „ Saturday	1 Dec. Saturday
30 „ Monday	12 „ Monday	30 „ Wednesday	12 „ Wednesday
1 Dec. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday	1 Dec. Thursday	13 „ Thursday
19 „ Saturday	31 „ Saturday	19 „ Monday	31 „ Monday
1899. <i>Letter C.</i>			
20 Dec. Monday	1 Jan. Monday		
31 „ Friday	12 „ Friday		
1900. <i>(a Leap-year),</i> <i>Letters B A.</i>			
1 Jan. Saturday	13 Jan. Saturday		
19 „ Wednesday	31 „ Wednesday		
20 „ Thursday	1 Feb. Thursday		
31 „ Monday	12 „ Monday		
1 Feb. Tuesday	13 „ Tuesday		
16 „ Wednesday	28 „ Wednesday		

The year 1900, New Style, being reckoned a common year, having only 365 days, the 29th of February will be unwritten, according to the Gregorian system.

In the year 1900, New Style, on the 1st of March, and until the 28th of March, 2100, New Style, the amount of days in advance of the Old Style will be . . . 13 days.



The Christian Era.

IN the early years of the profession of Christianity 1 *Anno Christi* was reckoned from the year of Rome 750. Our Lord was born in the 28th year of Augustus. "Now " when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judæa in the " days of Herod the king." . . . [St. Matthew ch. ii. ver. 1.] Herod died about three months after the 25th of December 750 A.U.C. in the same year of Rome, as it extended to the 20th of April; and his death occurred between 13th of March and the 14th day of the date of the New Moon [the 29th of March], reckoning from the 16th of March, the date of the New Moon, with Golden Number XI of the Metonic Cycle, [if we reckon the numbers of that cycle from July, *so interpreted*]. " And it came " to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from " Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed " [St. Luke, ch. ii. ver. 1]. This was in 750 A.U.C., for the 28th year of Augustus, of the Alexandrian reckoning, would fall to 750 A.U.C. when reckoned from the commencement of the "*Era of Augustus*," 723 A.U.C. [*see* "*Era of Augustus*"]. The Dionysian reckoning, the one we now use, makes the 28th of Augustus fall to 754 A.U.C., by taking the first year of the Era of Augustus to be 727 A.U.C., when the Emperor adopted the name of

Augustus in place of Octavius, in the fifth year of the "Era," consequently four years *after* the date observed by the early Christians. We thus have 1 *Anno Domini* of the Dionysian reckoning placed four years *after* the date which accords with the Gospels.

The system of reckoning the Christian era, now in use, was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus A.D. 533, commencing with the 25th of March, but subsequently reckoned from Christmas-day, the 25th of December. And in the 13th century, the year, in some countries, was reckoned from the 1st of January according to the year of the Julian era, which preceded the Dionysian reckoning of 1 *Anno Domini* by forty-five years. We thus have the fixed point in time to which all eras can be adjusted, with the letters "B C," signifying before 1 A.D. 46 of the Julian era, = 753-4 A.U.C. (in part) = 4714 of the Julian period.

Clement of Alexandria, one of the early Christian writers who flourished towards the end of the second century of the Christian era, writes as follows:—

(*Stromata*, book i. ch. xxi.) "And our Lord was born "in the 28th year, when first the census was ordered to "be taken in the reign of Augustus [750 A.U.C. = Ol. "194. 1.] And to prove that this is true, it is written "in the Gospel by Luke as follows:—And in the 15th "year, in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, the word of the "Lord came to John the son of Zacharias. And again "in the same book:—And Jesus was coming to His "baptism, being about thirty years old [Luke iii. 1, 2, "23], and so on. And that it was necessary for Him to "preach only a year. This also is written:—He hath "sent me to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord "[Isaiah lxi. 1, 2.] This both the prophet spake and "the Gospel." Accordingly, in fifteen years of Tiberius, and fifteen years of Augustus, so were completed the

“ thirty years till the time He suffered. . . . And there
 “ are those who have determined not only the year of
 “ our Lord’s birth, but also the day ; and they say that
 “ it took place in the 28th year of Augustus, and in the
 “ 25th day of Pachon [= 20 May] (see Egyptian
 “ Calendar.) And the followers of Basilides hold the
 “ day of His baptism as a festival, passing the night before
 “ in readings. And they say that it was the 15th year
 “ of Tiberius Cæsar, the 15th day of the month of Tubi
 “ [= 10 January] ; and some that it was the 11th of the
 “ same month [= 6 January.] *And treating of His passion,*
 “ *with very great accuracy, some say that it took place in*
 “ *the 16th year of Tiberius,* on the 25th of Phamenoth
 “ [= 21 March] ; and others the 25th of Pharmuthi
 “ [= 20 April] ; and others say that on the 19th of
 “ Pharmuthi [= 14 April] the Saviour suffered. Further,
 “ others say that He was born on the 24th or 25th of
 “ Pharmuthi [= 19 or 20 April].” [For these corre-
 sponding dates *see* Egyptian Calendar.]

The year of the birth of our Lord thus being assigned by Clement of Alexandria to 750 A.U.C. = 28th of Augustus ; and the year of the Crucifixion, according to the same authority, being the 32nd (understood to mean 32 *Anno Christi* = 29 *Anno Domini*) in the 16th year of Tiberius, it is important to observe the system by which the years of the Roman Emperors were reckoned ; and it appears that the practice in Alexandria, when noting the years of the reign of a Roman emperor, was to begin reckoning a new year of an emperor’s reign, on new year’s day, which in Egypt had coincided with the 29th of August, from the time of the alteration of the Calendar in the 5th year of Augustus. So that when it is stated that an event occurred in a particular year of the

reign of a Roman emperor; the first year being reckoned from the accession, we must bear in mind the mode of reckoning the years, observed on Alexandrian coins, by which a new year of the reign commenced on new year's-day, the 29th of August [= 1 Thoth.] For example,—Elagabalus [Heliogabalus] reigned three years and nine months of solar years, and yet we have coins dated in his fifth year.

But if we follow the Roman system of reckoning complete solar years, when a reign extended sufficiently far, we shall find that January of the 16th year of Tiberius, was in the year of Rome 782, when the consuls who then entered office were L. Rubellius Geminus and C. Fufius Geminus. For, as the year of Rome ended on the 20th of April, the month of January would be towards the close of the year of Rome, while it was the initial month of the Roman year, called the Julian year; consequently "January" 782 A.U.C. would be now written 30 *Anno Domini* = 33 *Anno Christi*.

Lactantius, a Latin father of the Church, whom Constantine made tutor to his son Crispus, states that the crucifixion of our Lord took place during the consulate just noticed, in the spring of the year. The words of St. Matthew apply to 30 A.D. when taken in connexion with the date of the Jewish festival, "the Passover," which began on the 14th day of the first month, and extended over seven days [Exodus, ch. xii. ver. 18]. The date of the new moon of the vernal equinox, being new year's-day of the Jewish Ecclesiastical year [A.D. 30, March 22 and 23=1 Nisan].

Table of Corresponding Dates :

from the year of the birth of our Lord, A.U.C. 750, to the year when
our Lord suffered, A.U.C. 782, = 33 *Anno Christi*,
= 30 *Anno Domini* of the *Dionysian* reckoning.

Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome, A.U.C.	Regnal years of Augustus, reckoned from the battle of Actium, 723 A.U.C.	<i>Anni Christi</i> .	<i>Anni Domini</i> . (Dionysian reckoning.)	Regnal years of Augustus, reckoned from 727 A.U.C. by Dionysius.	Golden Number of the Metonic Cycle, (432 B.C. 13 Jul) so interpreted.)
(Jan. to Dec.)						
42	— 750	[Sept. 2] 28 Augustus	1 A.C.	4 B.C. [25 Dec.]		— XI
43*	750—751	28—29 "	1—2 "	3 "		XI — XII
44	751—752	29—30 "	2—3 "	2 "		XII — XIII
45	752—753	30—31 "	3—4 "	1 "		XIII — XIV
46	753—754	31—32 "	4—5 "	1 A.D. [25 Dec.]	(Sept. 2) 28 Augustus	XIV — XV
47	754—755	32—33 "	5—6 "	2 "	28—29 "	XV — XVI
48	755—756	33—34 "	6—7 "	3 "	29—30 "	XVI — XVII
49	756—757	34—35 "	7—8 "	4 "	30—31 "	XVII — XVIII
50	757—758	35—36 "	8—9 "	5 "	31—32 "	XVIII — XIX
51	758—759	36—37 "	9—10 "	6 "	32—33 "	XIX — I
52	759—760	37—38 "	10—11 "	7 "	33—34 "	I — II
53	760—761	38—39 "	11—12 "	8 "	34—35 "	II — III
54	761—762	39—40 "	12—13 "	9 "	35—36 "	III — IV
55	762—763	40—41 "	13—14 "	10 "	36—37 "	IV — V
56	763—764	41—42 "	14—15 "	11 "	37—38 "	V — VI
57	764—765	42—43 "	15—16 "	12 "	38—39 "	VI — VII
58	765—766	43—44 "	16—17 "	13 "	39—40 "	VII — VIII
59	766—767	44 "	17 "	14 "	40 "	VIII — IX
		Augustus died on the 19th of August, and Tiberius then began to reign.				
59	— 767	[Aug. 19] 1 Tiberius	17—18 "	14 "		— IX
60	767—768	1—2 "	18—19 "	15 "		IX — X
61	768—769	2—3 "	19—20 "	16 "		X — XI
62	769—770	3—4 "	20—21 "	17 "		XI — XII
63	770—771	4—5 "	21—22 "	18 "		XII — XIII
64	771—772	5—6 "	22—23 "	19 "		XIII — XIV
65	772—773	6—7 "	23—24 "	20 "		XIV — XV
66	773—774	7—8 "	24—25 "	21 "		XV — XVI
67	774—775	8—9 "	25—26 "	22 "		XVI — XVII
68	775—776	9—10 "	26—27 "	23 "		XVII — XVIII
69	776—777	10—11 "	27—28 "	24 "		XVIII — XIX
70	777—778	11—12 "	28—29 "	25 "		XIX — I
71	778—779	12—13 "	29—30 "	26 "		I — II
72	779—780	13—14 "	30—31 "	27 "		II — III
73	780—781	14—15 "	31—32 "	28 "		III — IV
74	781—782	15—16 "	32—33 "	29 "		IV — V
75	782	16 "	33 "	30 "		V — [VI]

* St. Matthew, ch. ii. ver. 19-23]. "Herod is dead, and Archelaus reigns in his stead."

Note.—Herod died A.U.C. 750, between the 13th and the 29th of March, nearly three months after the birth of our Lord, 750 A.U.C.

We thus see, by the preceding tabular statements, that the dates quoted agree with historical facts, but that the date taken by Dionysius for the first year of the Christian era, as it is made to correspond to the year of Rome 754 [*i.e.* 753-4], falls three years short of the year given by Clement of Alexandria for 1 *Anno Christi*.

The Dionysian system of dating from the Incarnation of our Lord was used by the Saxons, as the following extract from a Saxon Charter dated in the year 676, shows:—

Saxon Charter No. XII.

Osfrid of the Hwiccas in a Charter of the 6th of November, 676, dates thus, "*anno recapitulationis Dionysii, id est, ab incarnatione dñi nři Jesu Christi, sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto. Indictione quarta; Mense Novembris 8º idus Novembris.*" [= Thursday 6 November, 676 A. D.]

The Christian era, according to the reckoning of Dionysius, is said to have been generally adopted in England in the ninth century, for by a Canon of the Council of Chelsea [27 July 816], it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation of the Saviour. The years of the Christian era are described in ancient writings as the years "of Grace;" "of the Incarnation;" "of our Lord;" "of the Nativity;" "of the Circumcision;" and "of the Crucifixion."



The Year-Letter,

and the Dominical or Sunday-Letter.



EVEN letters, *viz.* A, G, F, E, D, C, B, are the Year-letters which serve to indicate the initial days of the year, in the following order,—A, Sunday; G, Monday; F, Tuesday; E, Wednesday; D, Thursday; C, Friday; and B, Saturday: and as the Year-letters with the Julian years follow the course of the sun they are repeated after the completion of the solar cycle, *i. e.* 28 years.

The length of the solar year was considered by Julius Cæsar and the astronomer Sosigenes to be 365 days and 6 hours. These odd hours were allowed to accumulate until they amounted to a day, and then were added to the year to complete what was thought to be the true Civil Year, so that in every fourth year, according to Julius Cæsar's order, a day should have been intercalated, counting the day marked in the Roman Calendar "*a. d. vj. Kalend. Martias*" twice in such fourth years. Hence the term *bisextum* has been applied to the extra day, and the term *bissextile* to the year now called leap-year, the extra day being known as the 29th of February since the displace-

ment of the Roman divisions of the Calendar and the introduction of the Christian dates by Dionysius [A.D. 532]. With respect to the use of the letters by the Romans for marking the days of the year, *eight* letters appear to have been used, *viz.* A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, forming divisions of eight days¹; this is shown in an ancient Calendar inscribed on marble [see *Epitome Orthographiæ*, Venetiis, CIJ. IJ. XC. p. 207.]

The Dominical Letter.

Dionysius Exiguus, a Scythian monk, in the year 532 of the Christian era, introduced the system of dating from the Incarnation of our Lord, now written *Anno Domini*, [see *The Christian Era*].

The seven days of the week, Dionysius indicated by letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G, which were fixed to

¹ “Among the many marks which stamped the Jews as a peculiar people, sabbath observance was perhaps the one mark most distinctive and conspicuous. A Greek had his religious feast, a Syrian his gathering in the temple, an Egyptian his sacrifices and his prayers.

“But no other people in the world had a seventh day of peculiar sanctity, a God’s day, on which no man would labour for the things that perish. The Greek knew no Sabbath. The Philistine never ceased from his plough, the Sidonian from his ship. In Tiberias, in Ptolemais, one day was like another day. A division of time into weeks was unknown in Athens, and became known in Rome only when the legions, learning it from the people of Alexandria, carried it westward from the Nile.”

The Holy Land, by Dixon, vol. ii. p. 115.

the days of the year, in a constantly recurring order, beginning with letter A, for the 1st of January, and so on to letter G, when letter A would appear with the 8th of January, as well as with the 31st of December; so that upon the completion of a year, as the days passed on, the Sundays in one year would fall against a different letter, retrograding:—thus, in a year beginning with Sunday on the 1st of January the letter A would be the Dominical letter, and in the next year, if it were a common year, composed of 52 weeks and 1 day, Monday would fall to the 1st of January, and the Dominical letter in that year would be G, and thus the letters would be found to have retrograded in each year. But in a leap-year with 52 weeks and 2 days, when two letters were needed to accommodate the 29th of February, there was an interruption in the order of the Dominical letters. In ancient Calendars it will be seen that in a leap-year the 24th of February and the 25th of February, the *bisextum*, both fall to the letter “F;” [by Statute 40 Henry III. A.D. 1256, those two days were ordered to be reckoned as one day, for legal purposes;] and those days falling to the same letter, the Dominical or Sunday letter in a leap-year changes after the 24th of February; consequently, when the letters G F, are found to be the Sunday letters, the second letter (F) will be observed to have become the Sunday letter, or the 25th of February.

In corroboration of this statement the “Record” of the coronation of Edward the Second affords conclusive evidence. The coronation is stated to have taken place “on Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ” [22 Feb.] A.D. 1307. Dominical letter F,” which date will be seen to be the 25th of February, with the Year-letters G F, for the year 1307-8.

Coronation of
Edward II.
Sunday,
25 Feb. 1307,
Dom. Letter
F.

*Memorandum quod die Dominicâ, proximâ
post festum Sancti Petri in cathedrâ, [22 Feb.]
anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo septimo anno,
videlicet, bisextili concurrente litterâ dominicali
F, coronatus fuit in Regem, et inunētus dominus
Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, anno regni
sui primo, in ecclesiâ beati Petri Westmonasterii,
&c. &c. [Close Roll, 1 Edw. II. m. 10 d.]*

The above "Record" also serves to show that the English legal year was written in place of the "Julian Year," (which last, by the bye, has often been vaguely called "*the historical year*,") and if any further evidence be necessary to prove that the English legal year alone was written, the "*Memoranda*" taken from the Calendar belonging to the "Black Book" of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, must be sufficient to satisfy all sceptical minds.

The Sundays falling, year after year, to different letters, there will be, of course, the corresponding changes of letters for the other days of the week to be noticed. And particular attention should be paid to these changes of letters, as a practice prevailed for several centuries of giving the letter belonging to the day of the week, in addition to the *guide* to the date, (*i. e.* the Saint's-day,) when an important event was recorded, (*e. g.* observe the "Record" of the coronation of Edward II. above quoted).

Dominical Letters,
with the letters belonging to their respective days.

In Common Years.

<i>A</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>
Sun. A	Mon. a	Tues. a	Wed. a	Thurs. a	Fri. a	Sat. a
Mon. b	Tues. b	Wed. b	Thurs. b	Fri. b	Sat. b	Sun. B
Tues. c	Wed. c	Thurs. c	Fri. c	Sat. c	Sun. C	Mon. c
Wed. d	Thurs. d	Fri. d	Sat. d	Sun. D	Mon. d	Tues. d
Thurs. e	Fri. e	Sat. e	Sun. E	Mon. e	Tues. e	Wed. e
Fri. f	Sat. f	Sun. F	Mon. f	Tues. f	Wed. f	Thurs. f
Sat. g	Sun. G	Mon. g	Tues. g	Wed. g	Thurs. g	Fri. g

In Leap Years.

<i>A G</i>	<i>G F</i>	<i>F E</i>	<i>E D</i>	<i>D C</i>	<i>C B</i>	<i>B A</i>
Sun. A	Mon. a	Tues. a	Wed. a	Thurs. a	Fri. a	Sat. a
Mon. b	Tues. b	Wed. b	Thurs. b	Fri. b	Sat. b	Sun. B
Tues. c	Wed. c	Thurs. c	Fri. c	Sat. c	Sun. C	Mon. c
Wed. d	Thurs. d	Fri. d	Sat. d	Sun. D	Mon. d	Tues. d
Thurs. e	Fri. e	Sat. e	Sun. E	Mon. e	Tues. e	Wed. e
Fri. f	Sat. f	Sun. F	Mon. f	Tues. f	Wed. f	Thurs. f
Sat. g	Sun. G	Mon. g	Tues. g	Wed. g	Thurs. g	Fri. g
After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.	After 24 Feb.
Sat. f	Sun. F	Mon. f	Tues. f	Wed. f	Thurs. f	Fri. f
Sun. G	Mon. g	Tues. g	Wed. g	Thurs. g	Fri. g	Sat. g
Mon. a	Tues. a	Wed. a	Thurs. a	Fri. a	Sat. a	Sun. A
Tues. b	Wed. b	Thurs. b	Fri. b	Sat. b	Sun. B	Mon. b
Wed. c	Thurs. c	Fri. c	Sat. c	Sun. C	Mon. c	Tues. c
Thurs. d	Fri. d	Sat. d	Sun. D	Mon. d	Tues. d	Wed. d
Fri. e	Sat. e	Sun. E	Mon. e	Tues. e	Wed. e	Thurs. e

Rule for finding the Year-Letter.

Note.—The rule for finding the year-letter for the Old Style is not to apply to years before 8 A. D., in consequence of an error having prevailed for several years after Cæsar's death, when the intercalations were made in third instead of fourth years, after the last leap-year. The list of year-letters, from the year 45 B. C. to the

year 8 A. D. will, however, obviate any inconvenience which might have arisen from the non-application of the rule for finding the year-letter.

Julian or Old Style.

In England before 3-14 Sept., 1752, *i. e.*, until the 2nd of September,

Add to the year of our Lord (beginning on the 1st of January, and ending on the 31st of December), the fourth part of the year's number, omitting fractions, add also 5; then divide by 7, and if there be any remainder, the letter under such number, in the following table, will be the Year-letter.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	G	F	E	D	C	B

If there be no remainder, A, will be the Year-letter.

Example.—Required the letter for the year 1648.

Note.—The Julian year, beginning 1st of January and ending 31st of December, is the year for the calculation, notwithstanding the legal mode of reckoning the year in England, from the 25th of March to the 24th of March.

(In 1752, in England, the year began on the 1st of January and ended on the 31st of December.)

4)1648

412 *

5

7)2065

295.—0

0 = A.

Leap Year B, A.

When there is no remainder after dividing by 4, the year is a Leap-year, and has two Year-letters, the letter which in the table precedes the one found by the calculation, being the first letter. (This also applies to the New Style.)

32 *Rule for finding the Year-Letter.*

Thus 1648. Letters B, A.

B, to point to January on the moveable calendar, for days from 1st of January to 29th of February, the year being 1647-8, English Style.

A, to point to January for days from the 1st of March to the 24th of March, the year being 1647-8, English Style; also, for days from the 25th of March to the 31st of December, 1648, English Style.

Gregorian, or New Style.

In certain foreign countries, the day after the 4th of October was called the 15th of October, 1582, ten days having been unwritten in the Calendar. (In England the day after the 2nd of September, was called the 14th of September, 1752, eleven days having been omitted from the Calendar.)

Add to the year of our Lord, (beginning 1st of January and ending 31st of December,) the fourth part of its number, omitting fractions; add also the number which in the following table stands at the top of the column, wherein the "hundreds" of the year will be found.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	G	F	E	D	C	B
1800	1700	1582	2300	2200	2100	1900
2700	2600	1600	2400			2000
2800		2500				

Then divide the sum by seven, and if there be any remainder, the letter under such number, in the above

Rule for finding the Year-Letter. 33

table, will be the Year-letter. If there be no remainder, A will be the Year-letter.

Example.—Required the letter for the year 1753.

4)1753

438—1

1

7)2192

313—1 = G.

Note.—When there is no remainder, after dividing by 4, the year is a Leap-year and has two Year-letters, the letter which in the table, precedes the one found by the calculation, being the first letter.

Thus, 1753, letter G.

Which is to point to January on the moveable Calendar for days from 1 January to 31 December.

Note.—According to the regulation of Pope Gregory, for the adoption of the New Style, the years 1600, and 2000, being *fourth hundredth* years, and *bissexile* or Leap-years, have each, two Year-letters; while the years 1700, 1800, and 1900, have each only *one* Year-letter, those last years not being fourth hundredth years, but being reckoned common years according to the New Style.

Lift of Year Letters,

to suit the Roman system of intercalating :

commencing with 708 A.U.C., 1 January, in the 1st year of the Julian era.

Years of the Julian Era.	Christian Years.	Years of Rome.	Year Letters.	Years of the Julian Era.	Christian Years.	Years of Rome.	Year Letters.
1	45 B.C.	*708-9	C B	39	7 B.C.	746-7	B
2	44 "	709-10	A	40	6 "	747-8	A
3	43 "	710-11	G	41	5 "	748-9	G
4	42 "	711-12	F E	42	4 "	749-50	F
5	41 "	712-13	D	43	3 "	750-1	E
6	40 "	713-14	C	44	2 "	751-2	D
7	39 "	714-15	B A	45	1 "	752-3	C
8	38 "	715-16	G	46	1 A.D.	753-4	B
9	37 "	716-17	F	47	2 "	754-5	A
10	36 "	717-18	E D	48	3 "	755-6	G
11	35 "	718-19	C	49	4 "	756-7	F E
12	34 "	719-20	B	50	5 "	757-8	D
13	33 "	720-1	A G	51	6 "	758-9	C
14	32 "	721-2	F	52	7 "	759-60	B
15	31 "	722-3	E	53	8 "	760-1	A G
16	30 "	723-4	D C	54	9 "	761-2	F
17	29 "	724-5	B	55	10 "	762-3	E
18	28 "	725-6	A	56	11 "	763-4	D
19	27 "	726-7	G F	57	12 "	764-5	C B
20	26 "	727-8	E	58	13 "	765-6	A
21	25 "	728-9	D	59	14 "	766-7	G
22	24 "	729-30	C B	60	15 "	767-8	F
23	23 "	730-1	A	61	16 "	768-9	E D
24	22 "	731-2	G	62	17 "	769-70	C
25	21 "	732-3	F E	63	18 "	770-1	B
26	20 "	733-4	D	64	19 "	771-2	A
27	19 "	734-5	C	65	20 "	772-3	G F
28	18 "	735-6	B A	66	21 "	773-4	E
29	17 "	736-7	G	67	22 "	774-5	D
30	16 "	737-8	F	68	23 "	775-6	C
31	15 "	738-9	E D	69	24 "	776-7	B A
32	14 "	739-40	C	70	25 "	777-8	G
33	13 "	740-1	B	71	26 "	778-9	F
34	12 "	741-2	A G	72	27 "	779-80	E
35	11 "	742-3	F	73	28 "	780-1	D C
36	10 "	743-4	E	74	29 "	781-2	B
37	9 "	744-5	D	75	30 "	782-3	A
38	8 "	745-6	C				

* The Year of Rome, according to the calculations of Marcus Terentius Varro, who died in the 17th year of the Julian era, has been reckoned from the 21st of April, 753 years before the 46th year of the Julian era, consequently 754 A.U.C. began on the 21st of April A.D. 1.

Year-Letters.

Table for finding the Year-Letters before 1 A.D.

[Required for the Era of Nabonassar, &c.]

										Centuries before our Lord.								
										4300	4400	4500	4600	4700	4800	4900		
										3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	4200		
										2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500		
										2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800		
										1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100		
										800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400		
										100	200	300	400	500	600	700		
										A	G	F	E	D	C	B		
Years less than a hundred.										Year-Letters.								
	84	56	28							B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	
	83	55	27							A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
	82	54	26							G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	
	81	53	25	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	
	80	52	24	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	
	79	51	23	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	
	78	50	22	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	
	77	49	21	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	
	76	48	20	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	
	75	47	19	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	
	74	46	18	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	
	73	45	17	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	
	72	44	16	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	
	71	43	15	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
	70	42	14	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	
99	69	41	13	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	
98	68	40	12	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	
97	67	39	11	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	
96	66	38	10	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	
95	65	37	9	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	
94	64	36	8	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	
93	63	35	7	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	
92	62	34	6	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	
91	61	33	5	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	
90	60	32	4	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
89	59	31	3	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	
88	58	30	2	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	
87	57	29	1	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	DC	CB	BA	AG	GF	FE	ED	

Table for finding the Year-Letters

from 1 A. D. to 3300,

according to the calculation of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in
the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.

				Centuries after our Lord.							
								1500 (for 1582) Letter C			
New Style.						1800		1900	1600		1700
						2200		2300	2000		2100
						2600		2700	2400		2500
						3000		3100	2800		2900
									3200		3300
						E		G	BA		C
Old Style.					100	200	300	400	500	600	700
					800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
					1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
					2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
					2900	3000	3100	3200	3300		
					ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC
Years left than one hundred.				Year-Letters.							
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	32	60	88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	36	64	92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	40	68	96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	44	72		ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	48	76		GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	52	80		BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
28	56	84		DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC

A Calendar for any Julian or Gregorian Year.

Common Years.

Year-Letters and Initial days, (Common Years.)							January, 31 days, 31 days.	February, 28 days, 31 days, 30 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	June, 30 days.	August, 31 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.							
A	G	F	E	D	C	B														
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	
Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	4	11	18	25		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	5	12	19	26		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	6	13	20	27		10	17	24	31	8	15	22	29	
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	7	14	21	28		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	

Leap Years.

Year-Letters and Initial Days, (Leap-Years.)							January, 31 days, April, 30 days, July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	February, 29 days, August, 31 days.	March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.							
A	G	F	E	D	C	B														
Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
Sun.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	
Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	
Tues.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	4	11	18	25		8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	
Wed.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	5	12	19	26		9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	
Thurs.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	6	13	20	27		10	17	24	31	8	15	22	29	
Fri.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	7	14	21	28		11	18	25		9	16	23	30	



Lists of Year Letters for the following Years are given.

Julian or Old Style.

A. D. 1000 to A. D. 2063.	{	1000 (1 Jan.)	} to {	1752 (2 Sept.)	{	England, Russia, Greece, and in the East.
		3 14				England, <i>see New Style.</i>
		1752 (3 Sept.)				Russia, Greece, and in the East.

Gregorian or New Style.

A. D. 1582 to A. D. 2037	{	1582 (15 Oct.)	} to {	1752 (13 Sept.)	{	Foreign Countries (ex- cept Russia, Greece, and in the East).
		1752 (14 Sept.)				England and Foreign Countries (except Russia, Greece, and in the East).
		2037 (31 Dec.)				

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1000, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1167,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	1000 .	1028 .	1056 .	1084 .	1112 .	1140
E .	1001 .	1029 .	1057 .	1085 .	1113 .	1141
D .	1002 .	1030 .	1058 .	1086 .	1114 .	1142
C .	1003 .	1031 .	1059 .	1087 .	1115 .	1143
BA .	1004 .	1032 .	1060 .	1088 .	1116 .	1144
G .	1005 .	1033 .	1061 .	1089 .	1117 .	1145
F .	1006 .	1034 .	1062 .	1090 .	1118 .	1146
E .	1007 .	1035 .	1063 .	1091 .	1119 .	1147
DC .	1008 .	1036 .	1064 .	1092 .	1120 .	1148
B .	1009 .	1037 .	1065 .	1093 .	1121 .	1149
A .	1010 .	1038 .	1066 .	1094 .	1122 .	1150
G .	1011 .	1039 .	1067 .	1095 .	1123 .	1151
FE .	1012 .	1040 .	1068 .	1096 .	1124 .	1152
D .	1013 .	1041 .	1069 .	1097 .	1125 .	1153
C .	1014 .	1042 .	1070 .	1098 .	1126 .	1154
B .	1015 .	1043 .	1071 .	1099 .	1127 .	1154-5
AG .	1016 .	1044 .	1072 .	1100 .	1128 .	1155-6
F .	1017 .	1045 .	1073 .	1101 .	1129 .	1156-7
E .	1018 .	1046 .	1074 .	1102 .	1130 .	1157-8
D .	1019 .	1047 .	1075 .	1103 .	1131 .	1158-9
CB .	1020 .	1048 .	1076 .	1104 .	1132 .	1159-60
A .	1021 .	1049 .	1077 .	1105 .	1133 .	1160-1
G .	1022 .	1050 .	1078 .	1106 .	1134 .	1161-2
F .	1023 .	1051 .	1079 .	1107 .	1135 .	1162-3
ED .	1024 .	1052 .	1080 .	1108 .	1136 .	1163-4
C .	1025 .	1053 .	1081 .	1109 .	1137 .	1164-5
B .	1026 .	1054 .	1082 .	1110 .	1138 .	1165-6
A .	1027 .	1055 .	1083 .	1111 .	1139 .	1166-7

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1167-8, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1335,

Julian or Old Style.

GF	. 1167-8	. 1195-6	. 1223-4	. 1251-2	. 1279-80	. 1307-8
E	. 1168-9	. 1196-7	. 1224-5	. 1252-3	. 1280-1	. 1308-9
D	. 1169-70	. 1197-8	. 1225-6	. 1253-4	. 1281-2	. 1309-10
C	. 1170-1	. 1198-9	. 1226-7	. 1254-5	. 1282-3	. 1310-11
BA	. 1171-2	. 1199-1200	. 1227-8	. 1255-6	. 1283-4	. 1311-12
G	. 1172-3	. 1200-1	. 1228-9	. 1256-7	. 1284-5	. 1312-13
F	. 1173-4	. 1201-2	. 1229-30	. 1257-8	. 1285-6	. 1313-14
E	. 1174-5	. 1202-3	. 1230-1	. 1258-9	. 1286-7	. 1314-15
DC	. 1175-6	. 1203-4	. 1231-2	. 1259-60	. 1287-8	. 1315-16
B	. 1176-7	. 1204-5	. 1232-3	. 1260-1	. 1288-9	. 1316-17
A	. 1177-8	. 1205-6	. 1233-4	. 1261-2	. 1289-90	. 1317-18
G	. 1178-9	. 1206-7	. 1234-5	. 1262-3	. 1290-1	. 1318-19
FE	. 1179-80	. 1207-8	. 1235-6	. 1263-4	. 1291-2	. 1319-20
D	. 1180-1	. 1208-9	. 1236-7	. 1264-5	. 1292-3	. 1320-1
C	. 1181-2	. 1209-10	. 1237-8	. 1265-6	. 1293-4	. 1321-2
B	. 1182-3	. 1210-11	. 1238-9	. 1266-7	. 1294-5	. 1322-3
AG	. 1183-4	. 1211-12	. 1239-40	. 1267-8	. 1295-6	. 1323-4
F	. 1184-5	. 1212-13	. 1240-1	. 1268-9	. 1296-7	. 1324-5
E	. 1185-6	. 1213-14	. 1241-2	. 1269-70	. 1297-8	. 1325-6
D	. 1186-7	. 1214-15	. 1242-3	. 1270-1	. 1298-9	. 1326-7
CB	. 1187-8	. 1215-16	. 1243-4	. 1271-2	. 1299-1300	. 1327-8
A	. 1188-9	. 1216-17	. 1244-5	. 1272-3	. 1300-1	. 1328-9
G	. 1189-90	. 1217-18	. 1245-6	. 1273-4	. 1301-2	. 1329-30
F	. 1190-1	. 1218-19	. 1246-7	. 1274-5	. 1302-3	. 1330-1
ED	. 1191-2	. 1219-20	. 1247-8	. 1275-6	. 1303-4	. 1331-2
C	. 1192-3	. 1220-1	. 1248-9	. 1276-7	. 1304-5	. 1332-3
B	. 1193-4	. 1221-2	. 1249-50	. 1277-8	. 1305-6	. 1333-4
A	. 1194-5	. 1222-3	. 1250-1	. 1278-9	. 1306-7	. 1334-5

Explanation :—

When double dates are given, (e. g.) 1154-5;

The first date (1154) denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date (1155) denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered the year when calculations for Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1335-6, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1503,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	1335-6	. 1363-4	. 1391-2	. 1419-20	. 1447-8	. 1475-6
E .	1336-7	. 1364-5	. 1392-3	. 1420-1	. 1448-9	. 1476-7
D .	1337-8	. 1365-6	. 1393-4	. 1421-2	. 1449-50	. 1477-8
C .	1338-9	. 1366-7	. 1394-5	. 1422-3	. 1450-1	. 1478-9
BA .	1339-40	. 1367-8	. 1395-6	. 1423-4	. 1451-2	. 1479-80
G .	1340-1	. 1368-9	. 1396-7	. 1424-5	. 1452-3	. 1480-1
F .	1341-2	. 1369-70	. 1397-8	. 1425-6	. 1453-4	. 1481-2
E .	1342-3	. 1370-1	. 1398-9	. 1426-7	. 1454-5	. 1482-3
DC .	1343-4	. 1371-2	. 1399-1400	. 1427-8	. 1455-6	. 1483-4
B .	1344-5	. 1372-3	. 1400-1	. 1428-9	. 1456-7	. 1484-5
A .	1345-6	. 1373-4	. 1401-2	. 1429-30	. 1457-8	. 1485-6
G .	1346-7	. 1374-5	. 1402-3	. 1430-1	. 1458-9	. 1486-7
FE .	1347-8	. 1375-6	. 1403-4	. 1431-2	. 1459-60	. 1487-8
D .	1348-9	. 1376-7	. 1404-5	. 1432-3	. 1460-1	. 1488-9
C .	1349-50	. 1377-8	. 1405-6	. 1433-4	. 1461-2	. 1489-90
B .	1350-1	. 1378-9	. 1406-7	. 1434-5	. 1462-3	. 1490-1
AG .	1351-2	. 1379-80	. 1407-8	. 1435-6	. 1463-4	. 1491-2
F .	1352-3	. 1380-1	. 1408-9	. 1436-7	. 1464-5	. 1492-3
E .	1353-4	. 1381-2	. 1409-10	. 1437-8	. 1465-6	. 1493-4
D .	1354-5	. 1382-3	. 1410-11	. 1438-9	. 1466-7	. 1494-5
CB .	1355-6	. 1383-4	. 1411-12	. 1439-40	. 1467-8	. 1495-6
A .	1356-7	. 1384-5	. 1412-13	. 1440-1	. 1468-9	. 1496-7
G .	1357-8	. 1385-6	. 1413-14	. 1441-2	. 1469-70	. 1497-8
F .	1358-9	. 1386-7	. 1414-15	. 1442-3	. 1470-1	. 1498-9
ED .	1359-60	. 1387-8	. 1415-16	. 1443-4	. 1471-2	. 1499-1500
C .	1360-1	. 1388-9	. 1416-17	. 1444-5	. 1472-3	. 1500-1
B .	1361-2	. 1389-90	. 1417-18	. 1445-6	. 1473-4	. 1501-2
A .	1362-3	. 1390-1	. 1418-19	. 1446-7	. 1474-5	. 1502-3

Explanation :—

When double dates are given ;

The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered the year when calculation the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1503-4, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1671,

Julian or Old Style.

GF	. 1503-4	. 1531-2	. 1559-60	. 1587-8	. 1615-16	. 1643-4
E	. 1504-5	. 1532-3	. 1560-1	. 1588-9	. 1616-17	. 1644-5
D	. 1505-6	. 1533-4	. 1561-2	. 1589-90	. 1617-18	. 1645-6
C	. 1506-7	. 1534-5	. 1562-3	. 1590-1	. 1618-19	. 1646-7
BA	. 1507-8	. 1535-6	. 1563-4	. 1591-2	. 1619-20	. 1647-8
G	. 1508-9	. 1536-7	. 1564-5	. 1592-3	. 1620-1	. 1648-9
F	. 1509-10	. 1537-8	. 1565-6	. 1593-4	. 1621-2	. 1649-51
E	. 1510-11	. 1538-9	. 1566-7	. 1594-5	. 1622-3	. 1650-1
DC	. 1511-12	. 1539-40	. 1567-8	. 1595-6	. 1623-4	. 1651-2
B	. 1512-13	. 1540-1	. 1568-9	. 1596-7	. 1624-5	. 1652-3
A	. 1513-14	. 1541-2	. 1569-70	. 1597-8	. 1625-6	. 1653-4
G	. 1514-15	. 1542-3	. 1570-1	. 1598-9	. 1626-7	. 1654-5
FE	. 1515-16	. 1543-4	. 1571-2	. 1599-1600	. 1627-8	. 1655-6
D	. 1516-17	. 1544-5	. 1572-3	. 1600-1	. 1628-9	. 1656-7
C	. 1517-18	. 1545-6	. 1573-4	. 1601-2	. 1629-30	. 1657-8
B	. 1518-19	. 1546-7	. 1574-5	. 1602-3	. 1630-1	. 1658-9
AG	. 1519-20	. 1547-8	. 1575-6	. 1603-4	. 1631-2	. 1659-61
F	. 1520-1	. 1548-9	. 1576-7	. 1604-5	. 1632-3	. 1660-1
E	. 1521-2	. 1549-50	. 1577-8	. 1605-6	. 1633-4	. 1661-2
D	. 1522-3	. 1550-1	. 1578-9	. 1606-7	. 1634-5	. 1662-3
CB	. 1523-4	. 1551-2	. 1579-80	. 1607-8	. 1635-6	. 1663-4
A	. 1524-5	. 1552-3	. 1580-1	. 1608-9	. 1636-7	. 1664-5
G	. 1525-6	. 1553-4	. 1581-2	. 1609-10	. 1637-8	. 1665-6
F	. 1526-7	. 1554-5	. 1582-3	. 1610-11	. 1638-9	. 1666-7
ED	. 1527-8	. 1555-6	. 1583-4	. 1611-12	. 1639-40	. 1667-8
C	. 1528-9	. 1556-7	. 1584-5	. 1612-13	. 1640-1	. 1668-9
B	. 1529-30	. 1557-8	. 1585-6	. 1613-14	. 1641-2	. 1669-71
A	. 1530-1	. 1558-9	. 1586-7	. 1614-15	. 1642-3	. 1670-1

Explanation :—

When double dates are given ;

The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered the year when calculations for the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

*From Monday, 1 Jan. 1671-2, to Wednesday, 2 Sept. 1752,
Julian or Old Style.*

GF	. 1671-2	1699-1700	1727-8	
E	. 1672-3	. 1700-1	. 1728-9	
D	. 1673-4	. 1701-2	. 1729-30	
C	. 1674-5	. 1702-3	. 1730-1	
BA	. 1675-6	. 1703-4	. 1731-2	
G	. 1676-7	. 1704-5	. 1732-3	
F	. 1677-8	. 1705-6	. 1733-4	
E	. 1678-9	. 1706-7	. 1734-5	
DC	. 1679-80	. 1707-8	. 1735-6	
B	. 1680-1	. 1708-9	. 1736-7	
A	. 1681-2	. 1709-10	. 1737-8	
G	. 1682-3	. 1710-11	. 1738-9	
FE	. 1683-4	. 1711-12	. 1739-40	
D	. 1684-5	. 1712-13	. 1740-1	
C	. 1685-6	. 1713-14	. 1741-2	
B	. 1686-7	. 1714-15	. 1742-3	
AG	. 1687-8	. 1715-16	. 1743-4	
F	. 1688-9	. 1716-17	. 1744-5	
E	. 1689-90	. 1717-18	. 1745-6	
D	. 1690-1	. 1718-19	. 1746-7	
CB	. 1691-2	. 1719-20	. 1747-8	
A	. 1692-3	. 1720-1	. 1748-9	
G	. 1693-4	. 1721-2	. 1749-50	
F	. 1694-5	. 1722-3	. 1750-1	—ending Tues., 31 Dec. 1751 in England.
ED	. 1695-6	. 1723-4	. 1752	{ E, from Wednesday, 1 Jan. to 29 Feb. D, from 1 Mar. to 2 Sept., Wednesday.
C	. 1696-7	. 1724-5	.	
B	. 1697-8	. 1725-6	.	
A	. 1698-9	. 1726-7	. 1752	—A, on Thursday, 14 Sept., when day and date in England, corresponded with day and date in France, Germany, Italy, &c.

Explanation:—

When double dates are given;

The first date denotes the English Legal Year, ending 24th March.

The second date denotes the Julian Year, ending 31st December.

Note.—The Julian Year is always considered the year when calculations
the Year Letters are made.

Year Letters.

From Wednesday, 1 Jan. 1752, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 1895,

Julian or Old Style.

GF .	.	1756	.	1784	.	1812	.	1840	.	1868
E .	.	1757	.	1785	.	1813	.	1841	.	1869
D .	.	1758	.	1786	.	1814	.	1842	.	1870
C .	.	1759	.	1787	.	1815	.	1843	.	1871
BA .	.	1760	.	1788	.	1816	.	1844	.	1872
G .	.	1761	.	1789	.	1817	.	1845	.	1873
F .	.	1762	.	1790	.	1818	.	1846	.	1874
E .	.	1763	.	1791	.	1819	.	1847	.	1875
DC .	.	1764	.	1792	.	1820	.	1848	.	1876
B .	.	1765	.	1793	.	1821	.	1849	.	1877
A .	.	1766	.	1794	.	1822	.	1850	.	1878
G .	.	1767	.	1795	.	1823	.	1851	.	1879
FE .	.	1768	.	1796	.	1824	.	1852	.	1880
D .	.	1769	.	1797	.	1825	.	1853	.	1881
C .	.	1770	.	1798	.	1826	.	1854	.	1882
B .	.	1771	.	1799	.	1827	.	1855	.	1883
AG .	.	1772	.	1800	.	1828	.	1856	.	1884
F .	.	1773	.	1801	.	1829	.	1857	.	1885
E .	.	1774	.	1802	.	1830	.	1858	.	1886
D .	.	1775	.	1803	.	1831	.	1859	.	1887
CB .	.	1776	.	1804	.	1832	.	1860	.	1888
A .	.	1777	.	1805	.	1833	.	1861	.	1889
G .	.	1778	.	1806	.	1834	.	1862	.	1890
F .	.	1779	.	1807	.	1835	.	1863	.	1891
ED .	1752	.	1780	.	1808	.	1836	.	1864	1892
C .	1753	.	1781	.	1809	.	1837	.	1865	1893
B .	1754	.	1782	.	1810	.	1838	.	1866	1894
A .	1755	.	1783	.	1811	.	1839	.	1867	1895

Year Letters.

From Monday, 1 Jan. 1896, to Sunday, 31 Dec. 2063,

Julian or Old Style.

GF	.	1896	.	1924	.	1952	.	1980	.	2008	.	2036
E	.	1897	.	1925	.	1953	.	1981	.	2009	.	2037
D	.	1898	.	1926	.	1954	.	1982	.	2010	.	2038
C	.	1899	.	1927	.	1955	.	1983	.	2011	.	2039
BA	.	1900	.	1928	.	1956	.	1984	.	2012	.	2040
G	.	1901	.	1929	.	1957	.	1985	.	2013	.	2041
F	.	1902	.	1930	.	1958	.	1986	.	2014	.	2042
E	.	1903	.	1931	.	1959	.	1987	.	2015	.	2043
DC	.	1904	.	1932	.	1960	.	1988	.	2016	.	2044
B	.	1905	.	1933	.	1961	.	1989	.	2017	.	2045
A	.	1906	.	1934	.	1962	.	1990	.	2018	.	2046
G	.	1907	.	1935	.	1963	.	1991	.	2019	.	2047
FE	.	1908	.	1936	.	1964	.	1992	.	2020	.	2048
D	.	1909	.	1937	.	1965	.	1993	.	2021	.	2049
C	.	1910	.	1938	.	1966	.	1994	.	2022	.	2050
B	.	1911	.	1939	.	1967	.	1995	.	2023	.	2051
AG	.	1912	.	1940	.	1968	.	1996	.	2024	.	2052
F	.	1913	.	1941	.	1969	.	1997	.	2025	.	2053
E	.	1914	.	1942	.	1970	.	1998	.	2026	.	2054
D	.	1915	.	1943	.	1971	.	1999	.	2027	.	2055
CB	.	1916	.	1944	.	1972	.	2000	.	2028	.	2056
A	.	1917	.	1945	.	1973	.	2001	.	2029	.	2057
G	.	1918	.	1946	.	1974	.	2002	.	2030	.	2058
F	.	1919	.	1947	.	1975	.	2003	.	2031	.	2059
ED	.	1920	.	1948	.	1976	.	2004	.	2032	.	2060
C	.	1921	.	1949	.	1977	.	2005	.	2033	.	2061
B	.	1922	.	1950	.	1978	.	2006	.	2034	.	2062
A	.	1923	.	1951	.	1979	.	2007	.	2035	.	2063



Gregorian or New Style.

WHEN the New Style of writing dates, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII., was first adopted [A.D. 1582], days and dates written according to the New Style were made to be ten days in advance of Old Style days and dates written according to the Christian era, introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, 1285 A. U. C. = 532 A. D., and in certain hundredth years following the year 1582, one day more increased the amount of days in advance, *viz*, on the 1st of March (New Style) in each hundredth year which was not a *fourth hundredth*, in consequence of the 29th of February being unwritten in such hundredth years, according to the New Style, thus :—

<i>New Style</i>	10 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letter
On Friday, the 15th Oct. 1582, <i>N. S.</i> . . C	} and {	On Friday, the 5th Oct. 1582, <i>O. S.</i> . . G
until		until
Sunday, the 28th Feb. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . . C		Sunday, the 18th Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . . G F
inclusive.		inclusive.

Year Letters.

47

<i>New Style</i>	11 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Monday, the 1st Mar. 1700, <i>N. S.</i> . C	} and {	On Mon. the 19th Feb. 1699-1700, <i>O. S.</i> . G F
until Friday, the 28th Feb. 1800, <i>N. S.</i> . . E		until Friday, the 17th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . . A G
inclusive.		inclusive.
1752 (Sept. 14), day and date in Foreign Countries (except Russia, Greece, and in the East,) corresponded with day and date in England.		

<i>New Style</i>	12 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Saturday, the 1st March, 1800, <i>N. S.</i> E	} and {	On Saturday, the 18th Feb. 1800, <i>O. S.</i> . A G
until Wednesday, the 28th Feb. 1900, <i>N. S.</i> . G		until Wednesday, the 16th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> . B A
inclusive.		inclusive.

<i>New Style</i>	13 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Thursday, the 1st March, 1900, <i>N. S.</i> G	} and {	On Thurs. the 17th Feb. 1900, <i>O. S.</i> . B A
until Sunday, the 28th Feb. 2100, <i>N. S.</i> . . C		until Sunday, the 15th Feb. 2100, <i>O. S.</i> . . D C
inclusive.		inclusive.

<i>New Style</i>	14 days in advance of	<i>Old Style.</i>
Letter		Letters
On Monday, the 1st March, 2100, <i>N. S.</i> C	} and {	On Monday, the 16th Feb. 2100, <i>O. S.</i> . D C

From Friday, 15 Oct. 1582, to Sunday, 28 Feb. 1700.

Gregorian or New Style.

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 10 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 15th of October,					
C	1582	1610	1638	1666	1694	
B	1583	1611	1639	1667	1695	
A G	1584	1612	1640	1668	1696	
F	1585	1613	1641	1669	1697	
E	1586	1614	1642	1670	1698	
D	1587	1615	1643	1671	1699	
C B	1588	1616	1644	1672	1700—	
A	1589	1617	1645	1673	Letter C.	
G	1590	1618	1646	1674	1 January to	
F	1591	1619	1647	1675	28 February	
E D	1592	1620	1648	1676	(Sunday), in-	
C	1593	1621	1649	1677	clusive.	
B	1594	1622	1650	1678		
A	1595	1623	1651	1679		
G F	1596	1624	1652	1680		
E	1597	1625	1653	1681		
D	1598	1626	1654	1682		
C	1599	1627	1655	1683		
B A	1600	1628	1656	1684		
G	1601	1629	1657	1685		
F	1602	1630	1658	1686		
E	1603	1631	1659	1687		
D C	1604	1632	1660	1688		
B	1605	1633	1661	1689		
A	1606	1634	1662	1690		
G	1607	1635	1663	1691		
F E	1608	1636	1664	1692		
D	1609	1637	1665	1693		

Year Letters.

49

From Monday, 1 March 1700, to Friday, 28 Feb. 1800.

Gregorian or New Style.

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 11 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 1st of March, 1700							
C								
B	.	1701	.	1729	.	1757	.	1785
A	.	1702	.	1730	.	1758	.	1786
G	.	1703	.	1731	.	1759	.	1787
F E	.	1704	.	1732	.	1760	.	1788
D	.	1705	.	1733	.	1761	.	1789
C	.	1706	.	1734	.	1762	.	1790
B	.	1707	.	1735	.	1763	.	1791
A G	.	1708	.	1736	.	1764	.	1792
F	.	1709	.	1737	.	1765	.	1793
E	.	1710	.	1738	.	1766	.	1794
D	.	1711	.	1739	.	1767	.	1795
C B	.	1712	.	1740	.	1768	.	1796
A	.	1713	.	1741	.	1769	.	1797
G	.	1714	.	1742	.	1770	.	1798
F	.	1715	.	1743	.	1771	.	1799
E D	.	1716	.	1744	.	1772	.	1800—Letter E.
C	.	1717	.	1745	.	1773	.	1 January to
B	.	1718	.	1746	.	1774	.	28 February
A	.	1719	.	1747	.	1775	.	(Friday), in-
G F	.	1720	.	1748	.	1776	.	clusive.
E	.	1721	.	1749	.	1777	.	
D	.	1722	.	1750	.	1778	.	
C	.	1723	.	1751	.	1779	.	
B A	.	1724	.	1752	.	1780	.	
G	.	1725	.	1753	.	1781	.	
F	.	1726	.	1754	.	1782	.	
E	.	1727	.	1755	.	1783	.	
D C	.	1728	.	1756	.	1784	.	

From Saturday, 1 March 1800, to Wednesday, 28 Feb. 1900.

Gregorian or New Style,

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 12 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 1st of March, 1800							
E	.	1801	.	1829	.	1857	.	1885
D	.	1802	.	1830	.	1858	.	1886
C	.	1803	.	1831	.	1859	.	1887
B	.	1804	.	1832	.	1860	.	1888
A G	.	1805	.	1833	.	1861	.	1889
F	.	1806	.	1834	.	1862	.	1890
E	.	1807	.	1835	.	1863	.	1891
D	.	1808	.	1836	.	1864	.	1892
C B	.	1809	.	1837	.	1865	.	1893
A	.	1810	.	1838	.	1866	.	1894
G	.	1811	.	1839	.	1867	.	1895
F	.	1812	.	1840	.	1868	.	1896
E D	.	1813	.	1841	.	1869	.	1897
C	.	1814	.	1842	.	1870	.	1898
B	.	1815	.	1843	.	1871	.	1899
A	.	1816	.	1844	.	1872	.	1900—Letter G.
G F	.	1817	.	1845	.	1873	.	1 January to
E	.	1818	.	1846	.	1874	.	28 February
D	.	1819	.	1847	.	1875	.	(Wednesday),
C	.	1820	.	1848	.	1876	.	inclusive.
B A	.	1821	.	1849	.	1877	.	
G	.	1822	.	1850	.	1878	.	
F	.	1823	.	1851	.	1879	.	
E	.	1824	.	1852	.	1880	.	
D C	.	1825	.	1853	.	1881	.	
B	.	1826	.	1854	.	1882	.	
A	.	1827	.	1855	.	1883	.	
G	.	1828	.	1856	.	1884	.	
F E	.		.		.		.

Year Letters.

51

From Thursday, 1 March 1900, to Thursday, 31 Dec. 2037.

Gregorian or New Style,

*When dates according to the common Christian era will
be found to be 13 days in advance of the
Old Style of Dionysius.*

	{ On the 1st of March,					
G	1900					
F	1901	1929	1957	1985	2013	
E	1902	1930	1958	1986	2014	
D	1903	1931	1959	1987	2015	
C B	1904	1932	1960	1988	2016	
A	1905	1933	1961	1989	2017	
G	1906	1934	1962	1990	2018	
F	1907	1935	1963	1991	2019	
E D	1908	1936	1964	1992	2020	
C	1909	1937	1965	1993	2021	
B	1910	1938	1966	1994	2022	
A	1911	1939	1967	1995	2023	
G F	1912	1940	1968	1996	2024	
E	1913	1941	1969	1997	2025	
D	1914	1942	1970	1998	2026	
C	1915	1943	1971	1999	2027	
B A	1916	1944	1972	2000	2028	
G	1917	1945	1973	2001	2029	
F	1918	1946	1974	2002	2030	
E	1919	1947	1975	2003	2031	
D C	1920	1948	1976	2004	2032	
B	1921	1949	1977	2005	2033	
A	1922	1950	1978	2006	2034	
G	1923	1951	1979	2007	2035	
F E	1924	1952	1980	2008	2036	
D	1925	1953	1981	2009	2037	
C	1926	1954	1982	2010		
B	1927	1955	1983	2011		
A G	1928	1956	1984	2012		

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

October.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-Year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years, <i>Old Style</i> , A. D.	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XIII	<i>Kalend. Octob.</i>	275	XVI	a	Tues.	1	Germanus, Remigius et Bavo Ep. et conf. Mellorus.
II	<i>a. d. vj Non. Octob.</i>	276	V	b	Wed.	2	Leodegatus Ep. et Mar.
X	<i>a. d. v Non. Octob.</i>	277	XIII	c	Thurs.	3	
XVIII	<i>a. d. iv Non. Octob.</i>	278	II	d	Fri.	4	
VII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Octob.</i>	279	X	e	Sat.	5	
	<i>Frid. Non. Octob.</i>	280		f	Sun.	6	
XV	<i>Nonæ Octob.</i>	281	XVIII	g	Mon.	7	Fides Vir. et Mar.
IV	<i>a. d. viij Id. Octob.</i>	282	VII	a	Tues.	8	Marcus, Marcellus et Apuleius Mar.
XII	<i>a. d. vij Id. Octob.</i>	283	XV	b	Wed.	9	Dionysius, Ruficus et Eleutherius Mar.
I	<i>a. d. vj Id. Octob.</i>	284	IV	c	Thurs.	10	Gereon Mar. et Socii
IX	<i>a. d. v Id. Octob.</i>	285	XII	d	Fri.	11	Nigatus Mar. et Socii
XVII	<i>a. d. iv Id. Octob.</i>	286	I	e	Sat.	12	Adelburga Vir.
	<i>Frid. Id. Octob.</i>	287		f	Sun.	13	Translatus S. Edwardi R. et conf.
	<i>Id. Octob.</i>	288	XIX	g	Mon.	14	Kalktus P. et Mar.
VI	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Nov.</i>	289	IX	a	Tues.	15	Wulfstan Ep. et conf.
XIV	<i>a. d. xvj Kal. Nov.</i>	290	XVII	b	Wed.	16	Dedicatio S. Michaelis in monte Iumbæ.
III	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Nov.</i>	291	VI	c	Thurs.	17	Lucas Evang. Julius Mar.
XI	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Nov.</i>	292	XV	d	Fri.	18	Fredetwitha Vir. et Mar.
XIX	<i>a. d. xij Kal. Nov.</i>	293	IV	e	Sat.	19	Undecim millia Virgines.
VIII	<i>a. d. x Kal. Nov.</i>	294	XIII	f	Sun.	20	Romanus Ep. et conf.
XVI	<i>a. d. x Kal. Nov.</i>	295	II	g	Mon.	21	Crispinus et Crispinianus Mar.
V	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Nov.</i>	296	XI	a	Tues.	22	
XIII	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Nov.</i>	297	XIX	b	Wed.	23	
	<i>a. d. vj Kal. Nov.</i>	298	VIII	c	Thurs.	24	
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Nov.</i>	299		d	Fri.	25	
	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Nov.</i>	300	XVII	e	Sat.	26	
	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Nov.</i>	301	VI	f	Sun.	27	Simon et Judas Ap.
	<i>a. d. ii Kal. Nov.</i>	302	XV	g	Mon.	28	
	<i>a. d. i Kal. Nov.</i>	303	IV	a	Tues.	29	
	<i>a. d. Kal. Nov.</i>	304	XIII	b	Wed.	30	
	<i>Prid. Kal. Nov.</i>	305	II	c	Thurs.	31	Quintinus Mar.



Calendars

for

Julian and Gregorian Years.



SERIES of Calendars follows, on the accompanying pages, according to the order of Year-letters for common and Leap-years, thus :—

A Calendar with Letter A, commencing on Sunday.

„	Letter G,	„	Monday.
„	Letter F,	„	Tuesday.
„	Letter E,	„	Wednesday.
„	Letter D,	„	Thursday.
„	Letter C,	„	Friday.
„	Letter B,	„	Saturday.
„	Letters A G,	„	Sunday.
„	Letters G F,	„	Monday.
„	Letters F E,	„	Tuesday.
„	Letters E D,	„	Wednesday.
„	Letters D C,	„	Thursday.
„	Letters C B,	„	Friday.
„	Letters B A,	„	Saturday.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Sunday.

Dominical Letter A, in a common year.

January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.
A 1. Sun. b. 2. Mon. c. 3. Tues. d. 4. Wed. e. 5. Thurs. f. 6. Fri. g. 7. Sat. A 8. Sun. b. 9. Mon. c. 10. Tues. d. 11. Wed. e. 12. Thurs. f. 13. Fri. g. 14. Sat. A 15. Sun. b. 16. Mon. c. 17. Tues. d. 18. Wed. e. 19. Thurs. f. 20. Fri. g. 21. Sat. A 22. Sun. b. 23. Mon. c. 24. Tues. d. 25. Wed. e. 26. Thurs. f. 27. Fri. g. 28. Sat. A 29. Sun. b. 30. Mon. c. 31. Tues.	b. 1. Mon. c. 2. Tues. d. 3. Wed. e. 4. Thurs. f. 5. Fri. g. 6. Sat. A 7. Sun. b. 8. Mon. c. 9. Tues. d. 10. Wed. e. 11. Thurs. f. 12. Fri. g. 13. Sat. A 14. Sun. b. 15. Mon. c. 16. Tues. d. 17. Wed. e. 18. Thurs. f. 19. Fri. g. 20. Sat. A 21. Sun. b. 22. Mon. c. 23. Tues. d. 24. Wed. e. 25. Thurs. f. 26. Fri. g. 27. Sat. A 28. Sun. b. 29. Mon. c. 30. Tues. d. 31. Wed.	c. 1. Tues. d. 2. Wed. e. 3. Thurs. f. 4. Fri. g. 5. Sat. A 6. Sun. b. 7. Mon. c. 8. Tues. d. 9. Wed. e. 10. Thurs. f. 11. Fri. g. 12. Sat. A 13. Sun. b. 14. Mon. c. 15. Tues. d. 16. Wed. e. 17. Thurs. f. 18. Fri. g. 19. Sat. A 20. Sun. b. 21. Mon. c. 22. Tues. d. 23. Wed. e. 24. Thurs. f. 25. Fri. g. 26. Sat. A 27. Sun. b. 28. Mon. c. 29. Tues. d. 30. Wed. e. 31. Thurs.	d. 1. Wed. e. 2. Thurs. f. 3. Fri. g. 4. Sat. A 5. Sun. b. 6. Mon. c. 7. Tues. d. 8. Wed. e. 9. Thurs. f. 10. Fri. g. 11. Sat. A 12. Sun. b. 13. Mon. c. 14. Tues. d. 15. Wed. e. 16. Thurs. f. 17. Fri. g. 18. Sat. A 19. Sun. b. 20. Mon. c. 21. Tues. d. 22. Wed. e. 23. Thurs. f. 24. Fri. g. 25. Sat. A 26. Sun. b. 27. Mon. c. 28. Tues. d. 29. Wed. e. 30. Thurs. f. 31. Fri.	e. 1. Thurs. f. 2. Fri. g. 3. Sat. A 4. Sun. b. 5. Mon. c. 6. Tues. d. 7. Wed. e. 8. Thurs. f. 9. Fri. g. 10. Sat. A 11. Sun. b. 12. Mon. c. 13. Tues. d. 14. Wed. e. 15. Thurs. f. 16. Fri. g. 17. Sat. A 18. Sun. b. 19. Mon. c. 20. Tues. d. 21. Wed. e. 22. Thurs. f. 23. Fri. g. 24. Sat. A 25. Sun. b. 26. Mon. c. 27. Tues. d. 28. Wed. e. 29. Thurs. f. 30. Fri.	f. 1. Fri. g. 2. Sat. A 3. Sun. b. 4. Mon. c. 5. Tues. d. 6. Wed. e. 7. Thurs. f. 8. Fri. g. 9. Sat. A 10. Sun. b. 11. Mon. c. 12. Tues. d. 13. Wed. e. 14. Thurs. f. 15. Fri. g. 16. Sat. A 17. Sun. b. 18. Mon. c. 19. Tues. d. 20. Wed. e. 21. Thurs. f. 22. Fri. g. 23. Sat. A 24. Sun. b. 25. Mon. c. 26. Tues. d. 27. Wed. e. 28. Thurs. f. 29. Fri. g. 30. Sat. A 31. Sun.	g. 1. Sat. A 2. Sun. b. 3. Mon. c. 4. Tues. d. 5. Wed. e. 6. Thurs. f. 7. Fri. g. 8. Sat. A 9. Sun. b. 10. Mon. c. 11. Tues. d. 12. Wed. e. 13. Thurs. f. 14. Fri. g. 15. Sat. A 16. Sun. b. 17. Mon. c. 18. Tues. d. 19. Wed. e. 20. Thurs. f. 21. Fri. g. 22. Sat. A 23. Sun. b. 24. Mon. c. 25. Tues. d. 26. Wed. e. 27. Thurs. f. 28. Fri. g. 29. Sat. A 30. Sun. b. 31. Mon.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Monday.

Dominical Letter G, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Mon. b. 2. Tues. c. 3. Wed. d. 4. Thurs. e. 5. Fri. f. 6. Sat. G 7. Sun. a. 8. Mon. b. 9. Tues. c. 10. Wed. d. 11. Thurs. e. 12. Fri. f. 13. Sat. G 14. Sun. a. 15. Mon. b. 16. Tues. c. 17. Wed. d. 18. Thurs. e. 19. Fri. f. 20. Sat. G 21. Sun. a. 22. Mon. b. 23. Tues. c. 24. Wed. d. 25. Thurs. e. 26. Fri. f. 27. Sat. G 28. Sun. a. 29. Mon. b. 30. Tues. c. 31. Wed.	b. 1. Tues. c. 2. Wed. d. 3. Thurs. e. 4. Fri. f. 5. Sat. G 6. Sun. a. 7. Mon. b. 8. Tues. c. 9. Wed. d. 10. Thurs. e. 11. Fri. f. 12. Sat. G 13. Sun. a. 14. Mon. b. 15. Tues. c. 16. Wed. d. 17. Thurs. e. 18. Fri. f. 19. Sat. G 20. Sun. a. 21. Mon. b. 22. Tues. c. 23. Wed. d. 24. Thurs. e. 25. Fri. f. 26. Sat. G 27. Sun. a. 28. Mon. b. 29. Tues. c. 30. Wed. d. 31. Thurs.	c. 1. Wed. d. 2. Thurs. e. 3. Fri. f. 4. Sat. G 5. Sun. a. 6. Mon. b. 7. Tues. c. 8. Wed. d. 9. Thurs. e. 10. Fri. f. 11. Sat. G 12. Sun. a. 13. Mon. b. 14. Tues. c. 15. Wed. d. 16. Thurs. e. 17. Fri. f. 18. Sat. G 19. Sun. a. 20. Mon. b. 21. Tues. c. 22. Wed. d. 23. Thurs. e. 24. Fri. f. 25. Sat. G 26. Sun. a. 27. Mon. b. 28. Tues. c. 29. Wed. d. 30. Thurs. e. 31. Fri.	d. 1. Thurs. e. 2. Fri. f. 3. Sat. G 4. Sun. a. 5. Mon. b. 6. Tues. c. 7. Wed. d. 8. Thurs. e. 9. Fri. f. 10. Sat. G 11. Sun. a. 12. Mon. b. 13. Tues. c. 14. Wed. d. 15. Thurs. e. 16. Fri. f. 17. Sat. G 18. Sun. a. 19. Mon. b. 20. Tues. c. 21. Wed. d. 22. Thurs. e. 23. Fri. f. 24. Sat. G 25. Sun. a. 26. Mon. b. 27. Tues. c. 28. Wed. d. 29. Thurs. e. 30. Fri. f. 31. Sat.	e. 1. Fri. f. 2. Sat. G 3. Sun. a. 4. Mon. b. 5. Tues. c. 6. Wed. d. 7. Thurs. e. 8. Fri. f. 9. Sat. G 10. Sun. a. 11. Mon. b. 12. Tues. c. 13. Wed. d. 14. Thurs. e. 15. Fri. f. 16. Sat. G 17. Sun. a. 18. Mon. b. 19. Tues. c. 20. Wed. d. 21. Thurs. e. 22. Fri. f. 23. Sat. G 24. Sun. a. 25. Mon. b. 26. Tues. c. 27. Wed. d. 28. Thurs. e. 29. Fri. f. 30. Sat.	f. 1. Sat. G 2. Sun. a. 3. Mon. b. 4. Tues. c. 5. Wed. d. 6. Thurs. e. 7. Fri. f. 8. Sat. G 9. Sun. a. 10. Mon. b. 11. Tues. c. 12. Wed. d. 13. Thurs. e. 14. Fri. f. 15. Sat. G 16. Sun. a. 17. Mon. b. 18. Tues. c. 19. Wed. d. 20. Thurs. e. 21. Fri. f. 22. Sat. G 23. Sun. a. 24. Mon. b. 25. Tues. c. 26. Wed. d. 27. Thurs. e. 28. Fri. f. 29. Sat. G 30. Sun. a. 31. Mon.	G 1. Sun. a. 2. Mon. b. 3. Tues. c. 4. Wed. d. 5. Thurs. e. 6. Fri. f. 7. Sat. G 8. Sun. a. 9. Mon. b. 10. Tues. c. 11. Wed. d. 12. Thurs. e. 13. Fri. f. 14. Sat. G 15. Sun. a. 16. Mon. b. 17. Tues. c. 18. Wed. d. 19. Thurs. e. 20. Fri. f. 21. Sat. G 22. Sun. a. 23. Mon. b. 24. Tues. c. 25. Wed. d. 26. Thurs. e. 27. Fri. f. 28. Sat. G 29. Sun. a. 30. Mon. b. 31. Tues.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Tuesday.

Dominical Letter F, in a common year.

January, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.
a. 1. Tues.	b. 1. Wed.	c. 1. Thurs.	d. 1. Fri.	e. 1. Sat.	F 1. Sun.	g. 1. Mon.
b. 2. Wed.	c. 2. Thurs.	d. 2. Fri.	e. 2. Sat.	F 2. Sun.	g. 2. Mon.	a. 2. Tues.
c. 3. Thurs.	d. 3. Fri.	e. 3. Sat.	F 3. Sun.	g. 3. Mon.	a. 3. Tues.	b. 3. Wed.
d. 4. Fri.	e. 4. Sat.	F 4. Sun.	g. 4. Mon.	a. 4. Tues.	b. 4. Wed.	c. 4. Thurs.
e. 5. Sat.	F 5. Sun.	g. 5. Mon.	a. 5. Tues.	b. 5. Wed.	c. 5. Thurs.	d. 5. Fri.
F 6. Sun.	g. 6. Mon.	a. 6. Tues.	b. 6. Wed.	c. 6. Thurs.	d. 6. Fri.	e. 6. Sat.
g. 7. Mon.	a. 7. Tues.	b. 7. Wed.	c. 7. Thurs.	d. 7. Fri.	e. 7. Sat.	F 7. Sun.
a. 8. Tues.	b. 8. Wed.	c. 8. Thurs.	d. 8. Fri.	e. 8. Sat.	F 8. Sun.	g. 8. Mon.
b. 9. Wed.	c. 9. Thurs.	d. 9. Fri.	e. 9. Sat.	F 9. Sun.	g. 9. Mon.	a. 9. Tues.
c. 10. Thurs.	d. 10. Fri.	e. 10. Sat.	F 10. Sun.	g. 10. Mon.	a. 10. Tues.	b. 10. Wed.
d. 11. Fri.	e. 11. Sat.	F 11. Sun.	g. 11. Mon.	a. 11. Tues.	b. 11. Wed.	c. 11. Thurs.
e. 12. Sat.	F 12. Sun.	g. 12. Mon.	a. 12. Tues.	b. 12. Wed.	c. 12. Thurs.	d. 12. Fri.
F 13. Sun.	g. 13. Mon.	a. 13. Tues.	b. 13. Wed.	c. 13. Thurs.	d. 13. Fri.	e. 13. Sat.
g. 14. Mon.	a. 14. Tues.	b. 14. Wed.	c. 14. Thurs.	d. 14. Fri.	e. 14. Sat.	F 14. Sun.
a. 15. Tues.	b. 15. Wed.	c. 15. Thurs.	d. 15. Fri.	e. 15. Sat.	F 15. Sun.	g. 15. Mon.
b. 16. Wed.	c. 16. Thurs.	d. 16. Fri.	e. 16. Sat.	F 16. Sun.	g. 16. Mon.	a. 16. Tues.
c. 17. Thurs.	d. 17. Fri.	e. 17. Sat.	F 17. Sun.	g. 17. Mon.	a. 17. Tues.	b. 17. Wed.
d. 18. Fri.	e. 18. Sat.	F 18. Sun.	g. 18. Mon.	a. 18. Tues.	b. 18. Wed.	c. 18. Thurs.
e. 19. Sat.	F 19. Sun.	g. 19. Mon.	a. 19. Tues.	b. 19. Wed.	c. 19. Thurs.	d. 19. Fri.
F 20. Sun.	g. 20. Mon.	a. 20. Tues.	b. 20. Wed.	c. 20. Thurs.	d. 20. Fri.	e. 20. Sat.
g. 21. Mon.	a. 21. Tues.	b. 21. Wed.	c. 21. Thurs.	d. 21. Fri.	e. 21. Sat.	F 21. Sun.
a. 22. Tues.	b. 22. Wed.	c. 22. Thurs.	d. 22. Fri.	e. 22. Sat.	F 22. Sun.	g. 22. Mon.
b. 23. Wed.	c. 23. Thurs.	d. 23. Fri.	e. 23. Sat.	F 23. Sun.	g. 23. Mon.	a. 23. Tues.
c. 24. Thurs.	d. 24. Fri.	e. 24. Sat.	F 24. Sun.	g. 24. Mon.	a. 24. Tues.	b. 24. Wed.
d. 25. Fri.	e. 25. Sat.	F 25. Sun.	g. 25. Mon.	a. 25. Tues.	b. 25. Wed.	c. 25. Thurs.
e. 26. Sat.	F 26. Sun.	g. 26. Mon.	a. 26. Tues.	b. 26. Wed.	c. 26. Thurs.	d. 26. Fri.
F 27. Sun.	g. 27. Mon.	a. 27. Tues.	b. 27. Wed.	c. 27. Thurs.	d. 27. Fri.	e. 27. Sat.
g. 28. Mon.	a. 28. Tues.	b. 28. Wed.	c. 28. Thurs.	d. 28. Fri.	e. 28. Sat.	F 28. Sun.
a. 29. Tues.	b. 29. Wed.	c. 29. Thurs.	d. 29. Fri.	e. 29. Sat.	F 29. Sun.	g. 29. Mon.
b. 30. Wed.	c. 30. Thurs.	d. 30. Fri.	e. 30. Sat.	F 30. Sun.	g. 30. Mon.	a. 30. Tues.
c. 31. Thurs.	d. 31. Fri.	e. 31. Sat.	F 31. Sun.		a. 31. Tues.	b. 31. Wed.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Wednesday.

Dominical Letter E, in a common year.

January, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Wed.	b. 1. Thurs.	c. 1. Fri.	d. 1. Sat.	E 1. Sun.	f. 1. Mon.	g. 1. Tues.
b. 2. Thurs.	c. 2. Fri.	d. 2. Sat.	E 2. Sun.	f. 2. Mon.	g. 2. Tues.	a. 2. Wed.
c. 3. Fri.	d. 3. Sat.	E 3. Sun.	f. 3. Mon.	g. 3. Tues.	a. 3. Wed.	b. 3. Thurs.
d. 4. Sat.	E 4. Sun.	f. 4. Mon.	g. 4. Tues.	a. 4. Wed.	b. 4. Thurs.	c. 4. Fri.
E 5. Sun.	f. 5. Mon.	g. 5. Tues.	a. 5. Wed.	b. 5. Thurs.	c. 5. Fri.	d. 5. Sat.
f. 6. Mon.	g. 6. Tues.	a. 6. Wed.	b. 6. Thurs.	c. 6. Fri.	d. 6. Sat.	E 6. Sun.
g. 7. Tues.	a. 7. Wed.	b. 7. Thurs.	c. 7. Fri.	d. 7. Sat.	E 7. Sun.	f. 7. Mon.
a. 8. Wed.	b. 8. Thurs.	c. 8. Fri.	d. 8. Sat.	E 8. Sun.	f. 8. Mon.	g. 8. Tues.
b. 9. Thurs.	c. 9. Fri.	d. 9. Sat.	E 9. Sun.	f. 9. Mon.	g. 9. Tues.	a. 9. Wed.
c. 10. Fri.	d. 10. Sat.	E 10. Sun.	f. 10. Mon.	g. 10. Tues.	a. 10. Wed.	b. 10. Thurs.
d. 11. Sat.	E 11. Sun.	f. 11. Mon.	g. 11. Tues.	a. 11. Wed.	b. 11. Thurs.	c. 11. Fri.
E 12. Sun.	f. 12. Mon.	g. 12. Tues.	a. 12. Wed.	b. 12. Thurs.	c. 12. Fri.	d. 12. Sat.
f. 13. Mon.	g. 13. Tues.	a. 13. Wed.	b. 13. Thurs.	c. 13. Fri.	d. 13. Sat.	E 13. Sun.
g. 14. Tues.	a. 14. Wed.	b. 14. Thurs.	c. 14. Fri.	d. 14. Sat.	E 14. Sun.	f. 14. Mon.
a. 15. Wed.	b. 15. Thurs.	c. 15. Fri.	d. 15. Sat.	E 15. Sun.	f. 15. Mon.	g. 15. Tues.
b. 16. Thurs.	c. 16. Fri.	d. 16. Sat.	E 16. Sun.	f. 16. Mon.	g. 16. Tues.	a. 16. Wed.
c. 17. Fri.	d. 17. Sat.	E 17. Sun.	f. 17. Mon.	g. 17. Tues.	a. 17. Wed.	b. 17. Thurs.
d. 18. Sat.	E 18. Sun.	f. 18. Mon.	g. 18. Tues.	a. 18. Wed.	b. 18. Thurs.	c. 18. Fri.
E 19. Sun.	f. 19. Mon.	g. 19. Tues.	a. 19. Wed.	b. 19. Thurs.	c. 19. Fri.	d. 19. Sat.
f. 20. Mon.	g. 20. Tues.	a. 20. Wed.	b. 20. Thurs.	c. 20. Fri.	d. 20. Sat.	E 20. Sun.
g. 21. Tues.	a. 21. Wed.	b. 21. Thurs.	c. 21. Fri.	d. 21. Sat.	E 21. Sun.	f. 21. Mon.
a. 22. Wed.	b. 22. Thurs.	c. 22. Fri.	d. 22. Sat.	E 22. Sun.	f. 22. Mon.	g. 22. Tues.
b. 23. Thurs.	c. 23. Fri.	d. 23. Sat.	E 23. Sun.	f. 23. Mon.	g. 23. Tues.	a. 23. Wed.
c. 24. Fri.	d. 24. Sat.	E 24. Sun.	f. 24. Mon.	g. 24. Tues.	a. 24. Wed.	b. 24. Thurs.
d. 25. Sat.	E 25. Sun.	f. 25. Mon.	g. 25. Tues.	a. 25. Wed.	b. 25. Thurs.	c. 25. Fri.
E 26. Sun.	g. 26. Mon.	a. 26. Tues.	b. 26. Wed.	c. 26. Thurs.	d. 26. Sat.	E 26. Sun.
f. 27. Mon.	g. 27. Tues.	a. 27. Wed.	b. 27. Thurs.	c. 27. Fri.	d. 27. Sat.	E 27. Sun.
g. 28. Tues.	a. 28. Wed.	b. 28. Thurs.	c. 28. Fri.	d. 28. Sat.	E 28. Sun.	f. 28. Mon.
a. 29. Wed.	b. 29. Thurs.	c. 29. Fri.	d. 29. Sat.	E 29. Sun.	f. 29. Mon.	g. 29. Tues.
b. 30. Thurs.	c. 30. Fri.	d. 30. Sat.	E 30. Sun.	f. 30. Mon.	g. 30. Tues.	a. 30. Wed.
c. 31. Fri.	d. 31. Sat.	E 31. Sun.	f. 31. Mon.		a. 31. Wed.	b. 31. Thurs.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Thursday.

Dominical Letter D, in a common year.

January, 31 days. October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Thurs.	b. 1. Fri.	c. 1. Sat.	D 1. Sun.	e. 1. Mon.	f. 1. Tues.	g. 1. Wed.
b. 2. Fri.	c. 2. Sat.	D 2. Sun.	e. 2. Mon.	f. 2. Tues.	g. 2. Wed.	a. 2. Thurs.
c. 3. Sat.	D 3. Sun.	e. 3. Mon.	f. 3. Tues.	g. 3. Wed.	a. 3. Thurs.	b. 3. Fri.
D 4. Sun.	e. 4. Mon.	f. 4. Tues.	g. 4. Wed.	a. 4. Thurs.	b. 4. Fri.	c. 4. Sat.
e. 5. Mon.	f. 5. Tues.	g. 5. Wed.	a. 5. Thurs.	b. 5. Fri.	c. 5. Sat.	D 5. Sun.
f. 6. Tues.	g. 6. Wed.	a. 6. Thurs.	b. 6. Fri.	c. 6. Sat.	D 6. Sun.	e. 6. Mon.
g. 7. Wed.	a. 7. Thurs.	b. 7. Fri.	c. 7. Sat.	D 7. Sun.	e. 7. Mon.	f. 7. Tues.
a. 8. Thurs.	b. 8. Fri.	c. 8. Sat.	D 8. Sun.	e. 8. Mon.	f. 8. Tues.	g. 8. Wed.
b. 9. Fri.	c. 9. Sat.	D 9. Sun.	e. 9. Mon.	f. 9. Tues.	g. 9. Wed.	a. 9. Thurs.
c. 10. Sat.	D 10. Sun.	e. 10. Mon.	f. 10. Tues.	g. 10. Wed.	a. 10. Thurs.	b. 10. Fri.
D 11. Sun.	e. 11. Mon.	f. 11. Tues.	g. 11. Wed.	a. 11. Thurs.	b. 11. Fri.	c. 11. Sat.
e. 12. Mon.	f. 12. Tues.	g. 12. Wed.	a. 12. Thurs.	b. 12. Fri.	c. 12. Sat.	D 12. Sun.
f. 13. Tues.	g. 13. Wed.	a. 13. Thurs.	b. 13. Fri.	c. 13. Sat.	D 13. Sun.	e. 13. Mon.
g. 14. Wed.	a. 14. Thurs.	b. 14. Fri.	c. 14. Sat.	D 14. Sun.	e. 14. Mon.	f. 14. Tues.
a. 15. Thurs.	b. 15. Fri.	c. 15. Sat.	D 15. Sun.	e. 15. Mon.	f. 15. Tues.	g. 15. Wed.
b. 16. Fri.	c. 16. Sat.	D 16. Sun.	e. 16. Mon.	f. 16. Tues.	g. 16. Wed.	a. 16. Thurs.
c. 17. Sat.	D 17. Sun.	e. 17. Mon.	f. 17. Tues.	g. 17. Wed.	a. 17. Thurs.	b. 17. Fri.
D 18. Sun.	e. 18. Mon.	f. 18. Tues.	g. 18. Wed.	a. 18. Thurs.	b. 18. Fri.	c. 18. Sat.
e. 19. Mon.	f. 19. Tues.	g. 19. Wed.	a. 19. Thurs.	b. 19. Fri.	c. 19. Sat.	D 19. Sun.
f. 20. Tues.	g. 20. Wed.	a. 20. Thurs.	b. 20. Fri.	c. 20. Sat.	D 20. Sun.	e. 20. Mon.
g. 21. Wed.	a. 21. Thurs.	b. 21. Fri.	c. 21. Sat.	D 21. Sun.	e. 21. Mon.	f. 21. Tues.
a. 22. Thurs.	b. 22. Fri.	c. 22. Sat.	D 22. Sun.	e. 22. Mon.	f. 22. Tues.	g. 22. Wed.
b. 23. Fri.	c. 23. Sat.	D 23. Sun.	e. 23. Mon.	f. 23. Tues.	g. 23. Wed.	a. 23. Thurs.
c. 24. Sat.	D 24. Sun.	e. 24. Mon.	f. 24. Tues.	g. 24. Wed.	a. 24. Thurs.	b. 24. Fri.
D 25. Sun.	e. 25. Mon.	f. 25. Tues.	g. 25. Wed.	a. 25. Thurs.	b. 25. Fri.	c. 25. Sat.
e. 26. Mon.	f. 26. Tues.	g. 26. Wed.	a. 26. Thurs.	b. 26. Fri.	c. 26. Sat.	D 26. Sun.
f. 27. Tues.	g. 27. Wed.	a. 27. Thurs.	b. 27. Fri.	c. 27. Sat.	D 27. Sun.	e. 27. Mon.
g. 28. Wed.	a. 28. Thurs.	b. 28. Fri.	c. 28. Sat.	D 28. Sun.	e. 28. Mon.	f. 28. Tues.
a. 29. Thurs.	b. 29. Fri.	c. 29. Sat.	D 29. Sun.	e. 29. Mon.	f. 29. Tues.	g. 29. Wed.
b. 30. Fri.	c. 30. Sat.	D 30. Sun.	e. 30. Mon.	f. 30. Tues.	g. 30. Wed.	a. 30. Thurs.
c. 31. Sat.	D 31. Sun.	e. 31. Mon.	f. 31. Tues.		a. 31. Thurs.	b. 31. Fri.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Friday.

Dominical Letter C, in a common year.

January, 31 days October, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.
a. 1. Fri. b. 2. Sat. c. 3. Sun. d. 4. Mon. e. 5. Tues. f. 6. Wed. g. 7. Thurs. a. 8. Fri. b. 9. Sat. c. 10. Sun. d. 11. Mon. e. 12. Tues. f. 13. Wed. g. 14. Thurs. a. 15. Fri. b. 16. Sat. c. 17. Sun. d. 18. Mon. e. 19. Tues. f. 20. Wed. g. 21. Thurs. a. 22. Fri. b. 23. Sat. c. 24. Sun. d. 25. Mon. e. 26. Tues. f. 27. Wed. g. 28. Thurs. a. 29. Fri. b. 30. Sat. c. 31. Sun.	b. 1. Sat. c. 2. Sun. d. 3. Mon. e. 4. Tues. f. 5. Wed. g. 6. Thurs. a. 7. Fri. b. 8. Sat. c. 9. Sun. d. 10. Mon. e. 11. Tues. f. 12. Wed. g. 13. Thurs. a. 14. Fri. b. 15. Sat. c. 16. Sun. d. 17. Mon. e. 18. Tues. f. 19. Wed. g. 20. Thurs. a. 21. Fri. b. 22. Sat. c. 23. Sun. d. 24. Mon. e. 25. Tues. f. 26. Wed. g. 27. Thurs. a. 28. Fri. b. 29. Sat. c. 30. Sun. d. 31. Mon.	c. 1. Sun. d. 2. Mon. e. 3. Tues. f. 4. Wed. g. 5. Thurs. a. 6. Fri. b. 7. Sat. c. 8. Sun. d. 9. Mon. e. 10. Tues. f. 11. Wed. g. 12. Thurs. a. 13. Fri. b. 14. Sat. c. 15. Sun. d. 16. Mon. e. 17. Tues. f. 18. Wed. g. 19. Thurs. a. 20. Fri. b. 21. Sat. c. 22. Sun. d. 23. Mon. e. 24. Tues. f. 25. Wed. g. 26. Thurs. a. 27. Fri. b. 28. Sat. c. 29. Sun. d. 30. Mon. e. 31. Tues.	d. 1. Mon. e. 2. Tues. f. 3. Wed. g. 4. Thurs. a. 5. Fri. b. 6. Sat. c. 7. Sun. d. 8. Mon. e. 9. Tues. f. 10. Wed. g. 11. Thurs. a. 12. Fri. b. 13. Sat. c. 14. Sun. d. 15. Mon. e. 16. Tues. f. 17. Wed. g. 18. Thurs. a. 19. Fri. b. 20. Sat. c. 21. Sun. d. 22. Mon. e. 23. Tues. f. 24. Wed. g. 25. Thurs. a. 26. Fri. b. 27. Sat. c. 28. Sun. d. 29. Mon. e. 30. Tues. f. 31. Wed.	e. 1. Tues. f. 2. Wed. g. 3. Thurs. a. 4. Fri. b. 5. Sat. c. 6. Sun. d. 7. Mon. e. 8. Tues. f. 9. Wed. g. 10. Thurs. a. 11. Fri. b. 12. Sat. c. 13. Sun. d. 14. Mon. e. 15. Tues. f. 16. Wed. g. 17. Thurs. a. 18. Fri. b. 19. Sat. c. 20. Sun. d. 21. Mon. e. 22. Tues. f. 23. Wed. g. 24. Thurs. a. 25. Fri. b. 26. Sat. c. 27. Sun. d. 28. Mon. e. 29. Tues. f. 30. Wed.	f. 1. Wed. g. 2. Thurs. a. 3. Fri. b. 4. Sat. c. 5. Sun. d. 6. Mon. e. 7. Tues. f. 8. Wed. g. 9. Thurs. a. 10. Fri. b. 11. Sat. c. 12. Sun. d. 13. Mon. e. 14. Tues. f. 15. Wed. g. 16. Thurs. a. 17. Fri. b. 18. Sat. c. 19. Sun. d. 20. Mon. e. 21. Tues. f. 22. Wed. g. 23. Thurs. a. 24. Fri. b. 25. Sat. c. 26. Sun. d. 27. Mon. e. 28. Tues. f. 29. Wed. g. 30. Thurs. a. 31. Fri.	g. 1. Thurs. a. 2. Fri. b. 3. Sat. c. 4. Sun. d. 5. Mon. e. 6. Tues. f. 7. Wed. g. 8. Thurs. a. 9. Fri. b. 10. Sat. c. 11. Sun. d. 12. Mon. e. 13. Tues. f. 14. Wed. g. 15. Thurs. a. 16. Fri. b. 17. Sat. c. 18. Sun. d. 19. Mon. e. 20. Tues. f. 21. Wed. g. 22. Thurs. a. 23. Fri. b. 24. Sat. c. 25. Sun. d. 26. Mon. e. 27. Tues. f. 28. Wed. g. 29. Thurs. a. 30. Fri. b. 31. Sat.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Saturday

Dominical Letter B, in a common year.

January, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 28 days. March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.
a. 1. Sat.	B 1. Sun.	c. 1. Mon.	d. 1. Tues.	e. 1. Wed.	f. 1. Thurs.	g. 1. Fri.
B 2. Sun.	c. 2. Mon.	d. 2. Tues.	e. 2. Wed.	f. 2. Thurs.	g. 2. Fri.	a. 2. Sat.
c. 3. Mon.	d. 3. Tues.	e. 3. Wed.	f. 3. Thurs.	g. 3. Fri.	a. 3. Sat.	B 3. Sun.
d. 4. Tues.	e. 4. Wed.	f. 4. Thurs.	g. 4. Fri.	a. 4. Sat.	B 4. Sun.	c. 4. Mon.
e. 5. Wed.	f. 5. Thurs.	g. 5. Fri.	a. 5. Sat.	B 5. Sun.	c. 5. Mon.	d. 5. Tues.
f. 6. Thurs.	g. 6. Fri.	a. 6. Sat.	B 6. Sun.	c. 6. Mon.	d. 6. Tues.	e. 6. Wed.
g. 7. Fri.	a. 7. Sat.	B 7. Sun.	c. 7. Mon.	d. 7. Tues.	e. 7. Wed.	f. 7. Thurs.
a. 8. Sat.	B 8. Sun.	c. 8. Mon.	d. 8. Tues.	e. 8. Wed.	f. 8. Thurs.	g. 8. Fri.
B 9. Sun.	c. 9. Mon.	d. 9. Tues.	e. 9. Wed.	f. 9. Thurs.	g. 9. Fri.	a. 9. Sat.
c. 10. Mon.	d. 10. Tues.	e. 10. Wed.	f. 10. Thurs.	g. 10. Fri.	a. 10. Sat.	B 10. Sun.
d. 11. Tues.	e. 11. Wed.	f. 11. Thurs.	g. 11. Fri.	a. 11. Sat.	B 11. Sun.	c. 11. Mon.
e. 12. Wed.	f. 12. Thurs.	g. 12. Fri.	a. 12. Sat.	B 12. Sun.	c. 12. Mon.	d. 12. Tues.
f. 13. Thurs.	g. 13. Fri.	a. 13. Sat.	B 13. Sun.	c. 13. Mon.	d. 13. Tues.	e. 13. Wed.
g. 14. Fri.	a. 14. Sat.	B 14. Sun.	c. 14. Mon.	d. 14. Tues.	e. 14. Wed.	f. 14. Thurs.
a. 15. Sat.	B 15. Sun.	c. 15. Mon.	d. 15. Tues.	e. 15. Wed.	f. 15. Thurs.	g. 15. Fri.
B 16. Sun.	c. 16. Mon.	d. 16. Tues.	e. 16. Wed.	f. 16. Thurs.	g. 16. Fri.	a. 16. Sat.
c. 17. Mon.	d. 17. Tues.	e. 17. Wed.	f. 17. Thurs.	g. 17. Fri.	a. 17. Sat.	B 17. Sun.
d. 18. Tues.	e. 18. Wed.	f. 18. Thurs.	g. 18. Fri.	a. 18. Sat.	B 18. Sun.	c. 18. Mon.
e. 19. Wed.	f. 19. Thurs.	g. 19. Fri.	a. 19. Sat.	B 19. Sun.	c. 19. Mon.	d. 19. Tues.
f. 20. Thurs.	g. 20. Fri.	a. 20. Sat.	B 20. Sun.	c. 20. Mon.	d. 20. Tues.	e. 20. Wed.
g. 21. Fri.	a. 21. Sat.	B 21. Sun.	c. 21. Mon.	d. 21. Tues.	e. 21. Wed.	f. 21. Thurs.
a. 22. Sat.	B 22. Sun.	c. 22. Mon.	d. 22. Tues.	e. 22. Wed.	f. 22. Thurs.	g. 22. Fri.
B 23. Sun.	c. 23. Mon.	d. 23. Tues.	e. 23. Wed.	f. 23. Thurs.	g. 23. Fri.	a. 23. Sat.
c. 24. Mon.	d. 24. Tues.	e. 24. Wed.	f. 24. Thurs.	g. 24. Fri.	a. 24. Sat.	B 24. Sun.
d. 25. Tues.	e. 25. Wed.	f. 25. Thurs.	g. 25. Fri.	a. 25. Sat.	B 25. Sun.	c. 25. Mon.
e. 26. Wed.	f. 26. Thurs.	g. 26. Fri.	a. 26. Sat.	B 26. Sun.	c. 26. Mon.	d. 26. Tues.
f. 27. Thurs.	g. 27. Fri.	a. 27. Sat.	B 27. Sun.	c. 27. Mon.	d. 27. Tues.	e. 27. Wed.
g. 28. Fri.	a. 28. Sat.	B 28. Sun.	c. 28. Mon.	d. 28. Tues.	e. 28. Wed.	f. 28. Thurs.
a. 29. Sat.	B 29. Sun.	c. 29. Mon.	d. 29. Tues.	e. 29. Wed.	f. 29. Thurs.	g. 29. Fri.
B 30. Sun.	c. 30. Mon.	d. 30. Tues.	e. 30. Wed.	f. 30. Thurs.	g. 30. Fri.	a. 30. Sat.
c. 31. Mon.	d. 31. Tues.	e. 31. Wed.	f. 31. Thurs.		a. 31. Sat.	B 31. Sun.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Sunday.

Dominical Letters A G, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
A 1. Sun. b. 2. Mon. c. 3. Tues. d. 4. Wed. e. 5. Thur. f. 6. Fri. g. 7. Sat. A 8. Sun. b. 9. Mon. c. 10. Tues. d. 11. Wed. e. 12. Thur. f. 13. Fri. g. 14. Sat. A 15. Sun. b. 16. Mon. c. 17. Tues. d. 18. Wed. e. 19. Thur. f. 20. Fri. g. 21. Sat. A 22. Sun. b. 23. Mon. c. 24. Tues. d. 25. Wed. e. 26. Thur. f. 27. Fri. g. 28. Sat. A 29. Sun. b. 30. Mon. c. 31. Tues.	G 1. Sun. a. 2. Mon. b. 3. Tues. c. 4. Wed. d. 5. Thur. e. 6. Fri. f. 7. Sat. G 8. Sun. a. 9. Mon. b. 10. Tues. c. 11. Wed. d. 12. Thur. e. 13. Fri. f. 14. Sat. G 15. Sun. a. 16. Mon. b. 17. Tues. c. 18. Wed. d. 19. Thur. e. 20. Fri. f. 21. Sat. G 22. Sun. a. 23. Mon. b. 24. Tues. c. 25. Wed. d. 26. Thur. e. 27. Fri. f. 28. Sat. G 29. Sun. a. 30. Mon. b. 31. Tues.	b. 1. Tues. c. 2. Wed. d. 3. Thur. e. 4. Fri. f. 5. Sat. G 6. Sun. a. 7. Mon. b. 8. Tues. c. 9. Wed. d. 10. Thur. e. 11. Fri. f. 12. Sat. G 13. Sun. a. 14. Mon. b. 15. Tues. c. 16. Wed. d. 17. Thur. e. 18. Fri. f. 19. Sat. G 20. Sun. a. 21. Mon. b. 22. Tues. c. 23. Wed. d. 24. Thur. e. 25. Fri. f. 26. Sat. G 27. Sun. a. 28. Mon. b. 29. Tues. c. 30. Wed. d. 31. Thur.	c. 1. Wed. d. 2. Thur. e. 3. Fri. f. 4. Sat. G 5. Sun. a. 6. Mon. b. 7. Tues. c. 8. Wed. d. 9. Thur. e. 10. Fri. f. 11. Sat. G 12. Sun. a. 13. Mon. b. 14. Tues. c. 15. Wed. d. 16. Thur. e. 17. Fri. f. 18. Sat. G 19. Sun. a. 20. Mon. b. 21. Tues. c. 22. Wed. d. 23. Thur. e. 24. Fri. f. 25. Sat. G 26. Sun. a. 27. Mon. b. 28. Tues. c. 29. Wed. d. 30. Thur. e. 31. Fri.	d. 1. Wed. e. 2. Thur. f. 3. Fri. g. 4. Sat. A 5. Sun. b. 6. Mon. c. 7. Tues. d. 8. Wed. e. 9. Thur. f. 10. Fri. g. 11. Sat. A 12. Sun. b. 13. Mon. c. 14. Tues. d. 15. Wed. e. 16. Thur. f. 17. Fri. g. 18. Sat. A 19. Sun. b. 20. Mon. c. 21. Tues. d. 22. Wed. e. 23. Thur. f. 24. Fri. g. 25. Sat. G 26. Sun. a. 27. Mon. b. 28. Tues. c. 29. Wed.	d. 1. Thur. e. 2. Fri. f. 3. Sat. G 4. Sun. a. 5. Mon. b. 6. Tues. c. 7. Wed. d. 8. Thur. e. 9. Fri. f. 10. Sat. G 11. Sun. a. 12. Mon. b. 13. Tues. c. 14. Wed. d. 15. Thur. e. 16. Fri. f. 17. Sat. G 18. Sun. a. 19. Mon. b. 20. Tues. c. 21. Wed. d. 22. Thur. e. 23. Fri. f. 24. Sat. G 25. Sun. a. 26. Mon. b. 27. Tues. c. 28. Wed. d. 29. Thur. e. 30. Fri. f. 31. Sat.	e. 1. Fri. f. 2. Sat. G 3. Sun. a. 4. Mon. b. 5. Tues. c. 6. Wed. d. 7. Thur. e. 8. Fri. f. 9. Sat. G 10. Sun. a. 11. Mon. b. 12. Tues. c. 13. Wed. d. 14. Thur. e. 15. Fri. f. 16. Sat. G 17. Sun. a. 18. Mon. b. 19. Tues. c. 20. Wed. d. 21. Thur. e. 22. Fri. f. 23. Sat. G 24. Sun. a. 25. Mon. b. 26. Tues. c. 27. Wed. d. 28. Thur. e. 29. Fri. f. 30. Sat.	f. 1. Sat. G 2. Sun. a. 3. Mon. b. 4. Tues. c. 5. Wed. d. 6. Thur. e. 7. Fri. f. 8. Sat. G 9. Sun. a. 10. Mon. b. 11. Tues. c. 12. Wed. d. 13. Thur. e. 14. Fri. f. 15. Sat. G 16. Sun. a. 17. Mon. b. 18. Tues. c. 19. Wed. d. 20. Thur. e. 21. Fri. f. 22. Sat. G 23. Sun. a. 24. Mon. b. 25. Tues. c. 26. Wed. d. 27. Thur. e. 28. Fri. f. 29. Sat. G 30. Sun. a. 31. Mon.	a. 1. Mon. b. 2. Tues. c. 3. Wed. d. 4. Thur. e. 5. Fri. f. 6. Sat. G 7. Sun. a. 8. Mon. b. 9. Tues. c. 10. Wed. d. 11. Thur. e. 12. Fri. f. 13. Sat. G 14. Sun. a. 15. Mon. b. 16. Tues. c. 17. Wed. d. 18. Thur. e. 19. Fri. f. 20. Sat. G 21. Sun. a. 22. Mon. b. 23. Tues. c. 24. Wed. d. 25. Thur. e. 26. Fri. f. 27. Sat. G 28. Sun. a. 29. Mon. b. 30. Tues. c. 31. Wed.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Monday.

Dominical Letters G F, in a Leap year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Mon. b. 2. Tues. c. 3. Wed. d. 4. Thur. e. 5. Fri. f. 6. Sat. g. 7. Sun. a. 8. Mon. b. 9. Tues. c. 10. Wed. d. 11. Thur. e. 12. Fri. f. 13. Sat. g. 14. Sun. a. 15. Mon. b. 16. Tues. c. 17. Wed. d. 18. Thur. e. 19. Fri. f. 20. Sat. g. 21. Sun. a. 22. Mon. b. 23. Tues. c. 24. Wed. d. 25. Thur. e. 26. Fri. f. 27. Sat. g. 28. Sun. a. 29. Mon. b. 30. Tues. c. 31. Wed.	g. 1. Mon. a. 2. Tues. b. 3. Wed. c. 4. Thur. d. 5. Fri. e. 6. Sat. f. 7. Sun. g. 8. Mon. a. 9. Tues. b. 10. Wed. c. 11. Thur. d. 12. Fri. e. 13. Sat. f. 14. Sun. g. 15. Mon. a. 16. Tues. b. 17. Wed. c. 18. Thur. d. 19. Fri. e. 20. Sat. f. 21. Sun. g. 22. Mon. a. 23. Tues. b. 24. Wed. c. 25. Thur. d. 26. Fri. e. 27. Sat. f. 28. Sun. g. 29. Mon. a. 30. Tues. b. 31. Wed.	b. 1. Wed. c. 2. Thur. d. 3. Fri. e. 4. Sat. f. 5. Sun. g. 6. Mon. a. 7. Tues. b. 8. Wed. c. 9. Thur. d. 10. Fri. e. 11. Sat. f. 12. Sun. g. 13. Mon. a. 14. Tues. b. 15. Wed. c. 16. Thur. d. 17. Fri. e. 18. Sat. f. 19. Sun. g. 20. Mon. a. 21. Tues. b. 22. Wed. c. 23. Thur. d. 24. Fri. e. 25. Sat. f. 26. Sun. g. 27. Mon. a. 28. Tues. b. 29. Wed. c. 30. Thur. d. 31. Fri.	c. 1. Thur. d. 2. Fri. e. 3. Sat. f. 4. Sun. g. 5. Mon. a. 6. Tues. b. 7. Wed. c. 8. Thur. d. 9. Fri. e. 10. Sat. f. 11. Sun. g. 12. Mon. a. 13. Tues. b. 14. Wed. c. 15. Thur. d. 16. Fri. e. 17. Sat. f. 18. Sun. g. 19. Mon. a. 20. Tues. b. 21. Wed. c. 22. Thur. d. 23. Fri. e. 24. Sat. f. 25. Sun. g. 26. Mon. a. 27. Tues. b. 28. Wed. c. 29. Thur. d. 30. Fri. e. 31. Sat.	d. 1. Thur. e. 2. Fri. f. 3. Sat. g. 4. Sun. a. 5. Mon. b. 6. Tues. c. 7. Wed. d. 8. Thur. e. 9. Fri. f. 10. Sat. g. 11. Sun. a. 12. Mon. b. 13. Tues. c. 14. Wed. d. 15. Thur. e. 16. Fri. f. 17. Sat. g. 18. Sun. a. 19. Mon. b. 20. Tues. c. 21. Wed. d. 22. Thur. e. 23. Fri. f. 24. Sat. g. 25. Sun. a. 26. Mon. b. 27. Tues. c. 28. Thur. d. 29. Fri. e. 30. Sat. f. 31. Sun.	e. 1. Fri. e. 2. Sat. f. 3. Sun. g. 4. Mon. a. 5. Tues. b. 6. Wed. c. 7. Thur. d. 8. Fri. e. 9. Sat. f. 10. Sun. g. 11. Mon. a. 12. Tues. b. 13. Wed. c. 14. Thur. d. 15. Fri. e. 16. Sat. f. 17. Sun. g. 18. Mon. a. 19. Tues. b. 20. Wed. c. 21. Thur. d. 22. Fri. e. 23. Sat. f. 24. Sun. g. 25. Mon. a. 26. Tues. b. 27. Wed. c. 28. Thur. d. 29. Fri. e. 30. Sat. f. 31. Sun.	e. 1. Sat. f. 2. Sun. g. 3. Mon. a. 4. Tues. b. 5. Wed. c. 6. Thur. d. 7. Fri. e. 8. Sat. f. 9. Sun. g. 10. Mon. a. 11. Tues. b. 12. Wed. c. 13. Thur. d. 14. Fri. e. 15. Sat. f. 16. Sun. g. 17. Mon. a. 18. Tues. b. 19. Wed. c. 20. Thur. d. 21. Fri. e. 22. Sat. f. 23. Sun. g. 24. Mon. a. 25. Tues. b. 26. Wed. c. 27. Thur. d. 28. Fri. e. 29. Sat. f. 30. Sun.	F 1. Sun. g. 2. Mon. a. 3. Tues. b. 4. Wed. c. 5. Thur. d. 6. Fri. e. 7. Sat. f. 8. Sun. g. 9. Mon. a. 10. Tues. b. 11. Wed. c. 12. Thur. d. 13. Fri. e. 14. Sat. f. 15. Sun. g. 16. Mon. a. 17. Tues. b. 18. Wed. c. 19. Thur. d. 20. Fri. e. 21. Sat. f. 22. Sun. g. 23. Mon. a. 24. Tues. b. 25. Wed. c. 26. Thur. d. 27. Fri. e. 28. Sat. f. 29. Sun. g. 30. Mon. a. 31. Tues.	a. 1. Tues. b. 2. Wed. c. 3. Thur. d. 4. Fri. e. 5. Sat. f. 6. Sun. g. 7. Mon. a. 8. Tues. b. 9. Wed. c. 10. Thur. d. 11. Fri. e. 12. Sat. f. 13. Sun. g. 14. Mon. a. 15. Tues. b. 16. Wed. c. 17. Thur. d. 18. Fri. e. 19. Sat. f. 20. Sun. g. 21. Mon. a. 22. Tues. b. 23. Wed. c. 24. Thur. d. 25. Fri. e. 26. Sat. f. 27. Sun. g. 28. Mon. a. 29. Tues. b. 30. Wed. c. 31. Thur.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Tuesday.

Dominical Letters F E, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Tues.	g. 1. Tues.	b. 1. Thur.	c. 1. Fri.	d. 1. Fri.	d. 1. Sat.	E 1. Sun.	f. 1. Mon.	a. 1. Wed.
b. 2. Wed.	a. 2. Wed.	c. 2. Fri.	d. 2. Sat.	e. 2. Sat.	E 2. Sun.	f. 2. Mon.	g. 2. Tues.	b. 2. Thur.
c. 3. Thur.	b. 3. Thur.	d. 3. Sat.	E 3. Sun.	F 3. Sun.	f. 3. Mon.	g. 3. Tues.	a. 3. Wed.	c. 3. Fri.
d. 4. Fri.	c. 4. Fri.	E 4. Sun.	f. 4. Mon.	g. 4. Mon.	g. 4. Tues.	a. 4. Wed.	b. 4. Thur.	d. 4. Sat.
e. 5. Sat.	d. 5. Sat.	f. 5. Mon.	g. 5. Tues.	a. 5. Tues.	a. 5. Wed.	b. 5. Thur.	c. 5. Fri.	E 5. Sun.
e. 6. Sun.	E 6. Sun.	g. 6. Tues.	a. 6. Wed.	b. 6. Wed.	b. 6. Thur.	c. 6. Fri.	d. 6. Sat.	f. 6. Mon.
e. 7. Mon.	f. 7. Mon.	a. 7. Wed.	b. 7. Thur.	c. 7. Thur.	c. 7. Fri.	d. 7. Sat.	E 7. Sun.	g. 7. Tues.
a. 8. Tues.	g. 8. Tues.	b. 8. Thur.	c. 8. Fri.	d. 8. Fri.	d. 8. Sat.	E 8. Sun.	f. 8. Mon.	a. 8. Wed.
b. 9. Wed.	a. 9. Wed.	c. 9. Fri.	d. 9. Sat.	e. 9. Sat.	E 9. Sun.	f. 9. Mon.	g. 9. Tues.	b. 9. Thur.
c. 10. Thur.	b. 10. Thur.	d. 10. Sat.	E 10. Sun.	F 10. Sun.	f. 10. Mon.	g. 10. Tues.	a. 10. Wed.	c. 10. Fri.
d. 11. Fri.	c. 11. Fri.	E 11. Sun.	f. 11. Mon.	g. 11. Mon.	g. 11. Tues.	a. 11. Wed.	b. 11. Thur.	d. 11. Sat.
e. 12. Sat.	d. 12. Sat.	f. 12. Mon.	g. 12. Tues.	a. 12. Tues.	a. 12. Wed.	b. 12. Thur.	c. 12. Fri.	E 12. Sun.
F 13. Sun.	E 13. Sun.	g. 13. Tues.	a. 13. Wed.	b. 13. Wed.	b. 13. Thur.	c. 13. Fri.	d. 13. Sat.	f. 13. Mon.
g. 14. Mon.	f. 14. Mon.	a. 14. Wed.	b. 14. Thur.	c. 14. Thur.	c. 14. Fri.	d. 14. Sat.	E 14. Sun.	g. 14. Tues.
a. 15. Tues.	g. 15. Tues.	b. 15. Thur.	c. 15. Fri.	d. 15. Fri.	d. 15. Sat.	E 15. Sun.	f. 15. Mon.	a. 15. Wed.
b. 16. Wed.	a. 16. Wed.	c. 16. Fri.	d. 16. Sat.	e. 16. Sat.	E 16. Sun.	f. 16. Mon.	g. 16. Tues.	b. 16. Thur.
c. 17. Thur.	b. 17. Thur.	d. 17. Sat.	E 17. Sun.	F 17. Sun.	f. 17. Mon.	g. 17. Tues.	a. 17. Wed.	c. 17. Fri.
d. 18. Fri.	c. 18. Fri.	E 18. Sun.	f. 18. Mon.	g. 18. Mon.	g. 18. Tues.	a. 18. Wed.	b. 18. Thur.	d. 18. Sat.
e. 19. Sat.	d. 19. Sat.	f. 19. Mon.	g. 19. Tues.	a. 19. Tues.	a. 19. Wed.	b. 19. Thur.	c. 19. Fri.	E 19. Sun.
F 20. Sun.	E 20. Sun.	g. 20. Tues.	a. 20. Wed.	b. 20. Wed.	b. 20. Thur.	c. 20. Fri.	d. 20. Sat.	f. 20. Mon.
g. 21. Mon.	f. 21. Mon.	a. 21. Wed.	b. 21. Thur.	c. 21. Thur.	c. 21. Fri.	d. 21. Sat.	E 21. Sun.	g. 21. Tues.
a. 22. Tues.	g. 22. Tues.	b. 22. Thur.	c. 22. Fri.	d. 22. Fri.	d. 22. Sat.	E 22. Sun.	f. 22. Mon.	a. 22. Wed.
b. 23. Wed.	a. 23. Wed.	c. 23. Fri.	d. 23. Sat.	e. 23. Sat.	E 23. Sun.	f. 23. Mon.	g. 23. Tues.	b. 23. Thur.
c. 24. Thur.	b. 24. Thur.	d. 24. Sat.	E 24. Sun.	F 24. Sun.	f. 24. Mon.	g. 24. Tues.	a. 24. Wed.	c. 24. Fri.
d. 25. Fri.	c. 25. Fri.	E 25. Sun.	f. 25. Mon.	g. 25. Mon.	g. 25. Tues.	a. 25. Wed.	b. 25. Thur.	d. 25. Sat.
e. 26. Sat.	d. 26. Sat.	g. 26. Mon.	a. 26. Tues.	g. 26. Tues.	a. 26. Wed.	b. 26. Thur.	c. 26. Fri.	E 26. Sun.
F 27. Sun.	E 27. Sun.	a. 27. Wed.	b. 27. Thur.	a. 27. Wed.	b. 27. Thur.	c. 27. Fri.	d. 27. Sat.	f. 27. Mon.
g. 28. Mon.	f. 28. Mon.	a. 28. Wed.	b. 28. Thur.	b. 28. Thur.	c. 28. Fri.	d. 28. Sat.	E 28. Sun.	g. 28. Tues.
a. 29. Tues.	g. 29. Tues.	b. 29. Thur.	c. 29. Fri.	c. 29. Fri.	E 29. Sun.	f. 29. Mon.	a. 29. Wed.	b. 29. Thur.
b. 30. Wed.	a. 30. Wed.	c. 30. Fri.	d. 30. Sat.	d. 30. Sat.	E 30. Sun.	f. 30. Mon.	g. 30. Tues.	b. 30. Thur.
c. 31. Thur.	b. 31. Thur.	d. 31. Sat.	E 31. Sun.		f. 31. Mon.		a. 31. Wed.	c. 31. Fri.

In Scotland, *The year was reckoned*

from 25 March to 24 March, before 1599.

25 March to 31 December in 1599.

When the day after 31 December, 1599,

was called 1 January, 1600,

Purfuant to Proclamation dated 17 December, 1599 (for which *see* Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1600, and at the present time the same system prevails.

In Great Britain and Ireland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1752.

The day after Wednesday, 2 September,
was called Thursday, 14 September.

In France, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas-Day, Easter-Eve,

and 25 March to 24 March, until 1564,

1 January to 31 December, in 1564, and at the present time the same system prevails.

Purfuant to edict of Charles IX, Aug. 4, 1563, but not adopted until 1567, by the Parliament of Paris, and 1580, by the Church of Beauvais.

In France, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Sunday, 9 December,
was called Monday, 20 December 1582,

Purfuant to edict of Henry III, dated 3 Nov., 1582.

In Straßburg, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1682, on the 1st of March.

In *Rheims*, from 25 March to 24 March, { From the 12th century.

Montdidier, 25 March to 24 March, { Until the 16th century.

A Calendar for any Year (Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Thursday.

Dominical Letters D C, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Thur.	g. 1. Thur.	b. 1. Sat.	C 1. Sun.	D 1. Sun.	d. 1. Mon.	e. 1. Tues.	f. 1. Wed.	a. 1. Fri.
b. 2. Fri.	a. 2. Fri.	C 2. Sun.	d. 2. Mon.	e. 2. Mon.	e. 2. Tues.	f. 2. Wed.	g. 2. Thur.	b. 2. Sat.
c. 3. Sat.	b. 3. Sat.	d. 3. Mon.	e. 3. Tues.	f. 3. Tues.	f. 3. Wed.	g. 3. Thur.	a. 3. Fri.	C 3. Sun.
D 4. Sun.	C 4. Sun.	e. 4. Tues.	f. 4. Wed.	g. 4. Thur.	g. 4. Thur.	a. 4. Fri.	b. 4. Sat.	d. 4. Mon.
e. 5. Mon.	d. 5. Mon.	f. 5. Wed.	g. 5. Thur.	a. 5. Thur.	a. 5. Fri.	b. 5. Sat.	C 5. Sun.	e. 5. Tues.
f. 6. Tues.	e. 6. Tues.	g. 6. Thur.	a. 6. Fri.	b. 6. Fri.	b. 6. Sat.	C 6. Sun.	d. 6. Mon.	f. 6. Wed.
g. 7. Wed.	f. 7. Wed.	a. 7. Fri.	b. 7. Sat.	c. 7. Sat.	C 7. Sun.	d. 7. Mon.	e. 7. Tues.	g. 7. Thur.
a. 8. Thur.	g. 8. Thur.	b. 8. Sat.	C 8. Sun.	D 8. Sun.	d. 8. Mon.	e. 8. Tues.	f. 8. Wed.	a. 8. Fri.
b. 9. Fri.	a. 9. Fri.	C 9. Sun.	d. 9. Mon.	e. 9. Mon.	e. 9. Tues.	f. 9. Wed.	g. 9. Thur.	b. 9. Sat.
c. 10. Sat.	b. 10. Sat.	d. 10. Mon.	e. 10. Tues.	f. 10. Tues.	f. 10. Wed.	g. 10. Thur.	a. 10. Fri.	C 10. Sun.
D 11. Sun.	C 11. Sun.	e. 11. Tues.	f. 11. Wed.	g. 11. Wed.	g. 11. Thur.	a. 11. Fri.	b. 11. Sat.	d. 11. Mon.
e. 12. Mon.	d. 12. Mon.	f. 12. Wed.	g. 12. Thur.	a. 12. Thur.	a. 12. Fri.	b. 12. Sat.	C 12. Sun.	e. 12. Tues.
f. 13. Tues.	e. 13. Tues.	g. 13. Thur.	a. 13. Fri.	b. 13. Fri.	b. 13. Sat.	C 13. Sun.	d. 13. Mon.	f. 13. Wed.
g. 14. Wed.	f. 14. Wed.	a. 14. Fri.	b. 14. Sat.	c. 14. Sat.	C 14. Sun.	d. 14. Mon.	e. 14. Tues.	g. 14. Thur.
a. 15. Thur.	g. 15. Thur.	b. 15. Sat.	C 15. Sun.	D 15. Sun.	d. 15. Mon.	e. 15. Tues.	f. 15. Wed.	a. 15. Fri.
b. 16. Fri.	a. 16. Fri.	C 16. Sun.	d. 16. Mon.	e. 16. Mon.	e. 16. Tues.	f. 16. Wed.	g. 16. Thur.	b. 16. Sat.
c. 17. Sat.	b. 17. Sat.	d. 17. Mon.	e. 17. Tues.	f. 17. Tues.	f. 17. Wed.	g. 17. Thur.	a. 17. Fri.	C 17. Sun.
D 18. Sun.	C 18. Sun.	e. 18. Tues.	f. 18. Wed.	g. 18. Wed.	g. 18. Thur.	a. 18. Fri.	b. 18. Sat.	d. 18. Mon.
e. 19. Mon.	d. 19. Mon.	f. 19. Wed.	g. 19. Thur.	a. 19. Thur.	a. 19. Fri.	b. 19. Sat.	C 19. Sun.	e. 19. Tues.
f. 20. Tues.	e. 20. Tues.	g. 20. Thur.	a. 20. Fri.	b. 20. Fri.	b. 20. Sat.	C 20. Sun.	d. 20. Mon.	f. 20. Wed.
g. 21. Wed.	f. 21. Wed.	a. 21. Fri.	b. 21. Sat.	c. 21. Sat.	C 21. Sun.	d. 21. Mon.	e. 21. Tues.	g. 21. Thur.
a. 22. Thur.	g. 22. Thur.	b. 22. Sat.	C 22. Sun.	D 22. Sun.	d. 22. Mon.	e. 22. Tues.	f. 22. Wed.	a. 22. Fri.
b. 23. Fri.	a. 23. Fri.	C 23. Sun.	d. 23. Mon.	e. 23. Mon.	e. 23. Tues.	f. 23. Wed.	g. 23. Thur.	b. 23. Sat.
c. 24. Sat.	b. 24. Sat.	d. 24. Mon.	e. 24. Tues.	f. 24. Tues.	f. 24. Wed.	g. 24. Thur.	a. 24. Fri.	C 24. Sun.
D 25. Sun.	C 25. Sun.	e. 25. Tues.	f. 25. Wed.	g. 25. Wed.	g. 25. Thur.	a. 25. Fri.	b. 25. Sat.	d. 25. Mon.
e. 26. Mon.	d. 26. Mon.	f. 26. Thur.	g. 26. Thur.	a. 26. Fri.	a. 26. Sat.	C 26. Sun.	e. 26. Tues.	f. 26. Wed.
f. 27. Tues.	e. 27. Tues.	g. 27. Thur.	a. 27. Fri.	b. 27. Fri.	b. 27. Sat.	C 27. Sun.	d. 27. Mon.	g. 27. Wed.
g. 28. Wed.	f. 28. Wed.	a. 28. Fri.	b. 28. Sat.	c. 28. Sat.	C 28. Sun.	d. 28. Mon.	e. 28. Tues.	a. 28. Thur.
a. 29. Thur.	g. 29. Thur.	b. 29. Sat.	C 29. Sun.	D 29. Sun.	d. 29. Mon.	e. 29. Tues.	f. 29. Wed.	b. 29. Fri.
b. 30. Fri.	a. 30. Fri.	C 30. Sun.	d. 30. Mon.	e. 30. Mon.	e. 30. Tues.	f. 30. Wed.	g. 30. Thur.	c. 30. Sat.
c. 31. Sat.	b. 31. Sat.	d. 31. Mon.	e. 31. Tues.	f. 31. Tues.	f. 31. Wed.	g. 31. Thur.	a. 31. Fri.	C 31. Sun.

A Calendar for any Year

(Julian or Gregorian),

commencing on the 1st of January with

Friday.

Dominical Letters C B, in a Leap-year.

January, 31 days.	April, 30 days. July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	August, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days. November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days. December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
a. 1. Fri. b. 2. Sat. C 3. Sun. d. 4. Mon. e. 5. Tues. f. 6. Wed. g. 7. Thur. a. 8. Fri. b. 9. Sat. C 10. Sun. d. 11. Mon. e. 12. Tues. f. 13. Wed. g. 14. Thur. a. 15. Fri. b. 16. Sat. C 17. Sun. d. 18. Mon. e. 19. Tues. f. 20. Wed. g. 21. Thur. a. 22. Fri. b. 23. Sat. C 24. Sun. d. 25. Mon. e. 26. Tues. f. 27. Wed. g. 28. Thur. a. 29. Fri. b. 30. Sat. C 31. Sun.	g. 1. Fri. a. 2. Sat. B 3. Sun. c. 4. Mon. d. 5. Tues. e. 6. Wed. f. 7. Thur. g. 8. Fri. a. 9. Sat. B 10. Sun. c. 11. Mon. d. 12. Tues. e. 13. Wed. f. 14. Thur. g. 15. Fri. a. 16. Sat. B 17. Sun. c. 18. Mon. d. 19. Tues. e. 20. Wed. f. 21. Thur. g. 22. Fri. a. 23. Sat. B 24. Sun. c. 25. Mon. d. 26. Tues. e. 27. Wed. f. 28. Thur. g. 29. Fri. a. 30. Sat. B 31. Sun.	B 1. Sun. c. 2. Mon. d. 3. Tues. e. 4. Wed. f. 5. Thur. g. 6. Fri. a. 7. Sat. B 8. Sun. c. 9. Mon. d. 10. Tues. e. 11. Wed. f. 12. Thur. g. 13. Fri. a. 14. Sat. B 15. Sun. c. 16. Mon. d. 17. Tues. e. 18. Wed. f. 19. Thur. g. 20. Fri. a. 21. Sat. B 22. Sun. c. 23. Mon. d. 24. Tues. e. 25. Wed. f. 26. Thur. g. 27. Fri. a. 28. Sat. B 29. Sun. c. 30. Mon. d. 31. Tues.	c. 1. Mon. d. 2. Tues. e. 3. Wed. f. 4. Thur. g. 5. Fri. a. 6. Sat. B 7. Sun. c. 8. Mon. d. 9. Tues. e. 10. Wed. f. 11. Thur. g. 12. Fri. a. 13. Sat. B 14. Sun. c. 15. Mon. d. 16. Tues. e. 17. Wed. f. 18. Thur. g. 19. Fri. a. 20. Sat. B 21. Sun. c. 22. Mon. d. 23. Tues. e. 24. Wed. f. 25. Thur. g. 26. Fri. a. 27. Sat. B 28. Sun. c. 29. Mon. d. 30. Tues. e. 31. Wed.	d. 1. Mon. e. 2. Tues. f. 3. Wed. g. 4. Thur. a. 5. Fri. b. 6. Sat. C 7. Sun. d. 8. Mon. e. 9. Tues. f. 10. Wed. g. 11. Thur. a. 12. Fri. b. 13. Sat. C 14. Sun. d. 15. Mon. e. 16. Tues. f. 17. Wed. g. 18. Thur. a. 19. Fri. b. 20. Sat. C 21. Sun. d. 22. Mon. e. 23. Tues. f. 24. Wed. g. 25. Thur. a. 26. Fri. b. 27. Sat. C 28. Sun. d. 29. Mon. e. 30. Tues. f. 31. Thur.	d. 1. Tues. e. 2. Wed. f. 3. Thur. g. 4. Fri. a. 5. Sat. B 6. Sun. c. 7. Mon. d. 8. Tues. e. 9. Wed. f. 10. Thur. g. 11. Fri. a. 12. Sat. B 13. Sun. c. 14. Mon. d. 15. Tues. e. 16. Wed. f. 17. Thur. g. 18. Fri. a. 19. Sat. B 20. Sun. c. 21. Mon. d. 22. Tues. e. 23. Wed. f. 24. Thur. g. 25. Fri. a. 26. Sat. B 27. Sun. c. 28. Mon. d. 29. Tues. e. 30. Wed. f. 31. Thur.	e. 1. Wed. f. 2. Thur. g. 3. Fri. a. 4. Sat. B 5. Sun. c. 6. Mon. d. 7. Tues. e. 8. Wed. f. 9. Thur. g. 10. Fri. a. 11. Sat. B 12. Sun. c. 13. Mon. d. 14. Tues. e. 15. Wed. f. 16. Thur. g. 17. Fri. a. 18. Sat. B 19. Sun. c. 20. Mon. d. 21. Tues. e. 22. Wed. f. 23. Thur. g. 24. Fri. a. 25. Sat. B 26. Sun. c. 27. Mon. d. 28. Tues. e. 29. Wed. f. 30. Thur. a. 31. Sat.	f. 1. Thur. g. 2. Fri. a. 3. Sat. B 4. Sun. c. 5. Mon. d. 6. Tues. e. 7. Wed. f. 8. Thur. g. 9. Fri. a. 10. Sat. B 11. Sun. c. 12. Mon. d. 13. Tues. e. 14. Wed. f. 15. Thur. g. 16. Fri. a. 17. Sat. B 18. Sun. c. 19. Mon. d. 20. Tues. e. 21. Wed. f. 22. Thur. g. 23. Fri. a. 24. Sat. B 25. Sun. c. 26. Mon. d. 27. Tues. e. 28. Wed. f. 29. Thur. g. 30. Fri. a. 31. Sat.	a. 1. Sat. B 2. Sun. c. 3. Mon. d. 4. Tues. e. 5. Wed. f. 6. Thur. g. 7. Fri. a. 8. Sat. B 9. Sun. c. 10. Mon. d. 11. Tues. e. 12. Wed. f. 13. Thur. g. 14. Fri. a. 15. Sat. B 16. Sun. c. 17. Mon. d. 18. Tues. e. 19. Wed. f. 20. Thur. g. 21. Fri. a. 22. Sat. B 23. Sun. c. 24. Mon. d. 25. Tues. e. 26. Wed. f. 27. Thur. g. 28. Fri. a. 29. Sat. B 30. Sun. c. 31. Mon.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1583 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

viz. Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Gelderland (in part)—*Duchies.*

Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur—*Counties.*

Antwerp (*called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire.*)

Malines—*Lordship,*

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January.

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,

was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

(Extra&t from a letter written by Thomas Stokes, English Minister for Holland, while staying at Bruges, to Mr. Secretary Walsyngham):

. . . . " Yesterday by proclamation from the Courte
" and hieie proclemed in this towne/ that yesterday was
" apoyntted to be New Yeres day/ and to be the first of
" Jenuary/ so as the have hieie lost Christmas day for
" this yere./ ——— from Bruges the 23 December
" 1582 Stillo Anglea/ and hieie the wright the 2 Jenuary
" 1583./"—*State Papers, Holland*, vol. 16.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

Holland,

viz. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

and

Delft, Haerlem, and the Hague,

Zealand,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January,

By edict or *Plakaet* of 10 December, 1582, (en-



Roman and Church Calendar,
with historical notes,
from the
Black Book of the Exchequer.



AS part of the original library of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, we may reckon the volume, termed the "*Black Book*," from the colour of its ancient binding, well known by that name. It contains :—

I. A list of Dominical Letters, extending from the year 1184 to the year 1715.

II. A Calendar or Almanac for the twelve months of the year, in which, at various periods, short notices or memoranda have been introduced, of remarkable occurrences, such as births and deaths of kings, battles, appointments of treasurers, chamberlains, and other officers of the exchequer.

III. Drawings in outline (apparently coeval with the Calendar), *viz.*, the Eagle, the emblem of St. John; the Bull, the emblem of St. Luke; an Angel, the emblem of St. Matthew; and a winged Lion, the emblem of St. Mark; accompanied by verses from the several gospels. "It is possible," says Sir Francis Palgrave, in his account

of the Calendars and Inventories of H. M. Exchequer, "that these representations and verses were used for the "purpose of administering an oath, as upon the gospels." In the cabinet of M. Baudot at Dijon was to be seen, in 1815, a volume, if it can be so called, consisting of four wooden tablets, containing paintings or representations of the Evangelists, together with the initial verses of each gospel, upon which the ancient Dukes of Burgundy took the oath of inauguration. Tablets of the same description are still used for the purpose of administering the oaths in some of the London companies.

IV. Entries of writs, and official memoranda, made from time to time, evidently to serve as precedents.

The precise year when the "Calendar of the Black Book" was begun, cannot be given with certainty. The earliest memorandum in it records the death of King John [A.D. 1216] noted thus, "O. R. J." written in a church text hand, similar to that in use at the time of King John. From the colour of the ink, the character of the handwriting, and other similar circumstances, all the entries appear to be coeval with the events which they commemorate. The Dominical Letter "D," which appears in the margin on each page of the Calendar, serves somewhat as a guide to the year when the Calendar was begun, probably in one of the following years, 1187, 1198, 1209, or 1215, to which the Letter "D" belongs.

The following translations have been made as well from the "memoranda" in the Black Book, as from an Exchequer book of Fifteenths and Tenths, which last book bears date 3 Henry 5.

These memoranda are evidences of the fact that the year beginning on the 25th of March, known as the

English legal year, was written, and not the Julian year.

- 4 January. This day Ralph Lord Cromwell Knight, one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, died A.D. 1455, and 34th year of Henry vj.
- 28 January. Death of King Henry the viijth A.D. 1546.
- 31 January. This day, Monday, King Edward the vjth was proclaimed King at Westminster A.D. aforefaid [1546].
- 1 February. Coronation of King Edward, the third from the Conquest [1326].
- 16 February. The Aliens had restitution of all their possessions, 35 Edward III.
- 25 February. Coronation of Edward [II.], son of King Edward, A.D. 1307.
"Cum bisextus fuerit, quarta die a cathedrâ Sancti Petri fiat festum Sancti Matthiæ Ap: 3 F littera bis numeretur." [Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths, 3 Henry V. A.D. 1415].
- 4 March. This day, A.D. 1460, the most illustrious Prince Edward, Earl of March, son and heir of Richard Duke of York, began to reign.
- 20 March. This day King Henry the IVth died, in the 14th year of his reign.
- 21 March. This day Henry the Vth, his son, began to reign.
- 22 March. This day, Dominical Letter C, 15 Edward II, Thomas Earl of Lancaſter was beheaded at Pontefraët.
- 3 April. This day, 41 Edward III, was a battle at Navaret, in Spain, between the excellent Prince of Aquitain, eldest son of the same king, and the

Spaniards; and there was taken a great multitude of the grandes of Spain, and slain an infinite number of the people of Spain.

8 April. Death of the most illustrious Prince Edward, King of England, the Fourth, A.D. 1483. *Anno regni xxijj.* [Black Book].

9 April. Death of the illustrious King Edward the Fourth, in the 23rd year of his reign, aged 43. And succeeded by his first-born son Edward. [Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths, 3 Henry V.]

9 April. This day King Henry the Vth was crowned.

14 April. Battle at Chestrefeld between Henry the King, and the Barons, in the year of grace, 1266.

21 April. Death of Henry the vijth *anno regni xxiiij*, aged 53 [succeeded by his son Henry the viijth].

22 April. This day King Edward besieged the Castle of Strivelin.

13 May. This day King Edward, in his 14th year, crossed the sea at Dovor to treat of peace between the Kings of France and Arragon.

14 May. Battle of Lewes, between the King and the Barons, in the year of grace, 1264, and the 48th year of the reign of King Henry III.

17 May. This day King Edward II, in the vjth of his reign, went to foreign parts "*pro milicia Regis Navarr: et filii Regis Franciæ.*"

21 May. This day, in the 5th year of the reign of Richard II, was a great earthquake at London.

25 May. This day, Dominical Letter D, was the discomfiture of the Flemings near Dunkyrke.

8 June. Death of Edward, the most noble Prince of Wales, A.D. 1376, and in the 50th year of King Edward III.

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- 11 June. Marriage of Henry the viijth, in the 1st year of his reign, with Katherine, daughter of the King of Spain.
- 14 June. This day, 4 Richard II. were beheaded at the Tower of London, Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England; Brother Robert Hales, Treasurer of England; and many others. Dominical Letter F.
- 19 June. This day, Sunday, A. D. 1334, Edward de Baliol, King of Scotland, did homage, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the Lord the King of England, for the land of Scotland.
- 21 June. Death of the most illustrious Prince, Edward III., in the 51st year of his reign over England.
- 23 June. Death of Sir John de Montfort, at Strive-lin.
- 26 June. This day, A. D. 1483, Richard the Third began to reign.
- 28 June. This day, Thomas de Brantyngham received the office of Treasurer, in the 43rd year of Edward, the third after the Conquest.
- 4 July. This day, King Henry the Fourth landed in England.
- 6 July. Cardinals of Perigord and "Vigillen" [? Vezlay] began to treat of peace and deliverance of John, King of France, in the 31st year of Edward III. [A. D. 1357.]
- 10 July. This day, in the 34th year of King Edward [I.], Edward, firstborn son of the said king, first displayed his banner in Scotland.
- 16 July. Coronation of King Richard the Second, A. D. 1377. Dominical letter D.
- 16 July. This same king passed over, first toward Bra-

bant, on Friday, 16 July, in the 12th year of his reign; as is contained in a writ of Great Seal, for the pardon of debts, which is among the "*communia* [*i. e.* the Memoranda of the Exchequer] of the 14th year.

- 19 July. This day, in the 7th year of King Edward, the third from the Conquest, a battle at Halidonhull between the king and the Scots; and the Scots were overcome at the siege of the town of Berwick.
- 4 August. On this day was the battle of Evesham, in the 49th year of the reign of King Henry, the day on which Simon de Monfort with his army was put to flight.
- 12 August. This day King Edward landed from the parts of Arragon, *Anno regni sui xvij.*
- 15 August. Death of the Lady Philippa, Queen of England, 43 Edward III.
- 19 August. On which day the Lord Edward the King was crowned, A. D. 1274.
- 22 August. On this day, A. D. 1485, was slain Richard the Third, in battle, by Henry the vijth, King of England, after having reigned 2 years and 57 days.
- 22 August. Death of the Lady Isabella, Queen of England, daughter of the King of France, and mother of King Edward the Third, A. D. 1358, and in the year of the same King Edward xxxij.
- 22 August. *Memorandum*, that on the 22nd of August the famous King Henry the vijth began to reign.
- 26 August. On this day, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, the third from the Conquest, was the battle near Cressly, between the same king, Edward the Third, and Philip de Valoignes, King of France, and there the kings of Bohemia and Mala-

grefs, and other magnates were slain, and an infinite number of people.

31 August. This day, in the year of our Lord 1422, the 10th of his reign, and 37th of his age, the famous and invincible king, Henry the Fifth, paying the debt of nature, departed this life, at Boysevynt, near Paris; whose body was wrapt in balfams and spices, as was fit for so great a king. It is carried to Westminster by his generals and fellow soldiers, and there honourably buried; the bishops and abbats of the realm celebrating the funeral rites, in the midst of kings, among the relics of saints.

9 September. On this 9th day was the battle at Brankston [Flodden Field] in the County of Northumberland, where James, King of the Scots, was slain, with a great multitude of his subjects, by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and the nobles and commons of the northern parts, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the viijth, his Majesty being in the parts of Picardy.

19 September. This day, A.D. 1356, King John of France was taken at "*Peyters*," by Prince Edward, first-born son of Edward the Third, King of England.

29 September, 1399, Monday. Renunciation by Richard II. of the Crown; made in the Tower of London, on Monday, the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] [Rolls of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.]

30 September, A.D. 1399. The date of King Henry IV. is changed every year, on the Feast of St. Jerome happening on the 30th of September, *viz.* on the morrow of St. Michael; and he died, 20th of March, in the 14th year of his reign. [Red Book of the Exchequer.]

30 September [1399], Tuesday. The renunciation of the Crown by Richard II.; acceptance of the same by the Parliament, and deposition of Richard II. read in Westminster Hall, by Henry Duke of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Jerome, *viz.* on the morrow of St. Michael. [Rolls of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.]

1 October. This day Henry the Fourth was received as king at Westminster. [Black Book of the Receipt of the Exchequer.]

1 October, Wednesday. The Procurators being admitted to the presence of Richard, *late* king, within the Tower, William Thirnyng, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for himself, his associates, and co-Procurators, notified the sentence of deposition to the said Richard. [Rolls of Parliament, 1 Henry IV.]

2 October. The passage of Henry the vijth, in the 8th year of his reign, from Dovor to Calais, with his royal army, to the parts of France.

9 October. This day in the 25th year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward, and his Council came to terms with the Earls of Hereford and March.

12 October, Friday. On this 12th day of October, in the 29th year of the reign of Henry the vijth, Prince Edward was born.

13 October. Coronation of King Henry the Fourth at Westminster.

17 October. This day in the 20th year of the reign of Edward the Third, David, King of the Scots, was taken at Nevelles Crosse, near Durham.

18 October. O. R. J. [Death of King John].



Roman and Church Calendar.

THE accompanying Roman and Church Calendar has been compiled from the Calendar in the "Black Book," and from one in the "Exchequer Book of Fifteenths and Tenths," written in the third year of Henry the Fifth, and being made for a Leap-year, with the Year-letters G F, the 25th of February appears to have the letter F, according to the rule, by which the *extra* day, and the preceding day in a Leap-year,—*i. e.* the 25th and 24th of February,—were marked with the same letter. As corroborative evidence of the fact that the change of the Dominical letter took place after the 24th of February in a Leap-year, the record of the coronation of Edward the Second, taken from the "Close Roll," 1 Edward II., has been given (*see* p. 29); in which Record the ceremony is stated to have been performed on "Sunday next after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [Feb. 22], 1307, Dominical letter F," which would be the 25th of February, (the *bisextum*), in the Julian year 1308.

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

January.

Year-Letters G F. (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the year in a Leap-year.	Golden numbers of the cycle of nineteen years, Old Style, (after 532 A. D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
XIX	<i>Kalend. Jan.</i>	1	III	a	Mon.	1 January	Circumcisio Domini.
VIII	<i>a. d. to Non. Jan.</i>	2		b	Tues.	2 "	Oct. S. Stephani.
	<i>a. d. ij. Non. Jan.</i>	3	XI	c	Wed.	3 "	Oct. S. Johannis.
XVI	<i>Id. Jan.</i>	4		d	Thurs.	4 "	Oct. S. S. Innocentium Mar.
V	<i>Nonag. Jan.</i>	5	XIX	e	Fri.	5 "	Oct. S. Thomæ M.; Dep. S. Edwardi R. et conf.
	<i>a. d. viij. Id. Jan.</i>	6	VIII	f	Sat.	6 "	Epiphania Domini [twelfth day.]
XIII	<i>a. d. vi. Id. Jan.</i>	7		G	Sun.	7 "	[Lucianus P. et M.]
II	<i>a. d. v. Id. Jan.</i>	8	XVI	a	Mon.	8 "	
	<i>a. d. iv. Id. Jan.</i>	9	V	b	Tues.	9 "	
X	<i>a. d. iii. Id. Jan.</i>	10		c	Wed.	10 "	
XVIII	<i>Id. Jan.</i>	11	XIII	d	Thurs.	11 "	
	<i>Id. Jan.</i>	12	II	e	Fri.	12 "	
VII	<i>a. d. xix. Kal. Feb.</i>	13		f	Sat.	13 "	Oct. Epiph. Hilarius Ep. et conf.
	<i>a. d. xvij. Kal. Feb.</i>	14	X	G	Sun.	14 "	Felix Ep. et Mar.
XV	<i>a. d. xvi. Kal. Feb.</i>	15		a	Mon.	15 "	Masculus Abb.
IV	<i>a. d. xv. Kal. Feb.</i>	16	XVIII	b	Tues.	16 "	Marcellus Mar.
	<i>a. d. xiv. Kal. Feb.</i>	17	VII	c	Wed.	17 "	Sulpitius Ep. et conf.
XII	<i>a. d. xiii. Kal. Feb.</i>	18		d	Thurs.	18 "	Prisca Vir.
I	<i>a. d. xii. Kal. Feb.</i>	19	XV	e	Fri.	19 "	Wulfstan Ep. et conf.
	<i>a. d. xi. Kal. Feb.</i>	20	IV	f	Sat.	20 "	Fabrianus et Sebastianus Mar.
IX	<i>a. d. x. Kal. Feb.</i>	21		G	Sun.	21 "	Agnes Vir. et Mar.
XVII	<i>a. d. ix. Kal. Feb.</i>	22	XII	a	Mon.	22 "	Vicentius Mar.
	<i>a. d. viij. Kal. Feb.</i>	23	I	b	Tues.	23 "	
VI	<i>a. d. vi. Kal. Feb.</i>	24		c	Wed.	24 "	Conversio S. Pauli. ; Prejatus Mar.
XIV	<i>a. d. v. Kal. Feb.</i>	25	IX	d	Thurs.	25 "	
	<i>a. d. iv. Kal. Feb.</i>	26		e	Fri.	26 "	Julianus Ep. et conf.
XIII	<i>a. d. iii. Kal. Feb.</i>	27	XVII	f	Sat.	27 "	Agnes [the second.]
	<i>a. d. ii. Kal. Feb.</i>	28	VI	G	Sun.	28 "	
XI	<i>a. d. i. Kal. Feb.</i>	29	XIV	a	Mon.	29 "	Barthilda Reg. et Vir. [K. Charles Mar.]
XIX	<i>Id. Kal. Feb.</i>	30	III	b	Tues.	30 "	
		31		c	Wed.	31 "	

Note.—The letters *a. d.* placed before the divisions of the Calendar, are sometimes, through error, written together, and so confounded with the preposition *ad*; they are, in fact, abbreviations of the words *ante diem*.

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

December.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Chronica.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap- year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
X	<i>Kalend. Dec.</i>	336	XIII	F	Sun.	1 Decem.	
XVIII	<i>a. d. iv Non. Dec.</i>	337	II	g	Mon.	2 "	
VII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Dec.</i>	338		b	Tues.	3 "	
	<i>Id. Non. Dec.</i>	339	X	c	Wed.	4 "	
XV	<i>a. d. viij Id. Dec.</i>	340		d	Thurs.	5 "	
IV	<i>a. d. v Id. Dec.</i>	341	XVIII	e	Fri.	6 "	Nicholaus Ep. et conf.
	<i>a. d. iij Id. Dec.</i>	342	VII	f	Sat.	7 "	Oct. S. Andreas.
XII	<i>a. d. v Id. Dec.</i>	343		g	Sun.	8 "	Conceprio S. Marice.
I	<i>a. d. iv Id. Dec.</i>	344	XV	a	Mon.	9 "	
	<i>a. d. iij Id. Dec.</i>	345	IV	b	Tues.	10 "	
IX	<i>a. d. iij Id. Dec.</i>	346	XII	c	Wed.	11 "	
XVII	<i>Id. Dec.</i>	347	I	d	Thurs.	12 "	
	<i>a. d. xix Kal. Jan.</i>	348		e	Fri.	13 "	Lucia Vir. et Mar.
VI	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Jan.</i>	349	IX	f	Sat.	14 "	
XV	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Jan.</i>	350		g	Sun.	15 "	
III	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Jan.</i>	351	XVII	a	Mon.	16 "	
	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Jan.</i>	352	VI	b	Tues.	17 "	
XI	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Jan.</i>	353		c	Wed.	18 "	
XIX	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Jan.</i>	354	XIV	d	Thurs.	19 "	
	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Jan.</i>	355	III	e	Fri.	20 "	Thomas Ap
VIII	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Jan.</i>	356	XI	f	Sat.	21 "	
XVI	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Jan.</i>	357	XIX	g	Mon.	22 "	
	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Jan.</i>	358	VIII	a	Tues.	23 "	
V	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Jan.</i>	359		b	Wed.	24 "	Nativitas Domini nostri Jhu. Christi.
XIII	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Jan.</i>	360	XVI	c	Thurs.	25 "	Stephanus protomar.
II	<i>a. d. v Kal. Jan.</i>	361	V	d	Fri.	26 "	Johannes Ap. et Evang.
	<i>a. d. v Kal. Jan.</i>	362		e	Sat.	27 "	S. S. Innocentes Mar.
X	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Jan.</i>	363	XIII	f	Mon.	28 "	Thomas Mar.
	<i>a. d. iij Kal. Jan.</i>	364		g	Tues.	29 "	
	<i>Id. Kal. Jan.</i>	365	XII	a	Wed.	30 "	Silvestra Papa et conf.
		366		b	Thurs.	31 "	



Commencement of the Year,

on the 1st of January, or otherwise,

and adoption of the Gregorian Calendar.

Note.—The State Papers (formerly in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, but now in the Public Record Office), have been examined for the dates of the New Style.



THE commencement of the Christian year has been reckoned from the following days at different times in several countries: Christmas-Day, the 25th of December; the day of the "Annunciation," the 25th of March; the "Incarnation of the Word," according to the reckoning of Dionysius; and New Year's-day of the Julian Year, the 1st of January.

In England and Ireland, *The year was reckoned,* from the "Annunciation," the 25th of March, and Christmas-Day, the 25th of December, after the sixth century, until 1066.

1 January to 31 December, 1067 to 1155.

25 March to 24 March, 1155 to 1750-1.

25 March to 31 December, in 1751.

When the day after 31 December, 1751,

was called 1 January, 1752,

Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (for which *see* Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1752, and at the present time the same system prevails.

In Scotland, *The year was reckoned*

from 25 March to 24 March, before 1599.

25 March to 31 December in 1599.

When the day after 31 December, 1599,

was called 1 January, 1600,

Pursuant to Proclamation dated 17 December, 1599 (for which *see* Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1600, and at the present time the same system prevails.

In Great Britain and Ireland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1752.

The day after Wednesday, 2 September,

was called Thursday, 14 September.

In France, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas-Day, Easter-Eve,

and 25 March to 24 March, until 1564,

1 January to 31 December, in 1564, and at the present time the same system prevails.

Pursuant to edict of Charles IX, Aug. 4, 1563, but not adopted until 1567, by the Parliament of Paris, and 1580, by the Church of Beauvais.

In France, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Sunday, 9 December,

was called Monday, 20 December 1582,

Pursuant to edict of Henry III, dated 3 Nov., 1582.

In Strasburg, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1682, on the 1st of March.

In Rheims, from 25 March to 24 March, { From the 12th century.

Montdidier, 25 March to 24 March, { Until the 16th century.

<i>Diocese of Soissons,</i>	}	Christmas Day,	{	In the 13th cen- tury.
<i>Amiens and Peronne,</i>	}	Easter-eve,	{	In the 13th cen- tury.
<i>Picardy,</i>		1 January to 31 December,	{	After the 13th century.
<i>Languedoc, and many of the Southern Provinces,</i>	}	25 March to 24 March, Easter-eve,	{	Before the 12th century. In the 12th and 13th centuries, and until 1564.
<i>Toulouse,</i>		Easter-eve,	{	
<i>Narbonne and in the Pays de Foix,</i>	}	Christmas Day,		Until 1564.
<i>Diocese of Limoges,</i>	}	Easter-day and 25 March to 24 March,	{	In 1301.
<i>Poitou, Guienne, Normandy, and Anjou,</i>	}	Christmas day,	{	After these pro- vinces fell into the hands of the English.
<i>Dauphiny,</i>	{	25 March to 24 March, Christmas Day,	{	Towards the end of the 13th century. In the 14th cen- tury, which was called "Le Style Delphi- nal."
<i>In Provence,</i>	{	from Christmas, 1 January to 31 December, 25 March to 24 March, and Easter-day,	{	In the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.
<i>Besançon,</i>	{	25 March to 24 March, 1 January to 31 December,	{	Before the 15th century. In the 15th cen- tury; after- wards settled by edicts in 1574, 1575, and 1576
<i>Montbelliard,</i>	{	1 January to 31 December, 25 March to 24 March,	{	Before 1564.

94 *Commencement of the Year.*

In Germany, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January, to 31 December, in 1544.

In Germany, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1583, By Roman Catholic States,
The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In 1700, By Protestant States,
The day after Sunday, 18 February, 1700,
was called Monday, 1 March, 1700.

In Cologne, from Easter, Before 1310.
 Christmas, In 1310.

Cologne } 25 March to 24 March, Until 1428.
University, }

Mentz or } Christmas, Until the 10th century.
Meyence, } 1 January to 31 December, After that time.

In Prussia, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January to 31 December, in 1559.

In Prussia, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1583.

“ State papers.—Prussian, 1586.

“ At Elbing this fyveth of Auguft, according
“ to the Englifhe accompt, and the xvth as
“ here they write.”

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands, *The year
was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1556 and at the
present time the fame fyftem prevails.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1583 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

viz. Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Gelderland (in part)—*Duchies.*

Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur—*Counties.*

Antwerp (*called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire*).

Malines—*Lordship,*

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January.

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,

was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

(Extract from a letter written by Thomas Stokes, English Minister for Holland, while staying at Bruges, to Mr. Secretary Walsingham):

. . . "Yesterday by proclamation from the Courte
"and hiere proclamed in this towne/ that yester day was
"apoyntted to be New Yeres day/ and to be the first of
"Jenuary/ so as the have hiere lost Christmas day for
"this yere./ ——— from Bruges the 23 December
"1582 Stillo Anglea/ and hiere the wright the 2 Jenuary
"1583./"—*State Papers, Holland*, vol. 16.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

Holland,

viz. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

and

Delft, Haerlem, and the Hague,

Zealand,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January,

By edict or *Plakaet* of 10 December, 1582, (en-

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

August.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Division of the Roman Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap-year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years, Old Style, (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Week.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
V	Kalend. Auguste.	314	VIII	C	Thurs.	1 August	Ad Vincula S. Petrus. Machabæi.
XIII	a. d. to Nem. Aug.	215	XVI	d	Fri.	2 "	Stephanus Papa et Mar.
II	a. d. to Nem. Aug.	216	V	e	Sat.	3 "	Inventio S. Stephani.
X	Prid. Nem. Aug.	217		f	Sun.	4 "	
XVIII	Nones Aug.	218	XIII	g	Mon.	5 "	Oswaldus R. et. Mar.
VII	a. d. viij Li. Aug.	219	II	a	Tues.	6 "	Syxtus, Felicissimus et Agapitus Mar.
XV	a. d. viij Li. Aug.	220	X	b	Wed.	7 "	Donatus Ep. et Mar.
IV	a. d. v Li. Aug.	221		c	Thurs.	8 "	Cyriacus Mar.
XII	a. d. to Li. Aug.	222	XVIII	d	Fri.	9 "	Romanus Mar.
I	a. d. to Li. Aug.	223	VII	e	Sat.	10 "	Laurentius Mar.
XIX	a. d. to Li. Aug.	224		f	Sun.	11 "	Tiburtius Mar.
XVII	Prid. Li. Aug.	225	XV	g	Mon.	12 "	Ypolitus Mar. [Hypolitus].
VI	a. d. xix Kal. Sept.	226	IV	a	Tues.	13 "	Eusebius conf.
XIV	a. d. xvij Kal. Sept.	227		b	Wed.	14 "	Adumpro B. Mariz.
III	a. d. xviij Kal. Sept.	228	XII	c	Thurs.	15 "	O.G. S. Laurencii.
XII	a. d. xviij Kal. Sept.	229	I	d	Fri.	16 "	Agapitus Mar.
XI	a. d. xvi Kal. Sept.	230	IX	e	Sat.	17 "	Magnus Mar.
XIII	a. d. xiv Kal. Sept.	231	XVII	f	Sun.	18 "	
X	a. d. xiiij Kal. Sept.	232	VI	g	Mon.	19 "	[rianus Mar.
XVIII	a. d. xii Kal. Sept.	233	V	a	Tues.	20 "	Timotheus et Simpho-
XVI	a. d. x Kal. Sept.	234		b	Wed.	21 "	Timotheus et Appollinaris Mar.
XIV	a. d. ix Kal. Sept.	235	XIV	c	Thurs.	22 "	Bartholomeus Ap. Andoetus Ep. et. conf.
XII	a. d. ix Kal. Sept.	236	III	d	Fri.	23 "	
X	a. d. viij Kal. Sept.	237		e	Sat.	24 "	
XVIII	a. d. viij Kal. Sept.	238	XI	f	Sun.	25 "	
XVI	a. d. v Kal. Sept.	239	XIX	g	Mon.	26 "	Rufus Mar.
V	a. d. v Kal. Sept.	240	VIII	a	Tues.	27 "	Augustinus Ep. et conf. Hermæ.
XIII	a. d. to Kal. Sept.	241		b	Wed.	28 "	Decollatio S. Johannis Bapt. Sabina.
XI	a. d. to Kal. Sept.	242	XIX	c	Thurs.	29 "	Felix et Adauclus Mar.
X	a. d. to Kal. Sept.	243	VIII	d	Fri.	30 "	Cuthberga Vir. et Mar.
	Prid. Kal. Sept.	244		e	Sat.	31 "	

The New Style was then again adopted, when

The day after Tuesday, 31 December, 1700,
was called Wednesday, 12 January, 1701.

All this was done in consequence of a resolution of the States General of 6 February, 1700, by which the respective provinces were invited to adopt the New Style, in conformity with the German States of the Augsburg confession at Regensburg, who had insisted on that, by their letter of 30 August, 1699.

In Lorraine, The year was reckoned

from 25 December to 24 December
25 March to 24 March and } Before 1579;
Easter

1 January to 31 December. In 1579, and at
the present time.

In Lorraine, The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted

In 1582,

The day after Sunday, 9 December,
was called Monday, 20 December, 1582.

*In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, The
year was reckoned*

from Christmas. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

*In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, The
Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582,

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January, to 31 December, in 1544.

In 1583, By Roman Catholic States,
The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In 1700, By Protestant States,
The day after Sunday, 18 February, 1700,
was called Monday, 1 March, 1700.

In <i>Cologne</i> ,	from Easter,	Before 1310.
	Christmas,	In 1310.

Cologne } 25 March to 24 March, Until 1428.
University.

<i>Mentz or</i>	}	Christmas,	Until the 10th century.
<i>Meyence,</i>		1 January to 31 December,	After that time.

from Christmas, Anciently
I January to 31 December, in 1559.

In 1583.

"State papers.—Prussian, 1586.

“ At Elbing this fyveth of August, according
“ to the Englishe accompt, and the xvth as
“ here they write.”

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1556 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1583 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

viz. Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Gelderland (in part)—*Duchies.*

Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur—*Counties.*

Antwerp (*called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire*).

Malines—*Lordship,*

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"Jenuary/ so as the have hiere lost Christmas day for
"this yere./ ——— from Bruges the 23 December
"1582 Stillo Anglea/ and hiere the wright the 2 Jenuary
"1583./"—*State Papers, Holland*, vol. 16.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

Holland,

viz. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

and

Delft, Haerlem, and the Hague,

Zealand,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January,

By edict or *Plakaet* of 10 December, 1582, (en-

Roman and Church Calendar and Perpetual Lunar Calendar.

December.

Year-Letters G F (a Leap-year.)

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Roman Divisions of the Calendar.	Days of the Year in a Leap- year.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years. <i>Old Style</i> (after 532 A.D.)	Letters of the Days of the Year.	Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Saints' Days, (Taken from the Calendar, in the "Black Book" of the Exchequer.)
X	<i>Kalend. Dec.</i>	356	XIII	F	Sun.	1 Decem.	
XVIII	<i>a. d. iv Non. Dec.</i>	357	II	G	Mon.	2 "	
VII	<i>a. d. iij Non. Dec.</i>	358		b	Tues.	3 "	
XV	<i>Id. Dec.</i>	359	X	c	Wed.	4 "	
IV	<i>Id. Nov.</i>	360		d	Thurs.	5 "	
XIII	<i>a. d. viij Id. Dec.</i>	361	XVIII	e	Fri.	6 "	
XII	<i>a. d. v Id. Dec.</i>	362	VII	F	Sat.	7 "	Nicholaus Ep. et conf.
I	<i>a. d. iv Id. Dec.</i>	363		g	Sun.	8 "	Oth. S. Andree.
IX	<i>a. d. iii Id. Dec.</i>	364	XV	g	Mon.	9 "	Conscriptio S. Marine.
XVII	<i>a. d. ii Id. Dec.</i>	365	IV	a	Tues.	10 "	
VI	<i>Id. Dec.</i>	366	XII	c	Wed.	11 "	
XV	<i>a. d. xix Kal. Jan.</i>	367	I	d	Thurs.	12 "	Lucia Vir. et Mar.
III	<i>a. d. xviij Kal. Jan.</i>	368	IX	e	Fri.	13 "	
XI	<i>a. d. xvi Kal. Jan.</i>	369	XVII	f	Sat.	14 "	
XIX	<i>a. d. xv Kal. Jan.</i>	370	VI	g	Sun.	15 "	
VIII	<i>a. d. xiv Kal. Jan.</i>	371		a	Mon.	16 "	
XVI	<i>a. d. xiii Kal. Jan.</i>	372	XIV	b	Tues.	17 "	
V	<i>a. d. xii Kal. Jan.</i>	373	III	c	Wed.	18 "	
XIII	<i>a. d. xi Kal. Jan.</i>	374		d	Thurs.	19 "	
II	<i>a. d. x Kal. Jan.</i>	375	XII	e	Fri.	20 "	
X	<i>a. d. ix Kal. Jan.</i>	376	I	f	Sat.	21 "	Thomas Ap
XVIII	<i>a. d. viij Kal. Jan.</i>	377	XI	g	Sun.	22 "	
XVI	<i>a. d. vi Kal. Jan.</i>	378	XIX	a	Mon.	23 "	
IX	<i>a. d. v Kal. Jan.</i>	379	III	b	Tues.	24 "	
XVII	<i>a. d. iv Kal. Jan.</i>	380	II	c	Wed.	25 "	
VI	<i>a. d. iii Kal. Jan.</i>	381		d	Thurs.	26 "	
XV	<i>a. d. ii Kal. Jan.</i>	382	XVIII	e	Fri.	27 "	
III	<i>a. d. Kal. Jan.</i>	383	VII	f	Sat.	28 "	
XI		384		g	Sun.	29 "	
XIX		385	XV	a	Mon.	30 "	
VIII		386	IV	b	Tues.	31 "	
XVI		387	XII	c	Wed.		
V		388	I	d	Thurs.		
XIII		389	XIX	e	Fri.		
II		390	III	f	Sat.		
X		391	II	g	Sun.		
XVIII		392	XI	a	Mon.		
XVI		393	XIX	b	Tues.		
V		394	III	c	Wed.		
XIII		395	II	d	Thurs.		
II		396	XVIII	e	Fri.		
X		397	VII	f	Sat.		
XVIII		398	VI	g	Sun.		
XVI		399	XIV	a	Mon.		
V		400	III	b	Tues.		
XIII		401	II	c	Wed.		
II		402	XI	d	Thurs.		
X		403	XIX	e	Fri.		
XVIII		404	III	f	Sat.		
XVI		405	II	g	Sun.		
V		406	XI	a	Mon.		
XIII		407	XIX	b	Tues.		
II		408	III	c	Wed.		
X		409	II	d	Thurs.		
XVIII		410	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XVI		411	VII	f	Sat.		
V		412	VI	g	Sun.		
XIII		413	XIV	a	Mon.		
II		414	III	b	Tues.		
X		415	II	c	Wed.		
XVIII		416	XI	d	Thurs.		
XVI		417	XIX	e	Fri.		
V		418	III	f	Sat.		
XIII		419	II	g	Sun.		
II		420	XI	a	Mon.		
X		421	XIX	b	Tues.		
XVIII		422	III	c	Wed.		
XVI		423	II	d	Thurs.		
V		424	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XIII		425	VII	f	Sat.		
II		426	VI	g	Sun.		
X		427	XIV	a	Mon.		
XVIII		428	III	b	Tues.		
XVI		429	II	c	Wed.		
V		430	XI	d	Thurs.		
XIII		431	XIX	e	Fri.		
II		432	III	f	Sat.		
X		433	II	g	Sun.		
XVIII		434	XI	a	Mon.		
XVI		435	XIX	b	Tues.		
V		436	III	c	Wed.		
XIII		437	II	d	Thurs.		
II		438	XVIII	e	Fri.		
X		439	VII	f	Sat.		
XVIII		440	VI	g	Sun.		
XVI		441	XIV	a	Mon.		
V		442	III	b	Tues.		
XIII		443	II	c	Wed.		
II		444	XI	d	Thurs.		
X		445	XIX	e	Fri.		
XVIII		446	III	f	Sat.		
XVI		447	II	g	Sun.		
V		448	XI	a	Mon.		
XIII		449	XIX	b	Tues.		
II		450	III	c	Wed.		
X		451	II	d	Thurs.		
XVIII		452	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XVI		453	VII	f	Sat.		
V		454	VI	g	Sun.		
XIII		455	XIV	a	Mon.		
II		456	III	b	Tues.		
X		457	II	c	Wed.		
XVIII		458	XI	d	Thurs.		
XVI		459	XIX	e	Fri.		
V		460	III	f	Sat.		
XIII		461	II	g	Sun.		
II		462	XI	a	Mon.		
X		463	XIX	b	Tues.		
XVIII		464	III	c	Wed.		
XVI		465	II	d	Thurs.		
V		466	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XIII		467	VII	f	Sat.		
II		468	VI	g	Sun.		
X		469	XIV	a	Mon.		
XVIII		470	III	b	Tues.		
XVI		471	II	c	Wed.		
V		472	XI	d	Thurs.		
XIII		473	XIX	e	Fri.		
II		474	III	f	Sat.		
X		475	II	g	Sun.		
XVIII		476	XI	a	Mon.		
XVI		477	XIX	b	Tues.		
V		478	III	c	Wed.		
XIII		479	II	d	Thurs.		
II		480	XVIII	e	Fri.		
X		481	VII	f	Sat.		
XVIII		482	VI	g	Sun.		
XVI		483	XIV	a	Mon.		
V		484	III	b	Tues.		
XIII		485	II	c	Wed.		
II		486	XI	d	Thurs.		
X		487	XIX	e	Fri.		
XVIII		488	III	f	Sat.		
XVI		489	II	g	Sun.		
V		490	XI	a	Mon.		
XIII		491	XIX	b	Tues.		
II		492	III	c	Wed.		
X		493	II	d	Thurs.		
XVIII		494	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XVI		495	VII	f	Sat.		
V		496	VI	g	Sun.		
XIII		497	XIV	a	Mon.		
II		498	III	b	Tues.		
X		499	II	c	Wed.		
XVIII		500	XI	d	Thurs.		
XVI		501	XIX	e	Fri.		
V		502	III	f	Sat.		
XIII		503	II	g	Sun.		
II		504	XI	a	Mon.		
X		505	XIX	b	Tues.		
XVIII		506	III	c	Wed.		
XVI		507	II	d	Thurs.		
V		508	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XIII		509	VII	f	Sat.		
II		510	VI	g	Sun.		
X		511	XIV	a	Mon.		
XVIII		512	III	b	Tues.		
XVI		513	II	c	Wed.		
V		514	XI	d	Thurs.		
XIII		515	XIX	e	Fri.		
II		516	III	f	Sat.		
X		517	II	g	Sun.		
XVIII		518	XI	a	Mon.		
XVI		519	XIX	b	Tues.		
V		520	III	c	Wed.		
XIII		521	II	d	Thurs.		
II		522	XVIII	e	Fri.		
X		523	VII	f	Sat.		
XVIII		524	VI	g	Sun.		
XVI		525	XIV	a	Mon.		
V		526	III	b	Tues.		
XIII		527	II	c	Wed.		
II		528	XI	d	Thurs.		
X		529	XIX	e	Fri.		
XVIII		530	III	f	Sat.		
XVI		531	II	g	Sun.		
V		532	XI	a	Mon.		
XIII		533	XIX	b	Tues.		
II		534	III	c	Wed.		
X		535	II	d	Thurs.		
XVIII		536	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XVI		537	VII	f	Sat.		
V		538	VI	g	Sun.		
XIII		539	XIV	a	Mon.		
II		540	III	b	Tues.		
X		541	II	c	Wed.		
XVIII		542	XI	d	Thurs.		
XVI		543	XIX	e	Fri.		
V		544	III	f	Sat.		
XIII		545	II	g	Sun.		
II		546	XI	a	Mon.		
X		547	XIX	b	Tues.		
XVIII		548	III	c	Wed.		
XVI		549	II	d	Thurs.		
V		550	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XIII		551	VII	f	Sat.		
II		552	VI	g	Sun.		
X		553	XIV	a	Mon.		
XVIII		554	III	b	Tues.		
XVI		555	II	c	Wed.		
V		556	XI	d	Thurs.		
XIII		557	XIX	e	Fri.		
II		558	III	f	Sat.		
X		559	II	g	Sun.		
XVIII		560	XI	a	Mon.		
XVI		561	XIX	b	Tues.		
V		562	III	c	Wed.		
XIII		563	II	d	Thurs.		
II		564	XVIII	e	Fri.		
X		565	VII	f	Sat.		
XVIII		566	VI	g	Sun.		
XVI		567	XIV	a	Mon.		
V		568	III	b	Tues.		
XIII		569	II	c	Wed.		
II		570	XI	d	Thurs.		
X		571	XIX	e	Fri.		
XVIII		572	III	f	Sat.		
XVI		573	II	g	Sun.		
V		574	XI	a	Mon.		
XIII		575	XIX	b	Tues.		
II		576	III	c	Wed.		
X		577	II	d	Thurs.		
XVIII		578	XVIII	e	Fri.		
XVI		579	VII	f	Sat.		
V		580	VI	g	Sun.		
XIII		581	XIV	a	Mon.		
II		582	III	b	Tues.		
X		583	II	c	Wed.		
XVIII		584	XI	d	Thurs.		
XVI		585	XIX	e	Fri.		
V		586	III	f	Sat.		
XIII		587	II	g	Sun.		
II		588	XI	a	Mon.		
X		589	XIX	b	Tues.		
XVIII		590	III	c	Wed.		
XVI		591	II	d	Thurs.		
V		592	XVIII	e	F		



Commencement of the Year,

on the 1st of January, or otherwise,
and adoption of the Gregorian Calendar.

Note.—The State Papers (formerly in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, but now in the Public Record Office), have been examined for the dates of the New Style.



HE commencement of the Christian year has been reckoned from the following days at different times in several countries: Christmas-Day, the 25th of December; the day of the "Annunciation," the 25th of March; the "Incarnation of the Word," according to the reckoning of Dionysius; and New Year's-day of the Julian Year, the 1st of January.

In England and Ireland, *The year was reckoned,* from the "Annunciation," the 25th of March, and Christmas-Day, the 25th of December, after the sixth century, until 1066.

1 January to 31 December, 1067 to 1155.

25 March to 24 March, 1155 to 1750-1.

25 March to 31 December, in 1751.

When the day after 31 December, 1751,
was called 1 January, 1752,

Pursuant to Statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (for which *see* Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1752, and at the present
time the same system prevails.

In Scotland, *The year was reckoned*

from 25 March to 24 March, before 1599.

25 March to 31 December in 1599.

When the day after 31 December, 1599,

was called 1 January, 1600,

Pursuant to Proclamation dated 17 December, 1599 (for which *see* Preface).

1 January to 31 December, 1600, and at the present time the same system prevails.

In Great Britain and Ireland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1752.

The day after Wednesday, 2 September,

was called Thursday, 14 September.

In France, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas-Day, Easter-Eve,

and 25 March to 24 March, until 1564,

1 January to 31 December, in 1564, and at the present time the same system prevails.

Pursuant to edict of Charles IX, Aug. 4, 1563, but not adopted until 1567, by the Parliament of Paris, and 1580, by the Church of Beauvais.

In France, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Sunday, 9 December,

was called Monday, 20 December 1582,

Pursuant to edict of Henry III, dated 3 Nov., 1582.

In Strasburg, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1682, on the 1st of March.

In *Rheims*, from 25 March to 24 March, { From the 12th century.

Montdidier, 25 March to 24 March, { Until the 16th century.

<i>Diocese of Soissons,</i>	}	Christmas Day,	{	In the 13th cen- tury.
<i>Amiens and Peronne,</i>	}	Easter-eve,	{	In the 13th cen- tury.
<i>Picardy,</i>		1 January to 31 December,	{	After the 13th century.
<i>Languedoc, and many of the Southern Provinces,</i>	}	25 March to 24 March, Easter-eve,	{	Before the 12th century. In the 12th and 13th centuries, and until 1564.
<i>Toulouse,</i>		Easter-eve,	{	
<i>Narbonne and in the Pays de Foix,</i>	}	Christmas Day,		Until 1564.
<i>Diocese of Limoges,</i>	}	Easter-day and 25 March to 24 March,	{	In 1301.
<i>Poitou, Guienne, Normandy, and Anjou,</i>	}	Christmas day,	{	After these pro- vinces fell into the hands of the English.
<i>Dauphiny,</i>	{	25 March to 24 March, Christmas Day,	{	Towards the end of the 13th century. In the 14th cen- tury, which was called "Le Style Delphi- nal."
<i>In Provence,</i>	{	from Christmas, 1 January to 31 December, 25 March to 24 March, and Easter-day,	{	In the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.
<i>Besançon,</i>	{	25 March to 24 March, 1 January to 31 December,	{	Before the 15th century. In the 15th cen- tury; after- wards settled by edicts in 1574, 1575, and 1576
<i>Montbelliard,</i>	{	1 January to 31 December, 25 March to 24 March,	{	Before 1564.

94 *Commencement of the Year.*

In Germany, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January, to 31 December, in 1544.

In Germany, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1583, By Roman Catholic States,
The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In 1700, By Protestant States,
The day after Sunday, 18 February, 1700,
was called Monday, 1 March, 1700.

In *Cologne*, from Easter, Before 1310.
 Christmas, In 1310.

Cologne } 25 March to 24 March, Until 1428.
University, }

Mentz or } Christmas, Until the 10th century.
Meyence, } 1 January to 31 December, After that time.

In Prussia, *The year was reckoned*

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January to 31 December, in 1559.

In Prussia, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1583.

“ State papers.—Prussian, 1586.

“ At Elbing this fiveth of August, according
“ to the Englifhe accompt, and the xvth as
“ here they write.”

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1556 and at the
present time the same system prevails.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1583 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

viz. Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Gelderland (in part)—*Duchies.*

Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur—*Counties.*

Antwerp (*called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire*).

Malines—*Lordship,*

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January.

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,

was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

(Extract from a letter written by Thomas Stokes, English Minister for Holland, while staying at Bruges, to Mr. Secretary Walsingham):

. . . . "Yesterday by proclamation from the Courte
"and hieie proclamed in this towne/ that yesterdai was
"apoyntted to be New Yeres day/ and to be the first of
"Jenuary/ so as the have hieie lost Christmas day for
"this yere./ ——— from Bruges the 23 December
"1582 Stillo Anglea/ and hieie the wright the 2 January
"1583./"—*State Papers, Holland*, vol. 16.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

Holland,

viz. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

and Delft, Haerlem, and the Hague,

Zealand,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January,

By edict or *Plakaet* of 10 December, 1582, (en-

tered in the *Great Plakaet boek*, I. 395; in the Record Office of the Hague), the introduction of the New Style was fixed for the 15th of December, 1582; but afterwards settled, by a resolution of the States of Holland, to begin on the 1st of January, 1583.

The other provinces only adopted the measure about the year 1700.

In Gelderland, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, On the 1st of July,

In accordance with a resolution of the States, dated 26 May, 1700. (*Geld. Plakaet boek* III. 27.)

In Utrecht, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, On the 1st of December,

By the resolution dated 24 July, 1700. (*Utrecht Plakaet boek* I. 457.)

In Overyffel, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, (date of introduction not fixed,)

By the resolution dated 4 April, 1700.

In Friesland, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1701, On the 1st of January,

By resolution dated 11 and 12 October, 1700.

In Gröningen, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1583, On the 1st of March,

By resolution dated 28 February, 1583. This lasted eleven years, until the summer of 1594, when the city was reduced by Stadholder Manrits; the Julian Style was then again introduced, and remained in use until 1700.

The New Style was then again adopted, when

The day after Tuesday, 31 December, 1700,
was called Wednesday, 12 January, 1701.

All this was done in consequence of a resolution of the States General of 6 February, 1700, by which the respective provinces were invited to adopt the New Style, in conformity with the German States of the Augsbourg confession at Regensburg, who had insisted on that, by their letter of 30 August, 1699.

In Lorraine, The year was reckoned

from 25 December to 24 December
25 March to 24 March and } Before 1579;
Easter

1 January to 31 December. In 1579, and at
the present time.

In Lorraine, The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted

In 1582,

The day after Sunday, 9 December,
was called Monday, 20 December, 1582.

*In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, The
year was reckoned*

from Christmas. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

*In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, The
Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582,

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

In Tuscany,—Florence, *The year was reckoned*
 from 25 March to 24 March. From the 10th century.
 1 January to 31 December. In 1751.
 known as the “era of Florence.”

In Venice, *The year was reckoned*
 from 1 March to the end of February }
 for the Legal Year. }
 1 January to 31 December, for } Before 1522.
 the Civil Year. }
 1 January to 31 December, for
 the Civil and Legal Year. In 1522.

In Savoy, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
 In 1583.
 The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
 was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In Hungary, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
 In 1587.

In Sweden, *The year was reckoned*
 from 1 January to 31 December. In 1559.

In Sweden, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
gradually
 After 1696.

The King of Sweden, fearing that striking off ten days at once might prove prejudicial to commercial transactions, adopted the New Style gradually, by making no Leap-year after 1696 until 1744, by which plan 11 days were dropped. The eleven intermediate “*fourth years*” having thus only 365 days each, made the year 1744 the same as other countries where the New Style had been adopted.

In Denmark, *The year was reckoned*

from Chriftnas,

Before 1559.

and fometimes from the Feaft

of St. Tiburce, 11 Auguft,

1 January to 31 December.

In 1559.

In Denmark, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1700.

The day after Sunday, 18 February,

was called Monday, 1 March, 1700.

“State Papers, Copenhagen, 2 May, 1702,

S.N.” (*Stylo novo*).

In Switzerland, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December. In the 14th and
15th centuries.

Laufanne and } 25 March to 24 March, afterwards.
Pays de Vaud, }

Grifons, 1 January to 31 December. In 1717.

Swifs Cantons, 1 January to 31 December. In 1739.

In Switzerland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was
adopted*

In 1583. By Roman Catholics,

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,

was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In 1701. By Proteftants,

The day after Tuefday, 31 December, 1700,

was called Wednefday, 12 January, 1701.

In Spain, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December.

In 1556.

In Tuscany,—Florence, *The year was reckoned*
from 25 March to 24 March. From the 10th century.
1 January to 31 December. In 1751.
known as the “era of Florence.”

In Venice, *The year was reckoned*
from 1 March to the end of February }
for the Legal Year. } Before 1522.
1 January to 31 December, for }
the Civil Year. }
1 January to 31 December, for
the Civil and Legal Year. In 1522.

In Savoy, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
In 1583.

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

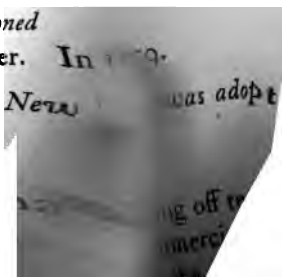
In Hungary, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
In 1587.

In Sweden, *The year was reckoned*
from 1 January to 31 December. In 1799.

In Sweden, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
gradually

After 1696.

The King of Sweden, fearing
at once might prove prejudi-
cious, adopted the New Style
Leap-year after 1696 until
they were dropped. The eleven
having thus only 365 days
same as other countries were
adopted.



100 *Commencement of the Year.*

In Arragon, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January, according to the era } Before 1350.
of Spain.

Christmas,
By order of Peter IV. King of } In 1350.
Arragon.

1 January to 31 December. In 1556.

In Castile

from 1 January, according to the era
of Spain. Until 1383.

Christmas,
By order of John I., King of } In 1383.
Castile.

1 January to 31 December. In 1556.

In Spain, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

In Portugal, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January, according to the era } Before 1420.
of Spain.

Christmas,
By order of John I., King of } In 1420.
Portugal.

1 January to 31 December. In 1556.

In Portugal, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582.

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

In Russia, *The year was reckoned*

from the Spring.

In the 11th century.

Afterwards the Greek Calendar was adopted.

1 January to 31 December. In 1725.

In Russia and Greece, *The Gregorian, or New Style, has not been adopted*

The Julian, or Old Style, is still in use.

In Poland, *The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*
In 1586.

**The day after Tuesday, 21 December, 1585,
was called Wednesday, 1 January, 1586.**

“State Papers, Cracow, 3 January, 1586, *Stylo novo.*”





French Republican Calendar.



T was decreed by the convention, on the 24th of November, 1793, that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs; and that the new French era should commence from the foundation of the Republic, namely, on the 22nd of September, 1792; the first year of the French Republic, beginning at midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1792, and ending at midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1793; and that Leap-year, which was called an Olympic year, should take place every four years.

The Republican Calendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805, when the Gregorian Calendar was again used.

The French Republican year was divided into twelve months,—each month having thirty days; the additional days necessary to complete a year, being placed at the end of the last month, and called, "*Jours complémentaires*," which were celebrated as festivals, and which obtained the name of "*Sansculottides*."

From the commencement of the Republican Calendar

until the year 1800 (in England), the first Vendémiaire corresponded in common years to the 22nd of September of the Gregorian Calendar. But in the year 1800, in consequence of that year being a common year according to the Gregorian system, though a Leap-year according to the French Republican Calendar, days and dates after the 28th of February, 1800, corresponded to the Gregorian dates one day later; and the commencement of the first "*Vendémiaire*," corresponded to the 23rd of September instead of the 22nd.

[A centurial year (40th hundredth), which was to have been a common year, was far distant, when the Republican Calendar was discontinued: further notice of the system is, therefore, unnecessary.]

22 Sept. to 21 Oct.	Vendémiaire (Vintage month)	} Autumn.
22 Oct. to 20 Nov.	Brumaire (Foggy month)	
21 Nov. to 20 Dec.	Frimaire (Sleety month)	
21 Dec. to 19 Jan.	Nivose (Snowy month)	} Winter.
20 Jan. to 18 Feb.	Pluviose (Rainy month)	
19 Feb. to 20 Mar.	Ventose (Windy month)	
21 Mar. to 19 April	Germinal (Budding month)	} Spring.
20 April to 19 May	Floréal (Flowery month)	
20 May to 18 June	Prairial (Pasture month)	
19 June to 18 July	Messidor (Harvest month)	} Summer.
19 July to 17 Aug.	Fervidor or Thermidor (Hot month)	
18 Aug. to 16 Sept.	Fructidor (Fruit month)	

Primidi	dedicated to Virtue	Sept. 17
Duodi	Genius	" 18
Tridi	Labour	" 19
Quartidi	Opinion	" 20
Quintidi	Rewards	" 21

In Olympic, or Leap-years, a *sixth* additional day was to be observed; terminating the first *Franciade*.

The "*Jours complémentaires*" in a Leap-year would consequently be:—

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January, to 31 December, in 1544.

In 1583, By Roman Catholic States,
The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,
was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

In 1700, By Protestant States,
The day after Sunday, 18 February, 1700,
was called Monday, 1 March, 1700.

In Cologne,	from Easter,	Before 1310.
	Christmas,	In 1310.

Cologne } 25 March to 24 March, Until 1428.
University.

<i>Mentz or</i>	}	Christmas,	Until the 10th century.
<i>Meyence,</i>		1 January to 31 December,	After that time.

from Christmas, Anciently
1 January to 31 December, in 1559.

In 1583.

"State papers.—Prussian, 1586.

“ At Elbing this fyveth of August, according

“ to the Englifhe accompt, and the xvth as

“ here they write.”

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands, *The year was reckoned*

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1556 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

from 1 January to 31 December, In 1583 and at the present time the same system prevails.

In the Roman Catholic Netherlands,

viz. Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Gelderland (in part)—*Duchies*.

Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur—*Counties*.

Antwerp (*called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire*).

Malines—*Lordship*,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January.

The day after Friday, 21 December, 1582,

was called Saturday, 1 January, 1583.

(Extract from a letter written by Thomas Stokes, English Minister for Holland, while staying at Bruges, to Mr. Secretary Walsingham):

. . . "Yesterday by proclamation from the Courte
"and hieie proclamed in this towne/ that yesterday was
"apoyntted to be New Yeres day/ and to be the first of
"Jenuary/ so as the have hieie lost Christmas day for
"this yere./ ——— from Bruges the 23 December
"1582 Stillo Anglea/ and hieie the wright the 2 Jenuary
"1583./"—*State Papers, Holland*, vol. 16.

In the Protestant Netherlands,

Holland,

viz. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden,

and Delft, Haerlem, and the Hague,

Zealand,

The Gregorian or New Style was adopted

In 1583, On the 1st of January,

By edict or *Plakaet* of 10 December, 1582, (en-

tered in the *Great Plakaet boek*, I. 395; in the Record Office of the Hague), the introduction of the New Style was fixed for the 15th of December, 1582; but afterwards settled, by a resolution of the States of Holland, to begin on the 1st of January, 1583.

The other provinces only adopted the measure about the year 1700.

In Gelderland, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, On the 1st of July,

In accordance with a resolution of the States, dated 26 May, 1700. (*Geld. Plakaet boek* III. 27.)

In Utrecht, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, On the 1st of December,

By the resolution dated 24 July, 1700. (*Utrecht Plakaet boek* I. 457.)

In Overijssel, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1700, (date of introduction not fixed,)

By the resolution dated 4 April, 1700.

In Friesland, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1701, On the 1st of January,

By resolution dated 11 and 12 October, 1700.

In Gröningen, *The New Style was adopted*

In 1583, On the 1st of March,

By resolution dated 28 February, 1583. This lasted eleven years, until the summer of 1594, when the city was reduced by Stadholder Manrits; the Julian Style was then again introduced, and remained in use until 1700.

The New Style was then again adopted, when

The day after Tuesday, 31 December, 1700,
was called Wednesday, 12 January, 1701.

All this was done in consequence of a resolution of the States General of 6 February, 1700, by which the respective provinces were invited to adopt the New Style, in conformity with the German States of the Augsburg confession at Regensburg, who had insisted on that, by their letter of 30 August, 1699.

In Lorraine, The year was reckoned

from 25 December to 24 December
25 March to 24 March and } Before 1579;
Easter

1 January to 31 December. In 1579, and at
the present time.

In Lorraine, The Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted

In 1582,

The day after Sunday, 9 December,
was called Monday, 20 December, 1582.

*In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, The
year was reckoned*

from Christmas. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

*In Italy,—Milan, Rome, and great part of Italy, The
Gregorian, or New Style, was adopted*

In 1582,

The day after Thursday, 4 October,
was called Friday, 15 October, 1582.

108 *French Republican Calendar.*

Sixth Year. 1797 and 1798.			Seventh Year. 1798 and 1799.		
French Calendar.		English Calendar.	French Calendar.		English Calendar.
<i>Year-Letter A.</i> 1797.			<i>Year-Letter G.</i> 1798.		
1 Vendémiaire	Fri.	22 September	1 Vendémiaire	Sat.	22 September
9 "	Sat.	30 "	9 "	Sun.	30 "
10 "	Sun.	1 October	10 "	Mon.	1 October
30 "	Sat.	21 "	30 "	Sun.	21 "
1 Brumaire	Sun.	22 "	1 Brumaire	Mon.	22 "
10 "	Tues.	31 "	10 "	Wed.	31 "
11 "	Wed.	1 November	11 "	Thurs.	1 November
30 "	Mon.	20 "	30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Frimaire	Tues.	21 "	1 Frimaire	Wed.	21 "
10 "	Thurs.	30 "	10 "	Fri.	30 "
11 "	Fri.	1 December	11 "	Sat.	1 December
30 "	Wed.	20 "	30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Nivôse	Thurs.	21 "	1 Nivôse	Fri.	21 "
11 "	Sun.	31 "	11 "	Mon.	31 "
<i>Year-Letter G.</i> 1798.			<i>Year-Letter F.</i> 1799.		
12 Nivôse	Mon.	1 January	12 Nivôse	Tues.	1 January
30 "	Fri.	19 "	30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Pluviose	Sat.	20 "	1 Pluviose	Sun.	20 "
12 "	Wed.	31 "	12 "	Thurs.	31 "
13 "	Thurs.	1 February	13 "	Fri.	1 February
30 "	Sun.	18 "	30 "	Mon.	18 "
1 Ventôse	Mon.	19 "	1 Ventôse	Tues.	19 "
10 "	Wed.	28 "	10 "	Thurs.	28 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 March	11 "	Fri.	1 March
30 "	Tues.	20 "	30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Germinal	Wed.	21 "	1 Germinal	Thurs.	21 "
11 "	Sat.	31 "	11 "	Sun.	31 "
12 "	Sun.	1 April	12 "	Mon.	1 April
30 "	Thurs.	19 "	30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Floréal	Fri.	20 "	1 Floréal	Sat.	20 "
11 "	Mon.	30 "	11 "	Tues.	30 "
12 "	Tues.	1 May	12 "	Wed.	1 May
30 "	Sat.	19 "	30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Prairial	Sun.	20 "	1 Prairial	Mon.	20 "
12 "	Thurs.	31 "	12 "	Fri.	31 "
13 "	Fri.	1 June	13 "	Sat.	1 June
30 "	Mon.	18 "	30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Messidor	Tues.	19 "	1 Messidor	Wed.	19 "
12 "	Sat.	30 "	12 "	Sun.	30 "
13 "	Sun.	1 July	13 "	Mon.	1 July
30 "	Wed.	18 "	30 "	Thurs.	18 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Thurs.	19 "	1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Fri.	19 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "	13 "	Wed.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 August	14 "	Thurs.	1 August
30 "	Fri.	17 "	30 "	Sat.	17 "
1 Fructidor	Sat.	18 "	1 Fructidor	Sun.	18 "
14 "	Fri.	31 "	14 "	Sat.	31 "
15 "	Sat.	1 September	15 "	Sun.	1 September
30 "	Sun.	16 "	30 "	Mon.	16 "
<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>			<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>		
Primidi	Mon.	17 September	Primidi	Tues.	17 September
Duodi	Tues.	18 "	Duodi	Wed.	18 "
Tridi	Wed.	19 "	Tridi	Thurs.	19 "
Quartidi	Thurs.	20 "	Quartidi	Fri.	20 "
Quintidi	Fri.	21 "	Quintidi	Sat.	21 "

Eighth Year. 1799 and 1800.			Ninth Year. 1800 and 1801.		
French Calendar.		English Calendar.	French Calendar.		English Calendar.
<i>Year-Letter F.</i>			<i>Year-Letter E.</i>		
1799.			1800.		
1 Vendémiaire	Sun.	22 September	1 Vendémiaire	Tues.	23 September
9 "	Mon.	30 "	8 "	Tues.	30 "
10 "	Tues.	1 October	9 "	Wed.	1 October
30 "	Mon.	21 "	30 "	Wed.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Tues.	22 "	1 Brumaire	Thurs.	23 "
10 "	Thurs.	31 "	9 "	Fri.	31 "
11 "	Fri.	1 November	10 "	Sat.	1 November
30 "	Wed.	20 "	30 "	Fri.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Thurs.	21 "	1 Frimaire	Sat.	22 "
10 "	Sat.	30 "	9 "	Sun.	30 "
11 "	Sun.	1 December	10 "	Mon.	1 December
30 "	Fri.	20 "	30 "	Sun.	21 "
1 Nivôse	Sat.	21 "	1 Nivôse	Mon.	22 "
11 "	Tues.	31 "	10 "	Wed.	31 "
<i>Year-Letter E.</i>			<i>Year-Letter D.</i>		
1800.			1801.		
12 Nivôse	Wed.	1 January	11 Nivôse	Thurs.	1 January
30 "	Sun.	19 "	30 "	Tues.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Mon.	20 "	1 Pluviose	Wed.	21 "
12 "	Fri.	31 "	11 "	Sat.	31 "
13 "	Sat.	1 February	12 "	Sun.	1 February
30 "	Tues.	18 "	30 "	Thurs.	19 "
1 Ventôse	Wed.	19 "	1 Ventôse	Fri.	20 "
10 "	Fri.	28 "	9 "	Sat.	28 "
11 "	Sat.	1 March	10 "	Sun.	1 March
30 "	Thurs.	20 "	30 "	Sat.	21 "
1 Germinal	Fri.	21 "	1 Germinal	Sun.	22 "
11 "	Mon.	31 "	10 "	Tues.	31 "
12 "	Tues.	1 April	11 "	Wed.	1 April
30 "	Sat.	19 "	30 "	Mon.	20 "
1 Floreal	Sun.	20 "	1 Floreal	Tues.	21 "
11 "	Wed.	30 "	10 "	Thurs.	30 "
12 "	Thurs.	1 May	11 "	Fri.	1 May
30 "	Mon.	19 "	30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Prairial	Tues.	20 "	1 Prairial	Thurs.	21 "
12 "	Sat.	31 "	11 "	Sun.	31 "
13 "	Sun.	1 June	12 "	Mon.	1 June
30 "	Wed.	18 "	30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Messidor	Thurs.	19 "	1 Messidor	Sat.	20 "
12 "	Mon.	30 "	11 "	Tues.	30 "
13 "	Tues.	1 July	12 "	Wed.	1 July
30 "	Fri.	18 "	30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Sat.	19 "	1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Mon.	20 "
13 "	Thurs.	31 "	12 "	Fri.	31 "
14 "	Fri.	1 August	13 "	Sat.	1 August
30 "	Sun.	17 "	30 "	Tues.	18 "
1 Fructidor	Mon.	18 "	1 Fructidor	Wed.	19 "
14 "	Sun.	31 "	13 "	Mon.	31 "
15 "	Mon.	1 September	14 "	Tues.	1 September
30 "	Tues.	16 "	30 "	Thurs.	17 "
<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>			<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>		
Primidi	Wed.	17 September	Primidi	Fri.	18 September
Duodi	Thurs.	18 "	Duodi	Sat.	19 "
Tridi	Fri.	19 "	Tridi	Sun.	20 "
Quartidi	Sat.	20 "	Quartidi	Mon.	21 "
Quintidi	Sun.	21 "	Quintidi	Tues.	22 "
Sextidi	Mon.	22 "			

Tenth Year. 1801 and 1802.			Eleventh Year. 1802 and 1803.		
French Calendar.		English Calendar.	French Calendar.		English Calendar.
<i>Year-Letter D.</i> 1801.			<i>Year-Letter C.</i> 1802.		
1 Vendémiaire	Wed.	23 September	1 Vendémiaire	Thurs.	23 September
8 "	Wed.	30 "	8 "	Thurs.	30 "
9 "	Thurs.	1 October	9 "	Fri.	1 October
30 "	Thurs.	22 "	30 "	Fri.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Fri.	23 "	1 Brumaire	Sat.	23 "
9 "	Sat.	31 "	9 "	Sun.	31 "
10 "	Sun.	1 November	10 "	Mon.	1 November
30 "	Sat.	21 "	30 "	Sun.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Sun.	22 "	1 Frimaire	Mon.	22 "
9 "	Mon.	30 "	9 "	Tues.	30 "
10 "	Tues.	1 December	10 "	Wed.	1 December
30 "	Mon.	21 "	30 "	Tues.	21 "
1 Nivôse	Tues.	22 "	1 Nivôse	Wed.	22 "
10 "	Thurs.	31 "	10 "	Fri.	31 "
<i>Year-Letter C.</i> 1802.			<i>Year-Letter B.</i> 1803.		
11 Nivôse	Fri.	1 January	11 Nivôse	Sat.	1 January
30 "	Wed.	20 "	30 "	Thurs.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Thurs.	21 "	1 Pluviose	Fri.	21 "
11 "	Sun.	31 "	11 "	Mon.	31 "
12 "	Mon.	1 February	12 "	Tues.	1 February
30 "	Fri.	19 "	30 "	Sat.	19 "
1 Ventose	Sat.	20 "	1 Ventose	Sun.	20 "
9 "	Sun.	28 "	9 "	Mon.	28 "
10 "	Mon.	1 March	10 "	Tues.	1 March
30 "	Sun.	21 "	30 "	Mon.	21 "
1 Germinal	Mon.	22 "	1 Germinal	Tues.	22 "
10 "	Wed.	31 "	10 "	Thurs.	31 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 April	11 "	Fri.	1 April
30 "	Tues.	20 "	30 "	Wed.	20 "
1 Floréal	Wed.	21 "	1 Floréal	Thurs.	21 "
10 "	Fri.	30 "	10 "	Sat.	30 "
11 "	Sat.	1 May	11 "	Sun.	1 May
30 "	Thurs.	20 "	30 "	Fri.	20 "
1 Prairial	Fri.	21 "	1 Prairial	Sat.	21 "
11 "	Mon.	31 "	11 "	Tues.	31 "
12 "	Tues.	1 June	12 "	Wed.	1 June
30 "	Sat.	19 "	30 "	Sun.	19 "
1 Messidor	Sun.	20 "	1 Messidor	Mon.	20 "
11 "	Wed.	30 "	11 "	Thurs.	30 "
12 "	Thurs.	1 July	12 "	Fri.	1 July
30 "	Mon.	19 "	30 "	Tues.	19 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Tues.	20 "	1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Wed.	20 "
12 "	Sat.	31 "	12 "	Sun.	31 "
13 "	Sun.	1 August	13 "	Mon.	1 August
30 "	Wed.	18 "	30 "	Thurs.	18 "
1 Fructidor	Thurs.	19 "	1 Fructidor	Fri.	19 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "	13 "	Wed.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 September	14 "	Thurs.	1 September
30 "	Fri.	17 "	30 "	Sat.	17 "
<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>			<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>		
Primidi	Sat.	18 September	Primidi	Sun.	18 September
Duodi	Sun.	19 "	Duodi	Mon.	19 "
Tridi	Mon.	20 "	Tridi	Tues.	20 "
Quartidi	Tues.	21 "	Quartidi	Wed.	21 "
Quintidi	Wed.	22 "	Quintidi	Thurs.	22 "

French Republican Calendar.

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Twelfth Year. 1803 and 1804.			Thirteenth Year. 1804 and 1805.		
French Calendar.		English Calendar.	French Calendar.		English Calendar.
<i>Year-Letter B.</i> 1803.			<i>Year-Letter A G.</i> 1804.		
1 Vendémiaire	Fri.	23 September	1 Vendémiaire	Sun.	23 September
8 "	Fri.	30 "	8 "	Sun.	30 "
9 "	Sat.	1 October	9 "	Mon.	1 October
30 "	Sat.	22 "	30 "	Mon.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Sun.	23 "	1 Brumaire	Tues.	23 "
9 "	Mon.	31 "	9 "	Wed.	31 "
10 "	Tues.	1 November	10 "	Thurs.	1 November
30 "	Mon.	21 "	30 "	Wed.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Tues.	22 "	1 Frimaire	Thurs.	22 "
9 "	Wed.	30 "	9 "	Fri.	30 "
10 "	Thurs.	1 December	10 "	Sat.	1 December
30 "	Wed.	21 "	30 "	Fri.	21 "
1 Nivôse	Thurs.	22 "	1 Nivôse	Sat.	22 "
10 "	Sat.	31 "	10 "	Mon.	31 "
<i>Year-Letter A G.</i> 1804.			<i>Year-Letter F.</i> 1805.		
11 Nivôse	Sun.	1 January	11 Nivôse	Tues.	1 January
30 "	Fri.	20 "	30 "	Sun.	20 "
1 Pluviose	Sat.	21 "	1 Pluviose	Mon.	21 "
11 "	Tues.	31 "	11 "	Thurs.	31 "
12 "	Wed.	1 February	12 "	Fri.	1 February
30 "	Sun.	19 "	30 "	Tues.	19 "
1 Ventôse	Mon.	20 "	1 Ventôse	Wed.	20 "
10 "	Wed.	29 "	9 "	Thurs.	28 "
11 "	Thurs.	1 March	10 "	Fri.	1 March
30 "	Tues.	20 "	30 "	Thurs.	21 "
1 Germinal	Wed.	21 "	1 Germinal	Fri.	22 "
11 "	Sat.	31 "	10 "	Sun.	31 "
12 "	Sun.	1 April	11 "	Mon.	1 April
30 "	Thurs.	19 "	30 "	Sat.	20 "
1 Floréal	Fri.	20 "	1 Floréal	Sun.	21 "
11 "	Mon.	30 "	10 "	Tues.	30 "
12 "	Tues.	1 May	11 "	Wed.	1 May
30 "	Sat.	19 "	30 "	Mon.	20 "
1 Prairial	Sun.	20 "	1 Prairial	Tues.	21 "
12 "	Thurs.	31 "	11 "	Fri.	31 "
13 "	Fri.	1 June	12 "	Sat.	1 June
30 "	Mon.	18 "	30 "	Wed.	19 "
1 Messidor	Tues.	19 "	1 Messidor	Thurs.	20 "
12 "	Sat.	30 "	11 "	Sun.	30 "
13 "	Sun.	1 July	12 "	Mon.	1 July
30 "	Wed.	18 "	30 "	Fri.	19 "
1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Thurs.	19 "	1 Fervidor or Thermidor	Sat.	20 "
13 "	Tues.	31 "	12 "	Wed.	31 "
14 "	Wed.	1 August	13 "	Thurs.	1 August
30 "	Fri.	17 "	30 "	Sun.	18 "
1 Fructidor	Sat.	18 "	1 Fructidor	Mon.	19 "
14 "	Fri.	31 "	13 "	Sat.	31 "
15 "	Sat.	1 September	14 "	Sun.	1 September
30 "	Sun.	16 "	30 "	Tues.	17 "
<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>			<i>Jours complémentaires.</i>		
Primidi	Mon.	17 September	Primidi	Wed.	18 September
Duodi	Tues.	18 "	Duodi	Thurs.	19 "
Tridi	Wed.	19 "	Tridi	Fri.	20 "
Quartidi	Thurs.	20 "	Quartidi	Sat.	21 "
Quintidi	Fri.	21 "	Quintidi	Sun.	22 "
Sextidi	Sat.	22 "			

Fourteenth Year.
French Calendar. | English Calendar.

<i>Year-Letter F.</i> 1805.		
1 Vendémiaire	Mon.	23 September
8 "	Mon.	30 "
9 "	Tues.	1 October
30 "	Tues.	22 "
1 Brumaire	Wed.	23 "
9 "	Thurs.	31 "
10 "	Fri.	1 November
30 "	Thurs.	21 "
1 Frimaire	Fri.	22 "
9 "	Sat.	30 "
10 "	Sun.	1 December
30 "	Sat.	21 "
1 Nivose	Sun.	22 "
10 "	Tues.	31 "

The Gregorian Calendar was again used on the 1st of January, 1806, and the French Republican Calendar discontinued.





Calendar of the "Society of Friends."

THE "Friends" reckoned their year from the 25th of March, before the year 1752, and January was called the eleventh month. But when the commencement of the year was altered by Statute 24 George II., c. 23, the "Friends" observed the Act, and called January the first month of the year 1752.

The recommendation of the committee appointed to consider what advice should be given to the "Friends" in relation to the Statute in question, on the omission of eleven days in the Calendar, was, that the "Society of Friends" should observe the directions of the Act of Parliament, and omit the said eleven nominal days; which being approved by the yearly meeting, the report was communicated to the quarterly and monthly meetings of "Friends" in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and was universally adopted by them.

The name of the week-day is not used by the "Friends;" but each day is called by its proper number in the following order:—

- 1st day, Sunday.
- 2nd day, Monday.
- 3rd day, Tuesday.

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4th day, Wednesday.

5th day, Thursday.

6th day, Friday.

7th day, Saturday.

The months being numbered as follows :—

Before 1752.			1752 and subsequently.*		
1st	month	March	1st	month	January
2nd	„	April	2nd	„	February
3rd	„	May	3rd	„	March
4th	„	June	4th	„	April
5th	„	July	5th	„	May
6th	„	August	6th	„	June
7th	„	September	7th	„	July
8th	„	October	8th	„	August
9th	„	November	9th	„	September
10th	„	December	10th	„	October
11th	„	January	11th	„	November
12th	„	February	12th	„	December

* The year 1751 ceased with the 10th month, and the year 1752 began with January for the 1st month.



The Golden Numbers*

of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and the Dionysian Cycle
of 19 years.

METON, the astronomer, was living at Athens, in the first year of the 87th Olympiad [13 July], and then introduced a system by which the date of the Calendar New Moon could be noted by means of numbers *one to nineteen*; each number serving to represent a solar year. It was supposed that 235 lunations would complete the cycle of 19 solar years, therefore seven lunations were introduced in the Metonic Cycle: For 19 years of 12 lunations would contain but 228 lunations [$19 \times 12 = 228$], this addition of seven thus caused certain years to have 13 lunations.

Before the introduction of the Metonic Cycle, the Greeks had a cycle of 8 years, in which 90 days were intercalated by 22 or 23 days in alternate years. This addition of 90 days in a cycle of 8 years, consisting of Lunar years of 354 days, would have amounted to $11\frac{1}{2}$ days to each year [$90 \div 8$]: the Romans, therefore, might have possessed a correct Calendar if they had followed this plan.

* Golden Number, or "Prime." The numbers of the Metonic Cycle obtained the name "*Golden*," from being written in gold. The "Prime" is only applicable, for the time being, to the number in use for the current year.

Calippus of Cyzicus invented a cycle four times the period of Meton, all but one day, making up 76 years within a day; and in 330 B.C. it took the place of the Metonic Cycle, which had been found to be incorrect, probably on account of the imperfect solar years adopted for the calculations; for when used with the Julian Calendar, the system of the Metonic Cycle was found sufficiently correct for the Christian Church during more than one thousand years. The continuity of the reckoning of the numbers of the Metonic Cycle, taking each number to represent a year, was disturbed by Pope Hilarius A.D. 463, and afterwards by Dionysius A.D. 532, but from that time the positions of the numbers remained unchanged until the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar in 1582, when it was necessary to shift the numbers to suit the *New Style*. [See p. 126.]

Table for finding the Golden Numbers
of the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*,
commencing 432 years before 1 A.D.

Years less than a hundred.																							
95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72
71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48
47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Golden Numbers.																							
15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5

Hundreds
of Years
B.C.

100
200
300
400

Table for finding the Golden Numbers

of the Lunar Cycle,

from 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. to 1582 A.D.,

corresponding to the system observed in Saxon Charters.

		Years less than a hundred.																		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hundreds of Years.	100	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	200	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
	300	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	400	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
	500	96	97	98	99															
		Golden Numbers.																		
		18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
100	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
200	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
300	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
400	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
500	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
600	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
700	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
800	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
900	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
1000	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1100	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1300	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
1400	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1500	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

The Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.



THE Golden Numbers of this cycle hold the positions in the Christian Calendars for the Old Style which they obtained upon their introduction by Dionysius A.D. 532, when Golden Number I. was taken by him for that year, with which to continue the Paschal Cycle of Victorinus, and made to correspond to XIV. of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and XVII. of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius: the new cycle then introduced has been since known as the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years. It was used by the Christian Church for determining the date of Easter-day, which was regulated by the calendar new moon of the Vernal Equinox, indicated by the Golden Number for the year, and served that purpose for the *Old Style* until the positions of the numbers were changed to suit the *New Style* with the Gregorian Calendar. A table of corresponding numbers is given in another place with the Christian era [*see* "Eras"], by which it appears that I. of the Metonic Cycle belongs to the 13th of July, I. of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius to the 16th of July, and I. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years to the 19th of July. The Passover of the Jews was also regulated by the new moon of the Vernal Equinox, which in 29 A.D. = the 15th year of Tiberius, was on the 2nd of April with Golden Number V. of the Metonic Cycle [= VIII. of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius = XI. of the

Dionysian Cycle, reckoning retrospectively]; and as the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year was the month of Nisan, commencing with the new moon just mentioned, the fourteenth day of which was the full moon and the day of the Passover of the Jews, the 14th of Nisan 32 A.C. = 29 A.D. thus corresponded to the 15th of April.

By the rule observed at the Council of Nice [325] Easter-day was to be on the Sunday *after* the 14th of the moon called the full moon, and if the full moon should fall on a Sunday Easter-day was to be on the Sunday following, and thus the date for the Christian celebration of Easter did not clash with the 14th of the moon upon which the Jews kept their Passover.

The early Christians appear to have disputed about the proper mode of keeping Easter. The Montanists are said to have kept Easter on a fixed day. The Eastern Christians celebrated Easter on the 14th of the moon indicated by the Golden Number; while the Western Christians observed the Sunday following the full moon for Easter-day: the two sides pleading two different apostolic traditions, but both calculating the new moon by aid of the Golden Numbers of the Lunar cycle. The letters of Popes Pius and Victor on the subject in the second century serve to show that the Western Churches observed the Sunday after the 14th day of the moon. The Council of Nice in the year of Rome 1078 = 325 A.D. issued the following announcement in their epistle to the Church of Alexandria, preserved by Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian [born at Constantinople, towards the end of the 4th century], "We also send you "good news concerning the unanimous consent of all, "in reference to the celebration of the most solemn

“feast of Easter; for this difference also has been made up by the assistance of your prayers: so that all the brethren in the East, who formerly celebrated this festival at the same time as the Jews, will in future conform to the Romans and to us, and to all who have of old observed our manner of celebrating Easter.”

It appears however that several cycles were introduced for determining the date of Easter-day, before the sixth century, when Dionysius Exiguus introduced his cycle, which remained in use so long as the *Old Style* was observed; for Theophilus of Alexandria in the year 380 = 1133 A.U.C. had a cycle of 437 years; Cyril of Alexandria in 412 = 1165 A.U.C. had a cycle of 95 years, which obtained great celebrity; and Victorinus* of Aquitaine was the author of the cycle of 532 years, and was employed by Pope Hilarius to correct the Calendar in the year 463 = 1216 A.U.C. The authority for this account of Victorinus is his contemporary, Gennadius, who mentions as his predecessors in the art of cycle making, Hippolytus (ante Nicene), Eusebius, Theophilus and Prosper.

The system which determines the positions of the Golden Numbers of the *Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years* in our Julian Calendars for the Old Style is one by which the date of the new moon was supposed to take place at alternate intervals of 30 and 29 days; and if we begin with Golden Number I. on the 13th of December [*Posi-*

* The writings of Victorinus, with all others of note relating to the Calendars both ante-Nicene and ante-Gregorian, are found in the “*Doctrina Temporum*” of the Jesuit Ægidius Bucherius, Antwerp, 1634. Victorinus has sometimes been confounded with Victor the Pope, and the cycle of Victorinus has been improperly called the Victorian Cycle.

deon]* we shall find that Golden Number II. will come into use at the end of 30 days, to mark a new year on the 12th of January: [the numbers of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius, used in Saxon charters, commence on the 16th of July, hence I. of that cycle corresponds to IV. of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years. And here we may point out, that it is very material to recollect that the moon or lunation of a month is not that which begins, but that which ends, in the month. This is shown in the Roman and Church Calendar, where the Golden Numbers will be observed to have recurred throughout the Julian Year at the intervals stated, except in the 19th, 2nd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 13th, and 16th years of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius; and the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 16th, and 19th years of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, beginning with the year 532 = 1285 A.U.C., an intercalary moon of 30 days being introduced seven times in each cycle, more particularly to be noticed presently.

Each year will be observed in the Roman and Church Calendar to have begun with another number, until 19 solar years have been run out, and the cycle completed; when Golden Number I. of the Dionysian Cycle comes again into use, at our first starting point, the 13th of December of the Julian Year (for the Old Style), while Number I. of the Lunar Cycle, observed in Saxon charters, appears with the 16th of July.

* The names of the Attic months, were—

		Corresponding nearly to			Corresponding nearly to
1	Hecatombæon	30 days, July	7	Gamelion	30 days, January
2	Metageitnion	29 " August	8	Antheſterion	29 " February
3	Boedromion	30 " September	9	Elaphebolion	30 " March
4	Pyanepſion	29 " October	10	Munychion	29 " April
5	Maimacterion	30 " November	11	Thargelion	30 " May
6	Pofeideon	29 " December	12	Scirophorion	29 " June

The date of a new moon, indicated by any number of the Dionysian Cycle, or of the other cycles, differs from the date of the appearance of the new moon of the heavens, therefore the dates represented by the Golden Numbers are known as those which indicate the *Calendar New Moon*, reckoning in the following order 30 and 29 days alternately for the Julian year,—

January 30 days	July 30 days
February 29 „	August 29 „
March 30 „	September 30 „
April 29 „	October 29 „
May 30 „	November 30 „
June 29 „	December 29 „

In intercalary years, of which there were seven, a moon of 30 days was introduced, that the cycle of 19 solar years might consist of 235 moons, *viz.* in the years represented by the following Golden Numbers of the three cycles.

An extra moon of 30 days.	Golden Numbers of the		
	Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.
ending on 30 January with	XVI	XIX	III
„ 1 October „	XVIII	II	V
„ 4 April „	II	V	VIII
„ 1 February „	V	VIII	XI
„ 30 December „	VII	X	XIII
„ 30 September „	X	XIII	XVI
„ 3 April „	XIII	XVI	XIX

Table for finding the Golden Numbers

of the

Dionysian Cycle of nineteen years, commencing

A. D. 532.

Years less than a hundred.																			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
96	97	98	99																

Hundreds of years.		Golden Numbers.																			
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
100	2000	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
200	2100	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
300	2200	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
400	2300	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
500	2400	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
600	2500	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
700	2600	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
800	2700	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
900	2800	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1000	2900	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1100	3000	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1200	3100	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
1300	3200	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1400	3300	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1500	3400	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1600	3500	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
1700	3600	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1800	3700	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1900	3800	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1

Table for finding the Year-Letters

from 1 A. D. to 3300,

according to the calculation of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in
the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.

		Centuries after our Lord.						
New Style.					1500 (for 1582) Letter C			
			1800		1900	1600		1700
			2200		2300	2000		2100
			2600		2700	2400		2500
			3000		3100	2800		2900
			E		G	B A		C
Old Style.		100	200	300	400	500	600	700
		800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
		1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100
		2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800
		2900	3000	3100	3200	3300		
		E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C

Years less than one hundred.				Year-Letters.									
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		
2	30	58	86	A	B	D	D	E	F	G	A		
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
4	32	60	88	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E		
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		
8	36	64	92	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G		
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		
12	40	68	96	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B		
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		
16	44	72		E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D		
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		
20	48	76		G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F		
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		
24	52	80		B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A		
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		
28	56	84		D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C		



Paschal Term.

FOURTEEN days of the "Calendar" new moon of the Vernal Equinox, called the Paschal moon, is the date of the Paschal Term, or full moon.

The date of the "Calendar" new moon is always on one of the days from the 8th of March to the 5th of April, both inclusive. It follows, therefore, that the first day on which the Paschal Term, or full moon, can happen, must be the 21st of March, that being fourteen days of the 8th of March; and the last day, the 18th of April, that being fourteen days of the 5th of April.

Paschal Cycle.

This cycle is composed of 532 years, on the completion of which, the Easter-days recur in the same order as before, if the cycle of Golden Numbers be not changed. The Solar cycle 28, and the Lunar cycle 19, multiplied together make the cycle of 532 years.

Tables for finding the "Paschal Term."

The Paschal New Moon is indicated by the Golden Number or Prime for the year, fourteen days of which is the date of the full moon or "Paschal Term."

Golden Numbers of the Lunar Cycle, used in Saxon Charters.	Date of the "Calendar New Moon" indicated by the Golden Number.	Dominical and Year Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years from 532 A.D. Old Style in all Christendom.	Golden Numbers for the Gregorian System. New Style.			
				Rome, &c. 1583 to 1699.	Rome, &c. 1700 to 1899; England, 1753 to 1899.	Rome and England, 1900 to 2199.	
XIII	8 March	D	XVI	III	XIV		<p><i>Explanation.</i>—To find the date of the Paschal New Moon, look for the Golden Number or Prime of the year, in the column of the Tables under the required period, Old or New Style, and the date on the same line will be that of the Calendar New Moon, fourteen days of which date, i. e. 13 days after, will be the date of the Paschal Term or full moon.</p> <p>By these Tables the date of Easter-day may also be found. It will be that which stands on a line with the Sunday Letter next <i>after</i> the date of the full moon.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—If the Sunday Letter for the year in question should happen to be on a line with the date of the full moon, Easter-day will be seven days later, i. e. the Sunday after the full moon, e. g. 1109 A.D., Year Letter C, Golden Number VIII; the date of Easter-day is on the 21st day of the moon (25 April).</p>
II	9	E	V		III	XIV	
	10	F		XI		III	
X	11	G	XIII		XI		
XVIII	12	A	II	XIX		XI	
	13	B		VIII	XIX		
VII	14	C	X		VIII	XIX	
	15	D		XVI		VIII	
XV	16	E	XVIII	V	XVI		
IV	17	F	VII		V	XVI	
	18	G		XIII		V	
XII	19	A	XV	II	XIII		
I	20	B	IV		II	XIII	
	21	C		X		II	
IX	22	D	XII		X		
XVII	23	E	I	XVIII		X	
	24	F		VII	XVIII		
VI	25	G	IX		VII	XVIII	
	26	A		XV		VII	
XIV	27	B	XVII	IV	XV		
III	28	C	VI		IV	XV	
	29	D		XII		IV	
XI	30	E	XIV	I	XII		
XIX	31	F	III		I	XII	
	1 April	G		IX		I	
VIII	2	A	XI		IX		
	3	B		XVII		IX	
XVI	4	C	XIX	VI	XVII	XVII	
V	5	D	VIII	XIV	VI	VI	
	6	E					
	7	F					
	8	G					
	9	A					
	10	B					
	11	C					
	12	D					
	13	E					
	14	F					
	15	G					
	16	A					
	17	B					
	18	C					
	19	D					
	20	E					
	21	F					
	22	G					
	23	A					
	24	B					
	25	C					

Easter-day.

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Paschal Cycle of Dionysius Exiguus.

Dominical Letters and Golden Numbers for finding the date of

Easter-day,

from 532 to 2127 A.D.

Old Style.

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	
1 B.C.	532	1064	1596	D C	1	568	1100	1632	A G	18
1 A.D.	533	1065	1597	B	2	569	1101	1633	F	19
	534	1066	1598	A	3	570	1102	1634	E	1
	535	1067	1599	G	4	571	1103	1635	D	2
	536	1068	1600	F E	5	572	1104	1636	C B	3
	537	1069	1601	D	6	573	1105	1637	A	4
	538	1070	1602	C	7	574	1106	1638	G	5
	539	1071	1603	B	8	575	1107	1639	F	6
	540	1072	1604	A G	9	576	1108	1640	E D	7
	541	1073	1605	F	10	577	1109	1641	C	8
	542	1074	1606	E	11	578	1110	1642	B	9
	543	1075	1607	D	12	579	1111	1643	A	10
	544	1076	1608	C B	13	580	1112	1644	G F	11
	545	1077	1609	A	14	581	1113	1645	E	12
	546	1078	1610	G	15	582	1114	1646	D	13
	547	1079	1611	F	16	583	1115	1647	C	14
	548	1080	1612	E D	17	584	1116	1648	B A	15
	549	1081	1613	C	18	585	1117	1649	G	16
	550	1082	1614	B	19	586	1118	1650	F	17
	551	1083	1615	A	1	587	1119	1651	E	18
	552	1084	1616	G F	2	588	1120	1652	D C	19
	553	1085	1617	E	3	589	1121	1653	B	1
	554	1086	1618	D	4	590	1122	1654	A	2
	555	1087	1619	C	5	591	1123	1655	G	3
	556	1088	1620	B A	6	592	1124	1656	F E	4
	557	1089	1621	G	7	593	1125	1657	D	5
	558	1090	1622	F	8	594	1126	1658	C	6
	559	1091	1623	E	9	595	1127	1659	B	7
	560	1092	1624	D C	10	596	1128	1660	A G	8
	561	1093	1625	B	11	597	1129	1661	F	9
	562	1094	1626	A	12	598	1130	1662	E	10
	563	1095	1627	G	13	599	1131	1663	D	11
	564	1096	1628	F E	14	600	1132	1664	C B	12
	565	1097	1629	D	15	601	1133	1665	A	13
	566	1098	1630	C	16	602	1134	1666	G	14
	567	1099	1631	B	17	603	1135	1667	F	15

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
604	1136	1668	E D	16	650	1182	1714	C	5
605	1137	1669	C	17	6	1183	1715	B	6
606	1138	1670	B	18	652	1184	1716	A G	7
607	1139	1671	A	19	652	1185	1717	F	8
608	1140	1672	G F	1	654	1186	1718	E	9
609	1141	1673	E	2	655	1187	1719	D	10
610	1142	1674	D	3	656	1188	1720	C B	11
611	1143	1675	C	4	657	1189	1721	A	12
612	1144	1676	B A	5	658	1190	1722	G	13
613	1145	1677	G	6	659	1191	1723	F	14
614	1146	1678	F	7	660	1192	1724	E D	15
615	1147	1679	E	8	661	1193	1725	C	16
616	1148	1680	D C	9	662	1194	1726	B	17
617	1149	1681	B	10	663	1195	1727	A	18
618	1150	1682	A	11	664	1196	1728	G F	19
619	1151	1683	G	12	665	1197	1729	E	1
620	1152	1684	F E	13	666	1198	1730	D	2
621	1153	1685	D	14	667	1199	1731	C	3
622	1154	1686	C	15	668	1200	1732	B A	4
623	1155	1687	B	16	669	1201	1733	G	5
624	1156	1688	A G	17	670	1202	1734	F	6
625	1157	1689	F	18	67	1203	1735	E	7
626	1158	1690	E	19	672	1204	1736	D C	8
627	1159	1691	D	1	673	1205	1737	B	9
628	1160	1692	C B	2	674	1206	1738	A	10
629	1161	1693	A	3	675	1207	1739	G	11
630	1162	1694	G	4	676	1208	1740	F E	12
631	1163	1695	F	5	677	1209	1741	D	13
632	1164	1696	E D	6	678	1210	1742	C	14
633	1165	1697	C	7	679	1211	1743	B	15
634	1166	1698	B	8	680	1212	1744	A G	16
635	1167	1699	A	9	681	1213	1745	F	17
636	1168	1700	G F	10	682	1214	1746	E	18
637	1169	1701	E	11	683	1215	1747	D	19
638	1170	1702	D	12	684	1216	1748	C B	1
639	1171	1703	C	13	685	1217	1749	A	2
640	1172	1704	B A	14	686	1218	1750	G	3
641	1173	1705	G	15	687	1219	1751	F	4
642	1174	1706	F	16	688	1220	1752	E D	5
643	1175	1707	E	17	689	1221	1753	C	6
644	1176	1708	D C	18	690	1222	1754	B	7
645	1177	1709	B	19	691	1223	1755	A	8
646	1178	1710	A	1	692	1224	1756	G F	9
647	1179	1711	G	2	693	1225	1757	E	10
648	1180	1712	F E	3	694	1226	1758	D	11
649	1181	1713	D	4	695	1227	1759	C	12

Years of our Lord.			Domini- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Domini- cal Let- ters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
696	1228	1760	B A	13	742	1274	1806	G	2
697	1229	1761	G	14	743	1275	1807	F	3
698	1230	1762	F	15	744	1276	1808	E D	4
699	1231	1763	E	16	745	1277	1809	C	5
700	1232	1764	D C	17	746	1278	1810	B	6
701	1233	1765	B	18	747	1279	1811	A	7
702	1234	1766	A	19	748	1280	1812	G F	8
703	1235	1767	G	1	749	1281	1813	E	9
704	1236	1768	F E	2	750	1282	1814	D	10
705	1237	1769	D	3	751	1283	1815	C	11
706	1238	1770	C	4	752	1284	1816	B A	12
707	1239	1771	B	5	753	1285	1817	F	13
708	1240	1772	A G	6	754	1286	1818	G	14
709	1241	1773	F	7	755	1287	1819	E	15
710	1242	1774	E	8	756	1288	1820	D C	16
711	1243	1775	D	9	757	1289	1821	B	17
712	1244	1776	C B	10	758	1290	1822	A	18
713	1245	1777	A	11	759	1291	1823	G	19
714	1246	1778	G	12	760	1292	1824	F E	1
715	1247	1779	F	13	761	1293	1825	D	2
716	1248	1780	E D	14	762	1294	1826	C	3
717	1249	1781	C	15	763	1295	1827	B	4
718	1250	1782	B	16	764	1296	1828	A G	5
719	1251	1783	A	17	765	1297	1829	F	6
720	1252	1784	G F	18	766	1298	1830	E	7
721	1253	1785	E	19	767	1299	1831	D	8
722	1254	1786	D	1	768	1300	1832	C B	9
723	1255	1787	C	2	769	1301	1833	A	10
724	1256	1788	B A	3	770	1302	1834	G	11
725	1257	1789	G	4	771	1303	1835	F	12
726	1258	1790	F	5	772	1304	1836	E D	13
727	1259	1791	E	6	773	1305	1837	C	14
728	1260	1792	D C	7	774	1306	1838	B	15
729	1261	1793	B	8	775	1307	1839	A	16
730	1262	1794	A	9	776	1308	1840	G F	17
731	1263	1795	G	10	777	1309	1841	E	18
732	1264	1796	F E	11	778	1310	1842	D	19
733	1265	1797	D	12	779	1311	1843	C	1
734	1266	1798	C	13	780	1312	1844	B A	2
735	1267	1799	B	14	781	1313	1845	F	3
736	1268	1800	A G	15	782	1314	1846	G	4
737	1269	1801	F	16	783	1315	1847	E	5
738	1270	1802	E	17	784	1316	1848	D C	6
739	1271	1803	D	18	785	1317	1849	B	7
740	1272	1804	C B	19	786	1318	1850	A	8
741	1273	1805	A	1	787	1319	1851	G	9

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
788	1320	1852	F E	10	834	1366	1898	D	18
789	1321	1853	D	11	835	1367	1899	C	19
790	1322	1854	C	12	836	1368	1900	B A	1
791	1323	1855	B	13	837	1369	1901	G	2
792	1324	1856	A G	14	838	1370	1902	F	3
793	1325	1857	*F	15	839	1371	1903	E	4
794	1326	1858	E	16	840	1372	1904	D C	5
795	1327	1859	D	17	841	1373	1905	B	6
796	1328	1860	C B	18	842	1374	1906	A	7
797	1329	1861	A	19	843	1375	1907	G	8
798	1330	1862	G	1	844	1376	1908	F E	9
799	1331	1863	F	2	845	1377	1909	D	10
800	1332	1864	E D	3	846	1378	1910	C	11
801	1333	1865	C	4	847	1379	1911	B	12
802	1334	1866	B	5	848	1380	1912	A G	13
803	1335	1867	A	6	849	1381	1913	F	14
804	1336	1868	G F	7	850	1382	1914	E	15
805	1337	1869	E	8	851	1383	1915	D	16
806	1338	1870	D	9	852	1384	1916	C B	17
807	1339	1871	C	10	853	1385	1917	A	18
808	1340	1872	B A	11	854	1386	1918	G	19
809	1341	1873	G	12	855	1387	1919	F	1
810	1342	1874	F	13	856	1388	1920	E D	2
811	1343	1875	E	14	857	1389	1921	C	3
812	1344	1876	D C	15	858	1390	1922	B	4
813	1345	1877	B	16	859	1391	1923	A	5
814	1346	1878	A	17	860	1392	1924	G F	6
815	1347	1879	G	18	861	1393	1925	E	7
816	1348	1880	F E	19	862	1394	1926	D	8
817	1349	1881	D	1	863	1395	1927	C	9
818	1350	1882	C	2	864	1396	1928	B A	10
819	1351	1883	B	3	865	1397	1929	G	11
820	1352	1884	A G	4	866	1398	1930	F	12
821	1353	1885	F	5	867	1399	1931	E	13
822	1354	1886	E	6	868	1400	1932	D C	14
823	1355	1887	D	7	869	1401	1933	B	15
824	1356	1888	C B	8	870	1402	1934	A	16
825	1357	1889	A	9	871	1403	1935	G	17
826	1358	1890	G	10	872	1404	1936	F E	18
827	1359	1891	F	11	873	1405	1937	D	19
828	1360	1892	E D	12	874	1406	1938	C	1
829	1361	1893	C	13	875	1407	1939	B	2
830	1362	1894	B	14	876	1408	1940	A G	3
831	1363	1895	A	15	877	1409	1941	F	4
832	1364	1896	G F	16	878	1410	1942	E	5
833	1365	1897	E	17	879	1411	1943	D	6

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
880	1412	1944	C B	7	926	1458	1990	A	15
881	1413	1945	A	8	927	1459	1991	G	16
882	1414	1946	G	9	928	1460	1992	F E	17
883	1415	1947	F	10	929	1461	1993	D	18
884	1416	1948	E D	11	930	1462	1994	C	19
885	1417	1949	C	12	931	1463	1995	B	1
886	1418	1950	B	13	932	1464	1996	A G	2
887	1419	1951	A	14	933	1465	1997	F	3
888	1420	1952	G F	15	934	1466	1998	E	4
889	1421	1953	E	16	935	1467	1999	D	5
890	1422	1954	D	17	936	1468	2000	C B	6
891	1423	1955	C	18	937	1469	2001	A	7
892	1424	1956	B A	19	938	1470	2002	G	8
893	1425	1957	G	1	939	1471	2003	F	9
894	1426	1958	F	2	940	1472	2004	E D	10
895	1427	1959	E	3	941	1473	2005	C	11
896	1428	1960	D C	4	942	1474	2006	B	12
897	1429	1961	B	5	943	1475	2007	A	13
898	1430	1962	A	6	944	1476	2008	G F	14
899	1431	1963	G	7	945	1477	2009	E	15
900	1432	1964	F E	8	946	1478	2010	D	16
901	1433	1965	D	9	947	1479	2011	C	17
902	1434	1966	C	10	948	1480	2012	B A	18
903	1435	1967	B	11	949	1481	2013	G	19
904	1436	1968	A G	12	950	1482	2014	F	1
905	1437	1969	F	13	951	1483	2015	E	2
906	1438	1970	E	14	952	1484	2016	D C	3
907	1439	1971	D	15	953	1485	2017	B	4
908	1440	1972	C B	16	954	1486	2018	A	5
909	1441	1973	A	17	955	1487	2019	G	6
910	1442	1974	G	18	956	1488	2020	F E	7
911	1443	1975	F	19	957	1489	2021	D	8
912	1444	1976	E D	1	958	1490	2022	C	9
913	1445	1977	C	2	959	1491	2023	B	10
914	1446	1978	B	3	960	1492	2024	A G	11
915	1447	1979	A	4	961	1493	2025	F	12
916	1448	1980	G F	5	962	1494	2026	E	13
917	1449	1981	E	6	963	1495	2027	D	14
918	1450	1982	D	7	964	1496	2028	C B	15
919	1451	1983	C	8	965	1497	2029	A	16
920	1452	1984	B A	9	966	1498	2030	G	17
921	1453	1985	G	10	967	1499	2031	F	18
922	1454	1986	F	11	968	1500	2032	E D	19
923	1455	1987	E	12	969	1501	2033	C	1
924	1456	1988	D C	13	970	1502	2034	B	2
925	1457	1989	B	14	971	1503	2035	A	3

Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	Years of our Lord.			Dominical Letters.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.
972	1504	2036	G F	4	1018	1550	2082	E	12
973	1505	2037	E	5	1019	1551	2083	D	13
974	1506	2038	D	6	1020	1552	2084	C B	14
975	1507	2039	C	7	1021	1553	2085	A	15
976	1508	2040	B A	8	1022	1554	2086	G	16
977	1509	2041	G	9	1023	1555	2087	F	17
978	1510	2042	F	10	1024	1556	2088	E D	18
979	1511	2043	E	11	1025	1557	2089	C	19
980	1512	2044	D C	12	1026	1558	2090	B	1
981	1513	2045	B	13	1027	1559	2091	A	2
982	1514	2046	A	14	1028	1560	2092	G F	3
983	1515	2047	G	15	1029	1561	2093	E	4
984	1516	2048	F E	16	1030	1562	2094	D	5
985	1517	2049	D	17	1031	1563	2095	C	6
986	1518	2050	C	18	1032	1564	2096	B A	7
987	1519	2051	B	19	1033	1565	2097	G	8
988	1520	2052	A G	1	1034	1566	2098	F	9
989	1521	2053	F	2	1035	1567	2099	E	10
990	1522	2054	E	3	1036	1568	2100	D C	11
991	1523	2055	D	4	1037	1569	2101	B	12
992	1524	2056	C B	5	1038	1570	2102	A	13
993	1525	2057	A	6	1039	1571	2103	G	14
994	1526	2058	G	7	1040	1572	2104	F E	15
995	1527	2059	F	8	1041	1573	2105	D	16
996	1528	2060	E D	9	1042	1574	2106	C	17
997	1529	2061	C	10	1043	1575	2107	B	18
998	1530	2062	B	11	1044	1576	2108	A G	19
999	1531	2063	A	12	1045	1577	2109	F	1
1000	1532	2064	G F	13	1046	1578	2110	E	2
1001	1533	2065	E	14	1047	1579	2111	D	3
1002	1534	2066	D	15	1048	1580	2112	C B	4
1003	1535	2067	C	16	1049	1581	2113	A	5
1004	1536	2068	B A	17	1050	1582	2114	G	6
1005	1537	2069	G	18	1051	1583	2115	F	7
1006	1538	2070	F	19	1052	1584	2116	E D	8
1007	1539	2071	E	1	1053	1585	2117	C	9
1008	1540	2072	D C	2	1054	1586	2118	B	10
1009	1541	2073	B	3	1055	1587	2119	A	11
1010	1542	2074	A	4	1056	1588	2120	G F	12
1011	1543	2075	G	5	1057	1589	2121	E	13
1012	1544	2076	F E	6	1058	1590	2122	D	14
1013	1545	2077	D	7	1059	1591	2123	C	15
1014	1546	2078	C	8	1060	1592	2124	B A	16
1015	1547	2079	B	9	1061	1593	2125	G	17
1016	1548	2080	A G	10	1062	1594	2126	F	18
1017	1549	2081	F	11	1063	1595	2127	E	19



Easter-day.

AT the General Council of Nice, held A.D. 325 (from the 19th of June to the 25th of August), in the presence of Constantine the Great, son of Constantius, Emperor of the East,—the question, touching the day for the celebration of the Feast of Easter, was settled. It was to be kept on the first Sunday after the first “Calendar” full moon, happening upon, or next after, the 21st of March; and if the full moon happened on a Sunday, Easter-day was to be the next Sunday following.

Note:—In the accompanying tables the date of Easter-Day alone is given, the day of the month upon which the “Calendar” full moon happened having been omitted in order to simplify the tables. The date of the “Calendar” *new moon* can, however, be found by referring to the Roman and Church Calendar and the table for the Paschal Term, where it is indicated by the Golden Number for the year; while the “Calendar” *full moon* will be fourteen days of the New Moon, *i.e.* thirteen days after.

134 Table for finding Easter-day.

Dionysian or Old Style.

Used in England until 1752 A.D. inclusive.
Used in Rome, Italy, France, &c. until 1582 A.D.

Golden Number. 1 E April 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8 A _____ 9 B _____ 10 C _____ 11 D _____ 12	Golden Number. 6 C April 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13 F _____ 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16 B _____ 17	Golden Number. 11 A April 16 B _____ 17 C _____ 18 D _____ 19 E _____ 20 F _____ 21 G _____ 22	Golden Number. 16 D March 22 E _____ 23 F _____ 24 G _____ 25 A _____ 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28
Golden Number. 2 A March 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28 D _____ 29 E _____ 30 F _____ 31 G April 1	Golden Number. 7 F March 31 G April 1 A _____ 2 B _____ 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5 E _____ 6	Golden Number. 12 D April 5 E _____ 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8 A _____ 9 B _____ 10 C _____ 11	Golden Number. 17 B April 10 C _____ 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13 F _____ 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16
Golden Number. 3 F April 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16 B _____ 17 C _____ 18 D _____ 19 E _____ 20	Golden Number. 8 D April 19 E _____ 20 F _____ 21 G _____ 22 A _____ 23 B _____ 24 C _____ 25	Golden Number. 13 G March 25 A _____ 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28 D _____ 29 E _____ 30 F _____ 31	Golden Number. 18 E March 30 F _____ 31 G April 1 A _____ 2 B _____ 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5
Golden Number. 4 B April 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5 E _____ 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8 A _____ 9	Golden Number. 9 G April 8 A _____ 9 B _____ 10 C _____ 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13 F _____ 14	Golden Number. 14 E April 13 F _____ 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16 B _____ 17 C _____ 18 D _____ 19	Golden Number. 19 C April 18 D _____ 19 E _____ 20 F _____ 21 G _____ 22 A _____ 23 B _____ 24
Golden Number. 5 E March 23 F _____ 24 G _____ 25 A _____ 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28 D _____ 29	Golden Number. 10 C March 28 D _____ 29 E _____ 30 F _____ 31 G April 1 A _____ 2 B _____ 3	Golden Number. 15 A April 2 B _____ 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5 E _____ 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a *Leap-year*).

Table for finding Easter-day. 135

Gregorian or New Style.

Adopted in certain Foreign Countries, A.D. 1583 to 1699 inclusive.

Golden Number. 1 E April 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18 D — 19	Golden Number. 6 C April 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23 B — 24	Golden Number. 11 F March 24 G — 25 A — 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30	Golden Number. 16 D March 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4
Golden Number. 2 A April 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7 G — 8	Golden Number. 7 F April 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13	Golden Number. 12 D April 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18	Golden Number. 17 B April 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23
Golden Number. 3 D March 22 E — 23 F — 24 G — 25 A — 26 B — 27 C — 28	Golden Number. 8 B March 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2	Golden Number. 13 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7	Golden Number. 18 E April 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12
Golden Number. 4 B April 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16	Golden Number. 9 G April 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21	Golden Number. 14 D April 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23 B — 24 C — 25	Golden Number. 19 A March 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1
Golden Number. 5 E March 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5	Golden Number. 10 C April 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10	Golden Number. 15 A April 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a Leap-year).

136 Table for finding Easter-day.

Gregorian or New Style.

Rome &c., A.D. 1700 to 1899. England, A.D. 1753 to 1899.

Golden Number. 1 F April 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16 B _____ 17 C _____ 18 D _____ 19 E _____ 20	Golden Number. 6 D April 19 E _____ 20 F _____ 21 G _____ 22 A _____ 23 B _____ 24 C _____ 25	Golden Number. 11 G March 25 A _____ 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28 D _____ 29 E _____ 30 F _____ 31	Golden Number. 16 E March 30 F _____ 31 G April 1 A _____ 2 B _____ 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5
Golden Number. 2 B April 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5 E _____ 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8 A _____ 9	Golden Number. 7 G April 8 A _____ 9 B _____ 10 C _____ 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13 F _____ 14	Golden Number. 12 E April 13 F _____ 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16 B _____ 17 C _____ 18 D _____ 19	Golden Number. 17 C April 18 D _____ 19 E _____ 20 F _____ 21 G _____ 22 A _____ 23 B _____ 24
Golden Number. 3 E March 23 F _____ 24 G _____ 25 A _____ 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28 D _____ 29	Golden Number. 8 C March 28 D _____ 29 E _____ 30 F _____ 31 G April 1 A _____ 2 B _____ 3	Golden Number. 13 A April 2 B _____ 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5 E _____ 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8	Golden Number. 18 F April 7 G _____ 8 A _____ 9 B _____ 10 C _____ 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13
Golden Number. 4 C April 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13 F _____ 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16 B _____ 17	Golden Number. 9 A April 16 B _____ 17 C _____ 18 D _____ 19 E _____ 20 F _____ 21 G _____ 22	Golden Number. 14 D March 22 E _____ 23 F _____ 24 G _____ 25 A _____ 26 B _____ 27 C _____ 28	Golden Number. 19 B March 27 C _____ 28 D _____ 29 E _____ 30 F _____ 31 G April 1 A _____ 2
Golden Number. 5 F March 31 G April 1 A _____ 2 B _____ 3 C _____ 4 D _____ 5 E _____ 6	Golden Number. 10 D April 5 E _____ 6 F _____ 7 G _____ 8 A _____ 9 B _____ 10 C _____ 11	Golden Number. 15 B April 10 C _____ 11 D _____ 12 E _____ 13 F _____ 14 G _____ 15 A _____ 16	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the *second* Year-letter in a *Leap-year*).

Table for finding Easter-day. 137

Gregorian or New Style.

Rome, England, &c. A.D. 1900 to 2199.

Golden Number. 1 G April 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21	Golden Number. 6 D April 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23 B — 24 C — 25	Golden Number. 11 A March 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1	Golden Number. 16 F March 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6
Golden Number. 2 C April 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10	Golden Number. 7 A April 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15	Golden Number. 12 F April 14 G — 5 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20	Golden Number. 17 C April 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23 B — 24
Golden Number. 3 F March 24 G — 25 A — 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29 E — 30	Golden Number. 8 D March 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4	Golden Number. 13 B April 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9	Golden Number. 18 G April 8 A — 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14
Golden Number. 4 D April 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16 B — 17 C — 18	Golden Number. 9 B April 17 C — 18 D — 19 E — 20 F — 21 G — 22 A — 23	Golden Number. 14 E March 23 F — 24 G — 25 A — 26 B — 27 C — 28 D — 29	Golden Number. 19 C March 28 D — 29 E — 30 F — 31 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3
Golden Number. 5 G April 1 A — 2 B — 3 C — 4 D — 5 E — 6 F — 7	Golden Number. 10 E April 6 F — 7 G — 8 A — 9 B — 10 C — 11 D — 12	Golden Number. 15 C April 11 D — 12 E — 13 F — 14 G — 15 A — 16 B — 17	

Explanation.—Under the Golden Number for the Year, even with the Year-letter, will be seen the date of Easter-day (with the second Year-letter in a Leap-year).

A.D. 1583 to 1926.

Gregorian or New Style.

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1583	B	7		10	1623	A	9		16
1584	A G	8		1	1624	G F	10		7
1585	F	9		21	1625	E	11	30	
1586	E	10		6	1626	D	12		12
1587	D	11	29		1627	C	13		4
1588	C B	12		17	1628	B A	14		23
1589	A	13		2	1629	G	15		15
1590	G	14		22	1630	F	16	31	
1591	F	15		14	1631	E	17		20
1592	E D	16	29		1632	D C	18		11
1593	C	17		18	1633	B	19	27	
1594	B	18		10	1634	A	1		16
1595	A	19	26		1635	G	2		8
1596	G F	1		14	1636	F E	3	23	
1597	E	2		6	1637	D	4		12
1598	D	3	22		1638	C	5		4
1599	C	4		11	1639	B	6		24
1600	B A	5		2	1640	A G	7		8
1601	G	6		22	1641	F	8	31	
1602	F	7		7	1642	E	9		20
1603	E	8	30		1643	D	10		5
1604	D C	9		18	1644	C B	11	27	
1605	B	10		10	1645	A	12		16
1606	A	11	26		1646	G	13		1
1607	G	12		15	1647	F	14		21
1608	F E	13		6	1648	E D	15		12
1609	D	14		19	1649	C	16		4
1610	C	15		11	1650	B	17		17
1611	B	16		3	1651	A	18		9
1612	A G	17		22	1652	G F	19	31	
1613	F	18		7	1653	E	1		13
1614	E	19	30		1654	D	2		5
1615	D	1		19	1655	C	3	28	
1616	C B	2		3	1656	B A	4		16
1617	A	3	26		1657	G	5		1
1618	G	4		15	1658	F	6		21
1619	F	5	31		1659	E	7		13
1620	E D	6		19	1660	D C	8	28	
1621	C	7		11	1661	B	9		17
1622	B	8	27		1662	A	10		9

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Numbers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1663	G	11	25		1710	E	1		20
1664	F E	12		13	1711	D	2		5
1665	D	13		5	1712	CB	3	27	
1666	C	14		25	1713	A	4		16
1667	B	15		10	1714	G	5		1
1668	A G	16		1	1715	F	6		21
1669	F	17		21	1716	E D	7		12
1670	E	18		6	1717	C	8	28	
1671	D	19	29		1718	B	9		17
1672	CB	1		17	1719	A	10		9
1673	A	2		2	1720	G F	11	31	
1674	G	3	25		1721	E	12		13
1675	F	4		14	1722	D	13		5
1676	E D	5		5	1723	C	14	28	
1677	C	6		18	1724	B A	15		16
1678	B	7		10	1725	G	16		1
1679	A	8		2	1726	F	17		21
1680	G F	9		21	1727	E	18		13
1681	E	10		6	1728	D C	19	28	
1682	D	11	29		1729	B	1		17
1683	C	12		18	1730	A	2		9
1684	B A	13		2	1731	G	3	25	
1685	G	14		22	1732	F E	4		13
1686	F	15		14	1733	D	5		5
1687	E	16	30		1734	C	6		25
1688	D C	17		18	1735	B	7		10
1689	B	18		10	1736	A G	8		1
1690	A	19	26		1737	F	9		21
1691	G	1		15	1738	E	10		6
1692	F E	2		6	1739	D	11	29	
1693	D	3	22		1740	CB	12		17
1694	C	4		11	1741	A	13		2
1695	B	5		3	1742	G	14	25	
1696	A G	6		22	1743	F	15		14
1697	F	7		7	1744	E D	16		5
1698	E	8	30		1745	C	17		18
1699	D	9		19	1746	B	18		10
1700	C	10		11	1747	A	19		2
1701	B	11	27		1748	G F	1		14
1702	A	12		16	1749	E	2		6
1703	G	13		8	1750	D	3	29	
1704	F E	14	23		1751	C	4		11
1705	D	15		12	1752	B A	5		2
1706	C	16		4	1753	G	6		22
1707	B	17		24	1754	F	7		14
1708	A G	18		8	1755	E	8	30	
1709	F	19	31		1756	D C	9		18

A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num. bers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num. bers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1757	B	10		10	1804	A G	19		1
1758	A	11	26		1805	F	1		14
1759	G	12		15	1806	E	2		6
1760	F E	13		6	1807	D	3	29	
1761	D	14	22		1808	C B	4		17
1762	C	15		11	1809	A	5		2
1763	B	16		3	1810	G	6		22
1764	A G	17		22	1811	F	7		14
1765	F	18		7	1812	E D	8	29	
1766	E	19	30		1813	C	9		18
1767	D	1		19	1814	B	10		10
1768	C B	2		3	1815	A	11	26	
1769	A	3	26		1816	G F	12		14
1770	G	4		15	1817	E	13		6
1771	F	5	31		1818	D	14	22	
1772	E D	6		19	1819	C	15		11
1773	C	7		11	1820	B A	16		2
1774	B	8		3	1821	G	17		22
1775	A	9		16	1822	F	18		7
1776	G F	10		7	1823	E	19	30	
1777	E	11	30		1824	D C	1		18
1778	D	12		19	1825	B	2		3
1779	C	13		4	1826	A	3	26	
1780	B A	14	26		1827	G	4		15
1781	G	15		15	1828	F E	5		6
1782	F	16	31		1829	D	6		19
1783	E	17		20	1830	C	7		11
1784	D C	18		11	1831	B	8		3
1785	B	19	27		1832	A G	9		22
1786	A	1		16	1833	F	10		7
1787	G	2		8	1834	E	11	30	
1788	F E	3	23		1835	D	12		19
1789	D	4		12	1836	C B	13		3
1790	C	5		4	1837	A	14	26	
1791	B	6		24	1838	G	15		15
1792	A G	7		8	1839	F	16	31	
1793	F	8	31		1840	E D	17		19
1794	E	9		20	1841	C	18		11
1795	D	10		5	1842	B	19	27	
1796	C B	11	27		1843	A	1		16
1797	A	12		16	1844	G F	2		7
1798	G	13		8	1845	E	3	23	
1799	F	14	24		1846	D	4		12
1800	E	15		13	1847	C	5		4
1801	D	16		5	1848	B A	6		23
1802	C	17		18	1849	G	7		8
1803	B	18		10	1850	F	8	31	

Easter-day.

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A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num-bers.	Easter-day.		A. D.	Year Letters.	Golden Num-bers.	Easter-day.	
			March.	April.				March.	April.
1851	E	9		20	1889	F	9		21
1852	D C	10		11	1890	E	10		6
1853	B	11	27		1891	D	11	29	
1854	A	12		16	1892	C B	12		17
1855	G	13		8	1893	A	13		2
1856	F E	14	23		1894	G	14	25	
1857	D	15		12	1895	F	15		14
1858	C	16		4	1896	E D	16		5
1859	B	17		24	1897	C	17		18
1860	A G	18		8	1898	B	18		10
1861	F	19	31		1899	A	19		2
1862	E	1		20	1900	G	1		15
1863	D	2		5	1901	F	2		7
1864	C B	3	27		1902	E	3	30	
1865	A	4		16	1903	D	4		12
1866	G	5		1	1904	C B	5		3
1867	F	6		21	1905	A	6		23
1868	E D	7		12	1906	G	7		15
1869	C	8	28		1907	F	8	31	
1870	B	9		17	1908	E D	9		19
1871	A	10		9	1909	C	10		11
1872	G F	11	31		1910	B	11	27	
1873	E	12		13	1911	A	12		16
1874	D	13		5	1912	G F	13		7
1875	C	14	28		1913	E	14	23	
1876	B A	15		16	1914	D	15		12
1877	G	16		1	1915	C	16		4
1878	F	17		21	1916	B A	17		23
1879	E	18		13	1917	G	18		8
1880	D C	19	28		1918	F	19	31	
1881	B	1		17	1919	E	1		20
1882	A	2		9	1920	D C	2		4
1883	G	3	25		1921	B	3	27	
1884	F E	4		13	1922	A	4		16
1885	D	5		5	1923	G	5		1
1886	C	6		25	1924	F E	6		20
1887	B	7		10	1925	D	7		12
1888	A G	8		1	1926		8		4

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day, in Common Years.

Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Quinquagesima Sunday, or Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash-Wednes- day, or First Day of Lent.	Easter- day.
Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Mar. 22
19	26	2	4	5	23
20	27	3	5	6	24
21	28	4	6	7	25
22	29	5	7	8	26
23	30	6	8	9	27
24	31	7	9	10	28
25	Feb. 1	8	10	11	29
26	2	9	11	12	30
27	3	10	12	13	31
28	4	11	13	14	April 1
29	5	12	14	15	2
30	6	13	15	16	3
31	7	14	16	17	4
Feb. 1	8	15	17	18	5
2	9	16	18	19	6
3	10	17	19	20	7
4	11	18	20	21	8
5	12	19	21	22	9
6	13	20	22	23	10
7	14	21	23	24	11
8	15	22	24	25	12
9	16	23	25	26	13
10	17	24	26	27	14
11	18	25	27	28	15
12	19	26	28	Mar. 1	16
13	20	27	Mar. 1	2	17
14	21	28	2	3	18
15	22	Mar. 1	3	4	19
16	23	2	4	5	20
17	24	3	5	6	21
18	25	4	6	7	22
19	26	5	7	8	23
20	27	6	8	9	24
21	28	7	9	10	25

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day, in Leap Years.

Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Quinquagesima Sunday, or Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash-Wednes- day, or First Day of Lent.	Easter day.
Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Mar. 22
20	27	3	5	6	23
21	28	4	6	7	24
22	29	5	7	8	25
23	30	6	8	9	26
24	31	7	9	10	27
25	Feb. 1	8	10	11	28
26	2	9	11	12	29
27	3	10	12	13	30
28	4	11	13	14	31
29	5	12	14	15	April 1
30	6	13	15	16	2
31	7	14	16	17	3
Feb. 1	8	15	17	18	4
2	9	16	18	19	5
3	10	17	19	20	6
4	11	18	20	21	7
5	12	19	21	22	8
6	13	20	22	23	9
7	14	21	23	24	10
8	15	22	24	25	11
9	16	23	25	26	12
10	17	24	26	27	13
11	18	25	27	28	14
12	19	26	28	29	15
13	20	27	29	Mar. 1	16
14	21	28	Mar. 1	2	17
15	22	29	2	3	18
16	23	Mar. 1	3	4	19
17	24	2	4	5	20
18	25	3	5	6	21
19	26	4	6	7	22
20	27	5	7	8	23
21	28	6	8	9	24
22	29	7	9	10	25

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day.

Mid-Lent Sunday.	Passion Sunday.	Palm Sunday.	Good Friday.	Easter- day.	Low Sunday. [Quasimoda.]
Mar. 1	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
— 2	— 9	— 16	— 21	— 23	— 30
— 3	— 10	— 17	— 22	— 24	— 31
— 4	— 11	— 18	— 23	— 25	April 1
— 5	— 12	— 19	— 24	— 26	— 2
— 6	— 13	— 20	— 25	— 27	— 3
— 7	— 14	— 21	— 26	— 28	— 4
— 8	— 15	— 22	— 27	— 29	— 5
— 9	— 16	— 23	— 28	— 30	— 6
— 10	— 17	— 24	— 29	— 31	— 7
— 11	— 18	— 25	— 30	April 1	— 8
— 12	— 19	— 26	— 31	— 2	— 9
— 13	— 20	— 27	April 1	— 3	— 10
— 14	— 21	— 28	— 2	— 4	— 11
— 15	— 22	— 29	— 3	— 5	— 12
— 16	— 23	— 30	— 4	— 6	— 13
— 17	— 24	— 31	— 5	— 7	— 14
— 18	— 25	April 1	— 6	— 8	— 15
— 19	— 26	— 2	— 7	— 9	— 16
— 20	— 27	— 3	— 8	— 10	— 17
— 21	— 28	— 4	— 9	— 11	— 18
— 22	— 29	— 5	— 10	— 12	— 19
— 23	— 30	— 6	— 11	— 13	— 20
— 24	— 31	— 7	— 12	— 14	— 21
— 25	April 1	— 8	— 13	— 15	— 22
— 26	— 2	— 9	— 14	— 16	— 23
— 27	— 3	— 10	— 15	— 17	— 24
— 28	— 4	— 11	— 16	— 18	— 25
— 29	— 5	— 12	— 17	— 19	— 26
— 30	— 6	— 13	— 18	— 20	— 27
— 31	— 7	— 14	— 19	— 21	— 28
April 1	— 8	— 15	— 20	— 22	— 29
— 2	— 9	— 16	— 21	— 23	— 30
— 3	— 10	— 17	— 22	— 24	May 1
— 4	— 11	— 18	— 23	— 25	— 2

Moveable Feasts, &c.

Governed by Easter-day.

Easter day.	Rogation Sunday.	Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday.	Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.	Trinity Sunday.	Corpus Christi Day, instituted in 1264 by Pope Urban; kept on Thursday.
Mar. 22	April 26	April 30	May 10	May 17	May 21
— 23	— 27	May 1	— 11	— 18	— 22
— 24	— 28	— 2	— 12	— 19	— 23
— 25	— 29	— 3	— 13	— 20	— 24
— 26	— 30	— 4	— 14	— 21	— 25
— 27	May 1	— 5	— 15	— 22	— 26
— 28	— 2	— 6	— 16	— 23	— 27
— 29	— 3	— 7	— 17	— 24	— 28
— 30	— 4	— 8	— 18	— 25	— 29
— 31	— 5	— 9	— 19	— 26	— 30
April 1	— 6	— 10	— 20	— 27	— 31
— 2	— 7	— 11	— 21	— 28	June 1
— 3	— 8	— 12	— 22	— 29	— 2
— 4	— 9	— 13	— 23	— 30	— 3
— 5	— 10	— 14	— 24	— 31	— 4
— 6	— 11	— 15	— 25	June 1	— 5
— 7	— 12	— 16	— 26	— 2	— 6
— 8	— 13	— 17	— 27	— 3	— 7
— 9	— 14	— 18	— 28	— 4	— 8
— 10	— 15	— 19	— 29	— 5	— 9
— 11	— 16	— 20	— 30	— 6	— 10
— 12	— 17	— 21	— 31	— 7	— 11
— 13	— 18	— 22	June 1	— 8	— 12
— 14	— 19	— 23	— 2	— 9	— 13
— 15	— 20	— 24	— 3	— 10	— 14
— 16	— 21	— 25	— 4	— 11	— 15
— 17	— 22	— 26	— 5	— 12	— 16
— 18	— 23	— 27	— 6	— 13	— 17
— 19	— 24	— 28	— 7	— 14	— 18
— 20	— 25	— 29	— 8	— 15	— 19
— 21	— 26	— 30	— 9	— 16	— 20
— 22	— 27	— 31	— 10	— 17	— 21
— 23	— 28	June 1	— 11	— 18	— 22
— 24	— 29	— 2	— 12	— 19	— 23
— 25	— 30	— 3	— 13	— 20	— 24

Advent Sunday, *see* Alphabetical List of Saints' days.



Concerning Feasts and Holy-days.

An alphabetical arrangement of the names of the principal Saints or canonized persons, with the commemorative dates, usually observed: as well as of other names by which certain days, &c. are described in ancient writings.

Saints' Days, &c.

MARTYRS to the Christian cause, who suffered death rather than renounce their religious opinions; and others called "confessors," who, having made a profession of their faith, endured sufferings short of death; are the chief names which appear in the list of Saints'-days, and festivals of the Church: and these names are frequently met with on the Public Records, in the place of precise dates. But appearing, as they do, without the commemorative dates, they serve only as guides to a certain extent; for, even when the day of the month is known, the day of the week has to be determined by means of the Perpetual Calendar and Year-letter.

For example:—"Wednesday before the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr" is frequently to be met with, and is so vague, even when the year is

known, that few persons, having no other guide, would know what date it was intended to represent. But when it can be seen that the day of "St. Thomas the Martyr" should be commemorated on the 7th of July, the precise day of the week belonging to the date given can be easily determined for any year, when the Year-letter is known. With this explanation, the necessity for knowing the dates upon which the several festivals were usually observed, will be apparent.

The following list of Saints' days has been compiled, chiefly from a very ancient Calendar in the "Black Book" of the Receipt of the Exchequer, which book is fully described at pp. 68, 69 of this volume.

The Vigil or Eve of a feast is the evening of the day, before the date of the feast.

The Morrow of a feast is the day following the feast.

The "third," "fourth," &c. of a feast includes the feast; *e. g.* Easter-day is the *third* day of Good Friday, *i. e.* the *second* day *after*: thus, the fourth of the feast of St. Michael (29 Sept.) is the 2nd of October. The "fourth" day of the "Octave" of St. Michael is the 9th of October (the Octave of 29 Sept. being the 6th of October).

The "Octave" or "Utas" of a feast, (usually written "*in Octabis, &c.*"), is the eighth day, including the feast, *i. e.* the seventh day *after* the feast, *e. g.* "*in Octabis S. Michaelis*" (29 Sept.) means the 6th of October.

The Quinzaine, Quinsime or Quindisme, or "in quindena" is, according to the same rule, the fourteenth day *after* the given feast. (In the case of Easter, the Quinzaine is *said* to begin on the eighth day before, and to end on the eighth day after, Easter-day. See "*L'Art de vérifier les dates.*")

Alphabetical List of Saints' Days, &c.



ADON et Sennes. Mar.

July 30.

Achilleus et Nereus. Mar.

May 12.

Adauctus et Felix. Mar.

Aug. 30.

Adelburga. See *Ethelburga.*

Oct. 12.

Adeldreda. See *Etheldreda.*

Adoration of the Magi. Jan. 6.

See also Epiphany.

Adoratus dies. (Good Friday.)

Advent Sunday is always the nearest Sunday to the feast of St. Andrew, 30 Nov., whether before or after.

In the year

When E { is the Sunday } Nov. 30.
 { letter the date is }

 D " " Nov. 29.

 C " " Nov. 28.

 B " " Nov. 27.

 A " " Dec. 3.

 G " " Dec. 2.

 F " " Dec. 1.

Ad Vincula.—S. Petrus.

439, Aug. 1.

Agapitus. Mar. . . Aug. 18.

Agapitus, Syxtus et Felicissimus.

Mar. Aug. 6.

Agatba. Vir. et Mar. Feb. 5.

Agnan. See *Anianus.*

Agnes. Vir. et Mar. Jan. 21.

Agnes (the second.) . Jan. 28.

Albanus (Protomartyr of England) June 22.*

— Deposition . May 16.

— Translation . Aug. 2.

Aldelmus. Ep. et Conf. Deposition May 25.

— Translation. . . Mar. 31.

Alexander, Theodolus et Euentius. Mar. . . May 3.

All Hallows, or All Saints' Day.
Nov. 1.

All Souls'-day . . : Nov. 2.

Alphege. Archiep. et Mar.

April 19.

— Translation . . June 8.

— Ordination . . Nov. 16.

Amandus. Ep. et Conf. Feb. 6.

[*Amandus* et *Vedaftus*.]

Ambrosius. Ep. et Conf. April 4.

* The date given in the sealed book of Common Prayer [14 Charles II. 1662] for St. Alban's-day is 17 June. It is probable that "x" has been mistaken for "v," and thus xvij appears instead of xxij.

Anastafimus. [Easter-day of the Greeks.]

Andreas. Ap. . . . Nov. 30.

— *Octave* Dec. 7.

— *Translation* . . . May 9.

Anianus, [or *Agnan*.] Ep. et Conf. Nov. 17.

— *Translation* . . . June 14.

Animarum dies, festum. Nov. 2.

Anna [Mater Mariæ]. July 26.

Anno Domini, signifies the year of our Lord according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in the year 532 of the Christian era, by whose system the years of our Lord were dated from "*The Incarnation of the Saviour*." [See *Eras*.]

Annunciatio B. V. Mariæ.

Mar. 25.

Ante diem, or *a. d.*, thus,—"*ante diem ix Kalendas Martias*," has the same meaning as *a. d. ix Kal. Mar.*

Note.—The first letters are sometimes incorrectly written together, "*ad*."

Apparitio Domini. [See Epiphany] Jan. 6.

Appolinaris. Ep. et Mar. July 23.

Appolinaris et Timotheus. Mar. Aug. 23.

Apuleius et Marcellus. Mar.

Oct. 7.

Arbitriclini dies, the second Sunday after the Epiphany.

Armorum Christi festum. See *Coronæ Christi festum*.

Arnulphus. Ep. et Mar. July 18.

Ascensa Domini, now called *Ascensio*. See *Ascension-day*.

Ascensio B. V. M. The feast of the Assumption [so called in the ninth century.] Aug. 15.

Ascension-day, or *Holy Thursday*, is the Thursday following the fifth Sunday after Easter-day, Thursday in Rogation week, *i. e.* the week following Rogation Sunday.

Ash Wednesday, in the ninth century, became the first day of Lent. It is the day after Shrove Tuesday, *i. e.* Wednesday before Quadragesima Sunday, which is the sixth Sunday before Easter-day.

Afinorum festum, a feast formerly celebrated at Rouen on the 25th of December, and at Beauvais on the 14th of January.

Assumptio Beatæ Mariæ.

Aug. 15.

Audeonus. Ep. et Conf.

Aug. 24.

Augustinus Anglorum Ap.

605, May 26.

— *Translation*. . . . Sept. 6.

Augustinus. Ep. et Conf. Conversion . . . 387, May 5.
 — Death . . . 430, Aug. 28.
Barrus Sept. 25.



ARNABAS. Ap. June 11.
Bartholomeus. Ap.

Aug. 24.

Bafilides, Cyrinus, Nabor et Nazarius . . . June 12.

Bafilus. Ep. et Conf. June 14.

Batilda. Regina et Vir.

Jan. 30.

Bavo. Ep. Oct. 1.

Bean. Ep. et Conf. . Dec. 16.

Beatrix, Simplicius et Faustus.

Mar. July 29.

Becket. See Thomas à Becket, Mar.

Beda [the venerable.]

— Death . . . 734, May 25.

— Burial . . . May 27.

— Translation . . May 10.

Benedictus, Abb. . Mar. 21.

— Translation . . July 11.

Bertinus, Abb. . . Sept. 5.

— Translation . . July 16.

Blasius. Ep. et Mar. Feb. 3.

Bobordicum, Boubourdis, Be-

bourdi, or *Bebourdich* [a kind of game with clubs, which took place on the first and second Sunday of Lent. The following expression is used in an ancient Chartulary of Cam-

bray, "*Le Dimence premier Bebourdi*," and in another place, "*Le Samedi après le Bebourdich*."

Bonifacius. Ep. et Mar. June 5.

Bordæ, Brandones, Buræ—Focorum dies, or the *Bules*; from the custom of lighting fires on Quadragesima Sunday, and the fix following days.

Botulphus. Abb. et Conf.

June 17.

Bricius. Ep. et Conf. Nov. 13.

Brigida. Vir. . . Feb. 1.

Broncheria. [Palm Sunday.]

Burarum dies, or *Buræ.* See *Bobordicum*.

Burdillini dies. The quinzaine of the Behourdichs. See *Bobordicum*.



ALAMI. See *Hypapanti. Calendæ.* See *Kalendæ.*

Calenes. In Provence Christmas Day. Dec. 25.

Calixtus. Papa et Mar. Oct. 14.

Campanarum festum. Mar. 25.

[So called from the custom of ringing the bells on the day of the Annunciation.]

Candela,—[The night being divided into three portions, marked by candles,—"*Can-*

de la" was the term used to designate a division of the night; the number being given to indicate the particular division] *e. g.*

Candela secunda would be in the middle of the night; while

Candela tertia would be towards morning.

Candlemas-day . . Feb. 2.
[Purificatio B.V.M.]

Candelatio, Candelaria, Candelarum, Candelière, Calamai.
See Hypapanti.

Capitolavium, Palm Sunday.

[As baths were forbidden during Lent, the heads of those who were to be baptized were washed before the performance of the ceremony.]

Caput Jejuni. [Ash Wednesday.]

Caput kalendarum, Caput nonarum, &c. *See* Kalendæ, &c.

Cara cognatio . . Feb. 22.

Carementrarum, Carementranus, Caremprenium, Carnicapium, Carniplarium, } Shrove Tuesday; the last day of the Carnival before Lent.

Caristia . . . Feb. 22.

Carle, or Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent, *i. e.* the fifth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday,

and the second Sunday before Easter-day.

Carniprivium, Privicarnium Sacerdotum,

{ Sometimes signifies the first days of Lent, and sometimes Septuagesima Sunday, and so called from the practice observed by ecclesiastics and other religious persons of abstaining from meat at that time.

Carnisprivium novum. Quinquagesima Sunday. [Since the ninth century, fasting has commenced on Wednesday following Quinquagesima Sunday.]

Carnisprivium vetus. The first Sunday in Lent. [Before the ninth century, in the Latin Church they did not begin to fast until Quadragesima Sunday.]

Carnivora. Shrove Tuesday.

Cathedrà, S. Petrus in. Feb. 22.
[Chair of S. Peter.]

Catherina. Vir. et Mar.

Nov. 25.

Cecilia. Vir. et Mar. Nov. 22.

Cedde [or Chad]. Ep. Lichfield.
Mar. 2.


Childermas, or Innocents' Day.

Dec. 28.

Christus crucifixus. [Trabeatio

- Domini.] See Good Friday, which fell on March 25, A.D. 533.
- Christi, Resurrectio.* See Easter-day, [533 A.D., Mar. 27.]
- Christi, Nativitas Domini.* Dec. 25.
[Christmas Day.]
- Christi festum* . . Dec. 25.
- Christina.* Vir. et Mar. July 24.
- Christophorus et Cucupbatus.* Mar. . . . July 25.
- Chrysogonus [et Grygogonus].* Mar. . . . Nov. 24.
- Circumcisio Domini* [Oct. Nat.] Jan. 1.
- Circus et Julitta.* Mar. June 16.
- Clemens.* P. et Mar. Nov. 23.
- Clausum Paschæ.* The Sunday after Easter-day [Quasimodo].
[For the second Sunday after Easter-day, see *Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ.*]
- Clausum Pentecostes.* Trinity Sunday.
- Clavorum or de Clavis Domini festum.* See *Coronæ Christi festum.* [day.]
- Cæna Domini.* Maundy Thursday
- Commemoratio omnium fidelium* Nov. 2.
[All Souls Day.]
- Compassion of the Virgin, or *Our Lady of pity.* Friday in Passion Week.
- Conceptio Beatæ Mariæ.* Dec. 8.
- Coronæ Domini festum* (in Paris). Aug. 11.
- Conversio S. Pauli* . Jan. 25.
- Cornelius et Cyprianus.* Mar. Sept. 14.
- Corpus Christi.* A festival observed on Thursday after Trinity Sunday, (which is the eighth Sunday after Easter-day). It was instituted in the year 1264, by Pope Urban IV. in honour of a miracle.
- Cosmus et Damianus.* Mar. Sept. 27.
- Craftino animarum* . Nov. 3.
- Crescentius, Vitus et Modestus.* Mar. . . . June 15.
- Crispinus et Crispianus.* Mar. Oct. 25.
- Cruces nigræ.* The procession on St. Mark's Day; the name of "The Crofs" was also given to other processions.
- Crucis, Inventio sanctæ.* 326, May 3.
- *Exaltatio sanctæ.* Sept. 14.
- Crucifixus, Christi.* See Good Friday.
- Cucupbatus.* Mar. . July 25.
- Cuthberga.* Vir. et Mar. Aug. 31.

Cuthbertus. Ep. et Conf. Mar. 20.
 — Translation . Sept. 14.
Cyprianus et Cornelius. Mar. Sept. 14.
Cyprianus et Justina. Mar. Sept. 26.
Cyriacus. Mar. . . Aug. 8.
Cyrillus. Ep. . . July 9.
Cyrinus et Basilides, &c. June 12.

 *ÆMON* mutus. The third Sunday in Lent.

Damianus et Cosmus. Mar. Sept. 27.
David. Archiep. Meneviæ. Mar. 1.
Decollatio S. Johannis Bapt. Aug. 29.
Dedicatio Basilicæ salvatoris. Nov. 9.

The feast of the Dedication of the Church of our Saviour, commonly called St. John Lateran. [This term is applied to other churches also, consecrated by Constantine.]
Dedicatio Basilicarum sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli. Nov. 18.

Dedicatio S. Michaelis in Monte tumba Oct. 16.
Dies absolutionis. Holy Thursday.
Dies adoratus. Good Friday.
Dies animarum. All Souls-day.
Dies Dominicus.
 [The day of our Lord *par excellence*.]
Dies Solis. Sunday.
 — *Lunæ.* Monday.
 — *Martis.* Tuesday.
 — *Mercurii.* Wednesday.
 — *Jovis.* Thursday.
 — *Veneris.* Friday.
 — *Saturni.* Saturday.
 [et Sabbati.]
Dionysius, Rusticus et Eleutherius. Mar. . . . Oct. 9.
Distaff's-day, [the day after Twelfth-day] . . Jan. 7.
Domini, Circumcisio . Jan. 1.
 — *Transfiguratio* . Aug. 6.
 — *Trabeatio** . . Mar. 25.
 — *Resurrectio** . Mar. 27.
Dominica. Sunday . Mar. 27.
Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ. The second Sunday after Easter.
Dominica ad carnes levandas

* A.D. 533, Dionysius introduced the system of dating the Christian era, now used; and Easter-day was made to fall on March 27, A.D. 533. The preceding Friday therefore fell on the 25th of March.

- vel tollendas.* Quinquagesima Sunday.
Dominica Brandonum, Burarum, Focorum. The first Sunday in Lent.
Dominica Rosæ. The fourth Sunday in Lent.
Donatus. Ep. et Mar. Aug. 7.
Dunstanus. Archiep. et Conf.
 — Ordination . . Oct. 21.
 — Deposition . . May 19.
 — Translation . . Sept. 7.



ASTER-DAY. The day observed by the Church in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, is the seventh Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and can fall on any date after the 21st of March until the 25th of April, by order of the Council of Nice, 325 A.D., regulated by the Golden Number for the year, indicating the date of the Calendar new moon. See Tables for finding the date of Easter-day, p. 134.

Note.—The date for 533 A. D. was March 27.
 Easter Monday and Tuesday, follow next after Easter-day.
Edelburga et Ethelburga.

July 7.

- Editba.* Vir. . . . Sept. 16.
Edmundus. Cantuar. Archiep. et Conf.
 — (Deposition) . . Nov. 16.
 — Translation . . June 9.
Edmundus. R. Mar. et Conf. Nov. 20.
 — Translation . . April 29.
Edwardus. R. et Conf. 1066, Jan. 5.
 — Translation . . Oct. 13.
Edwardus. R. et Mar. 978, Mar. 18.
 — Translation . . June 20.
Egidius. Abb. . . . Sept. 1.
Eleutherius. Mar. . . Oct. 9.
 Ember-days are the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays after the first Sunday in Lent; after the feast of Pentecost; after Holy Rood-day, or the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 Sept.]; and after St. Lucia's-day [13 Dec.]
 Ember-weeks are those weeks in which the Ember-days fall.
Enurchus [*Evurtius*]. Bp. of Orleans . . . Sept. 7.
Epiniachus et Gordianus. Mar. . . . May 10.
Epipanti. See *Hypapanti*. Feb. 2.
Epiphania Domini . . Jan. 6.
 — Octave . . . Jan. 13.

Erconwaldus. Ep. et Conf. April 30.
 — Translation . Nov. 14.
Ethelburga. Vir. et Abb. Oct. 12.
 [vel *Adelburga.*]
Etheldreda. Vir. . June 23.
 — Translation . Oct. 17.
Euphemia, Lucianus et
Germinianus. . Sept. 16.
Eusebius. Conf. . Aug. 14.
Eusladius. . . . Nov. 2.
Evangelismi festum. The fifth
 Sunday after Easter.
 Eve or Vigil of a feast, is the
 evening of the day before
 the feast is observed.
Evensius, Alexander et Theodo-
lus. Mar. . . May 3.
Evurtius. See *Enurchus.*
 Sept. 7.
Exaltatio S. Crucis. . Sept. 14.

 *ABIANUS et Sebastia-*
nus. Mar. . Jan. 20.
Faith. See *Fides.* . Oct. 6.
Faustus, Felix, Simplicius et
Beatrix. Mar. . July 29.
Felicissimus dies. Easter-day.
Felicianus et Primus. Mar.
 June 9.
Felicissimus et Germanus.
 May 28.
Felicissimus, Syxtus et Agapitus.
 Mar. Aug. 6.

Felicitas. Vir. . . Nov. 23.
Felicitas et Perpetua. Vir. et
 Mar. Mar. 7.
Felix. Ep. et Mar. . Jan. 14.
Felix, Simplicius, Faustus et
Beatrix. Mar. . July 29.
Felix et Adauctus. . Aug. 30.
Feria prima. Sunday.
 — *secunda.* Monday.
 — *tertia.* Tuesday.
 — *quarta.* Wednesday.
 — *quinta.* Thursday.
 — *sexta.* Friday.
 — *septima.* Saturday.
Fides. Vir. et Mar. . Oct. 6.
Firminus. Ep. et Mar.
 Sept. 25.
Fredeswitha. Vir. et Mar.
 Oct. 19.
 Friday. *Dies veneris.*

 *ANG Week.* Rogation
 Week.
Georgius. Mar. . April 23.
Gereon. Mar. et Socii.
 Oct. 10.
Germanus. Ep. et Conf.
 July 31.
Germanus et Felicissimus.
 Ep. et Conf. . . May 28.
Germanus, Remigius et
Bavo. Ep. et Conf. Oct. 1.
Germinianus et Lucianus.
 Mar. Sept. 16.

Gervasius et Probasius.

June 19.

Gildardus. Ep. et Conf.

June 8.

Giles. See *Egidius*. Sept. 1.

Gordianus et Epiniacbus.

Mar. . . . May 10.

Gorgonius. Mar. . Sept. 9.

Good Friday is the Friday in Holy Week, and the Friday next before Easter-day. [A.D. 533 Easter-day fell on March 27].

Gregorius [magnus] Papa,

Conf. atque Doctor. Mar. 12.

Gule of Auguft. See *Petrus* ad vincula . 439, Aug. 1.

[*Gula Augufti*, fo called from Gula, a throat, for this reafon: One *Quirinus*, a Tribune, having a daughter that had a difeafe in her throat, went to Sixtus III., the Bifhop of Rome, and desired of him to fee the chains that St. Peter had been chained with under Nero, which request being granted, ſhe, kiſſing the chains, was cured of her difeafe; whereupon this feaſt was inſtituted in honour of St. Peter, hence its name.]

Guthlac . . . April 11.

— Translation . Aug. 30.



ALLOWMAS,

All Hallows or

All Saints . . . Nov. 1.

Hebdomada Crucis. Indulgentiæ et Magna,—Holy Week.

Hebdomada mediana quadragesimæ. The fourth week of Lent.

Hebdomada muta. Holy Week, becauſe they ceaſe ringing the bells on Maundy Thursday and the two following days.

Hermes . . . Aug. 28.

Hieronymus [Jerome]. Sept. 30.

Hilarius. Ep. et Conf. Jan. 13.

— Octave . . . Jan. 20.

Hippolitus. See *Hypolitus* and *Ypolitus*.

Hock Tide, commencing on the fifteenth day after Eaſter-day.

[See *Archæologia*, vol. vii.]

Holy Crofs, Invention of. May 3.

Holy Rood-day, or Exaltation of the Holy Crofs Sept. 14.

Holy Thursday. See *Aſcenſion-day*.

Holy Week is the week next following Palm Sunday.

Hugo. Ep. Linc. et Conf.

Nov. 17.

Hypolitus . . . Aug. 13.

Hypapanti [Purification]. Feb. 2.

IDUS. The day in the Roman Calendar corresponding to the 15th of March,
 „ „ May,
 „ „ July,
 „ „ Octob.,

and corresponding to the 13th of the other months.

[*Caput Iduum*, the day on which they began to count the Ides or the “viii Idus,” i. e. the 8th of March, May, July and October, and the 6th of the other months.]

Incarnationis, annus. [According to the Dionysian system of reckoning the Christian era, the year commencing with the 25th of March from 533 A.D.]

The earlier years were imagined. See “Eras”—Christian Era.

Innocentes. S. S. Mar. Dec. 28.
 [Martyrs under Herod.]

— Octave . . . Jan. 4.

Introit. The first two or more words forming the commencement of a mass; the Sunday or other festival thus obtains the name of the commencement or *introit* of the appropriate mass; thus, “*Adorate Dominum*” is the introit and name of the third Sunday after the Epiphany.

Inventio S. Crucis . May 3.

ACINTHUS et Prothbus.
 Mar. . . Sept. 11.

Jacobus. Ap. . . July 25.

Jacobus et Philippus. Ap.
 May 1.

Jeronymus. Presb. [Jerome].
 Sept. 30.

Jesus. [The feast of the Name of Jesus] . . . Aug. 7.

Johannes et Paulus. Mar.
 June 26.

Jobannes. Ap. et Evang.
 Dec. 27.

— Octave . . . Jan. 3.

Johannis, nativitas J. Bapt.
 June 24.

[Johannes S. Albus].

— Octave . . . July 1.

Johannis, decollatio J. Bapt.
 Aug. 29.

Johannes, [Evang.] ante portam latinam . . . May 6.

Jovis, Dies. [Thursday.]

Judas et Simon. Ap. Oct. 28.

Juliana. Vir. et Mar. Feb. 16.

Julianus. Ep. et Conf. Jan. 27.

Julitta et Ciricus. Mar.
 June 16.

Justina et Cyprianus. Mar.
 Sept. 26.

Justus. Mar. . . Oct. 18.

ALENDÆ. [The first day of the month in the Roman Calendar.]

[*Caput Kalendarum*, the day on which they began to count the Kalends.]

Kalixtus. Papa et Mar.

Oct. 14.

Katherina. Vir. et Mar.

Nov. 25.

Kenelm. R. et Mar. July 17.



LADY-DAY. . Mar. 25.

Lady, our. See Mary.

Lambertus. Ep. et Mar.

Sept. 17.

Lammas-day . . . Aug. 1.

Laudus . . . Sept. 21.

Laurentius. Mar. . Aug. 10.

— Octave . . . Aug. 17.

Lent is the period of forty fast-days [exclusive of Sundays, which are feast days], commencing with Ash Wednesday, and lasting until Easter, since the ninth century. Before the ninth century the fast of Lent did not begin until Quadragesima Sunday.

Leo II. Papa et Conf. June 28.

Leodegarius. Ep. et Mar.

Oct. 2.

Leonardus. Abb. . Nov. 6.

Linus. Papa et Mar. Nov. 26.

Low Sunday is the first Sunday after Easter; it is said to have derived its name from the con-

traft between its solemnities and those of Easter-day, and is sometimes called "*quafimo-do*."

Litania major . . April 25.

Lucas. Evang. 1130, Oct. 18.

Lucia. Vir. et Mar. Dec. 13.

Lucianus et Germinianus. Mar.

Sept. 16.

Lucianus. Prefb. . Jan. 8.

Lunæ, Dies. [Monday].



MACHABÆI. [Seven brothers] . Aug. 1.

Macbutus. Ep. et Conf.

Nov. 15.

Magnus. Mar. . . Aug. 19

Magnus dies. Easter-day.

Malcolmus III. R. et Conf.

June 2.

Marcellus. Mar. . Jan. 16.

Marcellus et Marcellianus. Mar.

June 18.

Marcellianus. Mar. June 18.

Marcellinus et Petrus. Mar.

June 2.

Marcellus et Apuleius. Mar.

Oct. 7.

Margareta. Vir. et Mar.

July 20.

Marcus. Evang. . April 25.

— Translation. . Jan. 31.

[The festival of *St. Mark* is kept at Venice on this date,

the removal or "translation" of St. Mark's remains to Venice having taken place on that day.]

Marcus, Marcellus, et Apuleius.

Mar. Oct. 7.

Mariæ. Annunciatio B. V.

Mar. 25.

— Visitatio . . . July 2.

— Assumptio . . . Aug. 15.

— Octave . . . Aug. 22.

— Nativitas . . . Sept. 8.

— Octave . . . Sept. 15.

— Presentatio . . . Nov. 21.

— Conceptio . . . Dec. 8.

— Natale . . . Jan. 1.

— Purificatio . . . Feb. 2.

Maria Magdalena . . . July 22.

Martinus. Ep. et Conf. Nov. 11.

"*Martinus in hyeme.*"

— Octave . . . Nov. 18.

Martini. Translatio S. July 4.

tinianus et Proceßus. Mar.

68, July 2.

Martis, Dies. Tuesday.

Matthæus. Ap. et Evang.

Sept. 21.

Matthias. Ap. . . . Feb. 24.

[In *bissextile* years, Feb. 25.]

Maundy Thursday. The Thursday before Good Friday. On this day it was the custom of our Sovereigns or their almoners to give alms, food and clothing to poor people; the

number of the recipients of the royal bounty being regulated by the age of the reigning Sovereign for each year.

Mauricius et Jocii . . . Sept. 22.

Mauritan. [Perpetua et Felicitas.] Mar. 7.

Maurus. Abb. . . . Jan. 15.

Maximus, Tiburcius et Valerianus. Mar. . . . April 14.

Medardus. Ep. et Conf. et Gildardus June 8.

Meliorus Oct. 1.

Menevia. See David.

Menna. Mar. . . . Nov. 11.

Mercurii, Dies. [Wednesday.]

Michael, Archang. . . . Sept. 29.
[Michaelmas-day.]

Michaelis, Dedicatio S. Michaelis in monte Tumba.

Oct. 16.

Mid-Lent, or fourth Sunday in Lent, is the fourth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and the third Sunday before Easter.

Midsummer-day. [The feast of the Nativity of John Baptist.]
June 24.

Midwinter-day. [Christmas-day with the Saxons] . . . Dec. 25

Mildreda. Vir. et Abb.

Feb. 20.

Modestus, Vitus et Crescentius.

Mar. June 15.

Monday, Dies Lunæ.

Morrow of a feast is the day following a feast.

Mothering Sunday. Mid-Lent Sunday. [The custom of visiting parents on Mid-Lent Sunday arose out of the ancient custom of processions at that time, when the customary oblations were to be made to the Mother Cathedral Church.]



NABOR, Basilides, &c.

June 12.

Natale S. Mariæ. See Mariæ.

Jan. 1.

Nativitas, Domini nostri Jesu Christi . . . Dec. 25.

— Johannis Bapt. June 24.

— — — Octave . July 1.

— B. Mariæ . . Sept. 8.

Nazarius, Basilides, &c.

June 12.

Nereus, Archileus et Pancratius.

Mar. . . . May 12.

Nicholaus. Ep. et Conf.

Dec. 6.

— Translation . . May 9.

Nichomedes. Mar. . June 1.

Nichomedes. Presb., Mar.

Sept. 15.

Nigafius. Mar. et Socii.

Oct. 11.

Nonæ. The day in the Roman Calendar corresponding to the 7th of March,

„ May,

„ July,

„ October,

and corresponding to the 5th of the other months.

[*Caput nonarum*, the day when they began to count the nones, *i. e.* the 2nd of each month.]



OCTAVE, or Utas, of a feast, usually written “in octabis, &c.” is the 8th day, including the day of the feast, *i. e.* the 7th day after the feast.

Octabis S. Michaelis . Oct. 6.
Omnium Sanctorum festum.

Nov. 1.

Onesemus Feb. 16.

[“*O Sapientia*”] . Dec. 16.

Oftha. Vir. et Mar. [13th century]. . . . June 3.

— subsequently (?) Oct. 7.

Oswald. R. et Mar. . Aug. 5.

Our Lady. [Lady-day].

[The Annunciation].

Mar. 25.

Our Lady of Pity. [Friday in Passion Week].

EALM Sunday is the sixth Sunday in Lent, the sixth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and the first Sunday before Easter-day.

Pancratius. Mar. . May 12.

Pantaleo. Mar. . . July 28.

Pascha clausum. The Sunday of the Octave or the *Quasimodo*. The next Sunday, i. e. the second Sunday after Easter, was called *Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ*, and so on with the rest.

Passion Sunday. See Carle or Care Sunday.

Patrick. Ep. et Conf. Mar. 17.
— Translation . . June 9.

Paulus et Johannes. Mar.
June 26.

Paulus. Commemoratio S. Pauli.
June 30.

Pauli. Conversio S. Pauli.
Jan. 25.

Paul's entry into Rome. July 6.

Paulus et Petrus. Ap. June 29.
— Octave . . . July 6.

Pentecost, or Whit Sunday, is the fiftieth day, or seventh Sunday after Easter-day.

Perpetua, Mauritan et Felicitas.
Vir. et Mar. . . Mar. 7.

Petronilla. Vir. . May 31.

Petrus et Marcellinus.
Mar. June 2.

Petrus. Ap. . . . June 29.

— Octave . . . July 6.

Petrus ad vincula. [Lamas-day] . . 439, Aug. 1.
[also Gula Augusti.]

— in cathedrâ . Feb. 22.

Peter at Rome, chair of St. Peter . . . Jan. 18.

Petrus [of Milan] of the Friars Preachers . 1252, April 29.

Petrus et Paulus. Ap.
June 29.

— Octave . . . July 6.

Philippus et Jacobus. Ap.
May 1.

Plough Monday is the first Monday after the Epiphany [Jan. 6.]

Potenciana . . . May 19.

Powder-plot-day . . Nov. 5.
[or Gunpowder-plot.]

Praxedes. Vir. . . July 21.

Prejessus. Mar. . . Jan. 25.

Primus et Felicianus. Mar.
June 9.

Prisca. Vir. . . . Jan. 18.

Priscus. Mar. . . . Sept. 1.

Proceßus et Martinianus.
Mar. July 2.

Prothasius et Gervasius.
June 19.

Prothbus et Jacinthus. Mar.
Sept. 11.

Purificatio B. Mariæ. Feb. 2.



UADRAGESIMA,—
Lent.

This term, taken literally, signifies the forty fast days which precede Easter, beginning with Ash Wednesday. [The Sundays, being feasts, are not reckoned in the forty days.]

Quadragesima Sunday, since the ninth century has been the first Sunday in Lent, *i. e.* the fifth Sunday before Easter-day.]

Quasimodo is the Sunday after Easter-day [Low Sunday].

Quatuor coronati Martyres.

Nov. 8.

Quindena S. Michaelis.

Oct. 13.

[Fourteen days after the day of the feast—29 Sept.]

Quinquagesima Sunday is so named from its being about the fiftieth day, *i. e.* the seventh Sunday before Easter-day. It is also called Shrove-Sunday.

Quintilis, the name by which the month of July was known before the death of Julius Cæsar.

Quintinus. Mar. . Oct. 31.

Quinzaine, Quinsime, or Quindisme, is the fourteenth day

after the given feast. [In the case of Easter, the quinzaine is said to begin on the eighth day before, and to end on the eighth day after Easter-day. See *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*.]



RELIC Sunday* is the first Sunday after St. Thomas's Day [July 7] thus, with Year-Letter

F Relic Sunday falls on July 14,

E " " " " 13,

D " " " " 12,

C " " " " 11,

B " " " " 10,

A " " " " 9,

G " " " " 8.

Reliquiarum, festum. Sept. 15.

Remigius. Ep. et Conf. *Germanus et Bavo.* Mar.

Oct. 1.

Resurrectio Domini. See Easter-day. [533 A.D. March 27.]

Richardus. Ep. et Conf.

April 3.

— Translation.

1246, June 16.

Rock-day or St. Disstaff's-day.

Jan. 7.

Rogation Sunday is the fifth Sunday after Easter-day.

Rogation days are Monday,

* "A.D. 1604, in the year of the reign of King James of England, —, a Justice in the county of Warwick, on the 8th day of July, being Relic Sunday, sent a warrant," &c.—*Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, MD.CCLII. vol. ii. p. 5.

Tuesday and Wednesday following Rogation Sunday.

Romanus. Ep. et Conf.

Oct. 23.


Romanus. Mar. . Aug. 9.

Royal Oak-day [Charles II.]

1660, May 29.

Rufus. Mar. . . Aug. 27.

Ruficus, Dionysius et Eleutherius. Mar. . . Oct. 9.

 *ABBATI*, Dies. [Saturday.]

Sabbatum,—Saturday.

[Sometimes "*Sabbatum*"

signifies a week, and is then written with the number corresponding to the order of the *feriæ*. Thus:—

Prima Sabbati, (Sunday.)

Secunda Sabbati, (Monday.)

Tercia Sabbati, (Tuesday.)

Quarta Sabbati, (Wednesday.)

Quinta Sabbati, (Thursday.)

Sexta Sabbati, (Friday.)

Septima Sabbati, (Saturday.)

Or *Sabbatum, par excellence*.]

Sabina Aug. 29.

Saints' Day, All Saints, or All

Hallows-day . . Nov. 1.

Sampson. Ep. et Conf.

July 28.

Sanctorum, festum omnium.

Nov. 1.

Saturday, Dies Saturni.

— Sabbati.

Saturninus et Sifinnius. Mar.

Nov. 29.

Scholastica. Vir. [non Mar.]

Feb. 10.

Sebastianus et Fabianus. Mar.

Jan. 20.

Sennes et Abdon. Mar.

July 30.

Seven sleepers. Martyrs.

July 27.

Seven brothers. Martyrs.

July 10.

Septuagesima Sunday, so called because it is about the seven-tieth day, *i. e.* the ninth Sunday before Easter, is the third Sunday before Lent.

Sexagesima Sunday is the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove Sunday; it obtains its name from being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Shrove or Shrove Thursday. See Maundy Thursday.

Shrove Tuesday is the Tuesday after the seventh Sunday before Easter-day.

Shrove Sunday is the Sunday next before Shrove Tuesday; it is also called Quinquagesima Sunday, *i. e.* the seventh Sunday before Easter-day.

Silvester. Papa et Conf. Dec. 31.

Simon et Judas. Ap. Oct. 28.

Simpborianus. Mar. Aug. 22.

Simplicius, Faustus et Beatrix.

Mar. July 29.

Sifinnus et Saturninus. Mar.

Nov. 29.

Solis, Dies. [Sunday.]

Souls-day, [All] . . Nov. 2.

Stephanus. Protomar. Dec. 26.

——— Octave. Jan. 2.

——— [Inventio S. Stephani.]

Aug. 3.

Stephanus I. Papa et Mar.

Aug. 2.

Sulpitius. Ep. et Conf. Jan. 17.

Sunday, Dies Solis.

—— Dominica.

Switbini. Ep. et Conf.

—— Depositio . . July 2.

—— Translatio . . July 15.

Syxtus, Agapitus et Felicissimus.

Mar. Aug. 6.



ECLA. Vir. Sept. 23.

Tenebrarum dies. The

three days next before Easter-

day, commencing on Wed-

nesday evening. Hence we

have "*Teneble Wednesday*."

Theodolus, Alexander et Even-

tius. Mar. . . . May 3.

Theodorus. Mar. . Nov. 9.

"Third day" of any date is
the second day after.

Thomas. Ap. . . Dec. 21.

—— Translatio . July 3.

Thomas. Mar. (à Becket.)

1170, Dec. 29.

—— Translatio. . July 7.

Thursday, Dies Jovis.

Tiburcius, Valerianus et Maxi-

mus. Mar. . . April 14.

Tiburcius. Mar. . Aug. 11.

Timotheus et Appolinaris.

Mar. Aug. 23.

Timotheus et Simphorianus.

Mar. Aug. 22.

Trabeationis, annus Mar. 25.

"[*Annus Trabeationis*

"*Christi*, qui se trouve dans

"plusieurs Chartes du xi^e

"siècle: M. du Cange, dans

"son Glossaire, l'explique par

"*annus quo Christi trahi af-*

"*fixus est*, l'année que J. C.

"a été attaché à la croix.

"Mais ce savant homme s'est

"mépris en donnant cette ex-

"plication: on l'a rectifiée

"dans la nouvelle édition de

"sa Glossaire, au mot *Trabe-*

"*atio*, ou l'on a démontré

"qu'*Annus Trabeationis* est

"la même chose qu'*Annus*

"*Incarnationis*." — *L'Art de*

vérifier les Dates, t. i. p. xi.]

Transfiguratio Domini. Aug. 6.

Trinity Sunday, or the feast of the Holy Trinity, is the next Sunday after Pentecost or Whit Sunday, and the eighth Sunday after Easter-day.

Tuesday, Dies Martis.

Twelfth-day, [Epiphania Domini] Jan. 6.

NDECIM millia Virgines . . . Oct. 21.
Urban. Papa et Mar.

May 25.

Utas of a feast. See Octave.

ALENTINUS. Ep. et Mar. . . Feb. 14.

Valerianus, Tiburcius et Maximus. Mar. . . April 14.

Vandrille or Wandregisilus. Abb. July 22.

Vedastus. Ep. et Conf. et Amundus Feb. 6.

Veneris, Dies. [Friday.]

Vicentius. Mar. . Jan. 22.

Vigil or eve of a feast is the

evening of the day before the feast occurs.

Vitalis. Mar. . . April 28.

Vitus, Modestus et Crescentius.

Mar. June 15.

ANDREGISILUS or Vandrille. Abb.

July 22.

Wednesday, Dies Mercurii.

Whit Sunday. See Pentecost.

— Monday, } following Whit
— Tuesday, } Sunday.

Whitsuntide is the period of the three days, Whit Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Willielmus. Archiep. Ebor.

1154, June 8.

Wulfran. Archiep. Mar. 20.

Wulfran. Ep. et Conf.

Oct. 15.

Wulstanus. Ep. et Conf.

Jan. 19.

— Translation . June 7.

POLITUS. Mar. et Socii . . . Aug. 13.

[Hypolitus.]

NOTE.—Whitsuntide is observed in Scotland always on the 15th of May, fifty days of the 27th of March, the date which was observed by the Church for Easter-day, according to the reckoning of Dionysius, A.D. 533. Vide pp. 126, 127.



Solar Regulars and Concurrents.

SOLAR Regulars are certain fixed numbers attached to the months of the Julian and Gregorian years. These Regulars have been customarily used with the "*Concurrents*," [which are certain other fixed numbers corresponding to the seven Year-Letters,] for ascertaining the day of the week of the first day of any month in the year to which the Year-Letter belongs, from 9 A.D. with Year-Letter F, Concurrent 1, for any Julian Year; and from 1 Nov. 1582 A.D. with the Year-Letter for any Gregorian year.

Table of Solar Regulars.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7

Concurrents.



S common years consist of 52 weeks and 1 day, and Leap or *bissextile* years have 52 weeks and 2 days, in order that the civil year may *concur* with the Solar year, the term "*Concurrent*" is appropriate, when serving to designate any one of the supernumerary days, by means of a number, regulated by the Year-Letter, for the year to which either of the extra days may belong. We thus have the letters and numbers in the following order :—F 1 ; E 2 ; D 3 ; C 4 ; B 5 ; A 6 ; and G 7.

Table of Concurrents.

F.	[9 A.D.]	Concurrent 1, Letter F.
E.	[10 A.D.]	„ 2, Letter E.
D.	[11 A.D.]	„ 3, Letter D.
C B.	[12 A.D.]	{ 4, Letter C, to the 29th of February.
		{ 5, Letter B, from the 1st of March.
A.	[13 A.D.]	„ 6, Letter A.
G.	[14 A.D.]	„ 7, Letter G.
F.	[15 A.D.]	„ 1, Letter F.
E D.	[16 A.D.]	{ 2, Letter E, to the 29th of February.
		{ 3, Letter D, from the 1st of March.

The term "*Dominical Letter*" has not been used, because the *Dominical Letters* change in each Leap-year after the 24th of February. The Year-letter must therefore alone be recognized, the second Year-letter in a Leap-year coming into use on the 1st of March. [N.B. The *Dominical Letters* were not introduced until 1285 A.U.C., when that year was called 532 *Anno Domini*.]

168 *Solar Regulars and Concurrents.*

*Rule for finding the Initial day of each month, in any
Julian Year from 9 A.D., or for any Gregorian
Year from 1 Nov. 1582.*

Add the "*Solar Regular*" for the required month, to the "*Concurrent*" belonging to the Year-Letter for the year in question, the sum, if it exceed not seven, will represent the initial day of the month. Thus :—

3	will represent	Tuesday.
4	„	Wednesday. .
5	„	Thursday.
6	„	Friday.
7	„	Saturday.
1	„	Sunday.
2	„	Monday.

If the sum be greater than seven, that number (7) must be deducted ; the remainder being then taken to indicate the day of the week with which the month in question begins.

Example :—Required the day of the week upon which the 1st day of February falls in the year 1867.

Solar Regular for February 5

Concurrent with Year-Letter F for 1867. $\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{6} = \text{Friday}$
1st of February.



The Epact.

THE Epact is the number which denotes the excess of the Solar year above the Lunar year, [the "Prime" or Golden Number of the cycle of 19 years, introduced by Dionysius Exiguus A.D. 532, being used]. A table of Epacts must therefore be taken to be merely a table of differences. Epacts were used as dates in ancient writings, before the new style of Pope Gregory's calendar was introduced, A.D. 1582.

Table of Epacts.

Old Style,

From 532 A.D. to 1582 A.D.

Epacts.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.		Epacts.	Golden Numbers of the Cycle of 19 years.	
	March to Dec.	Jan. and Feb.		March to Dec.	Jan. and Feb.
11	I	II	20	X	XI
22	II	III	1	XI	XII
3	III	IV	12	XII	XIII
14	IV	V	23	XIII	XIV
25	V	VI	4	XIV	XV
6	VI	VII	15	XV	XVI
17	VII	VIII	26	XVI	XVII
28	VIII	IX	7	XVII	XVIII
9	IX	X	18	XVIII	XIX
			29	XIX	I

The following rule for finding the Epact for any year [Old Style 532 to 1582 A.D.] is given in a book* entitled "*A briefe treatise, containing many proper tables and easie rules: verie necessarie and needefull, for the use and commoditie of all people: collected out of certain learned works.*"

For the Epact.

"The Epact or Concurrent† is thus found: Multiply the Prime [*i. e.* the Golden Number for the Julian year in question] by 11, [that being the difference between the Lunar year of 354 days and the Solar year of 365 days]: and take away 30, and the rest is the concurrent or Epact. As, for example 1588,—12 is the Golden Number, which, multiplied by 11, makes 132; which divided by 30, restith 12, y^e Epact for this present yeere" [1588], *i. e.* from 1 March 1588 to the end of February 1588-9 inclusive.]

"Or thus more easily.

"Ye must imagin 3 places, and on the thombe most fitly, that is the root of the thombe y^e first, and the middle joynt the second, and the toppe of the thombe the third, then in the first place, which is the roote of the thombe, put this number 10, and in the middle joynt of the thombe 20. and at the toppe 30. this put in memorie, [for] by y^e order of these places shalbe

* At London: Printed by John Charlwood, for Thomas Adams, 1591.

† This term, "concurrent," is not equivalent to the term "concurrent" used with the Solar Regulars.

“ counted the Golden Number : as *one* in the first place
“ or roote, and *two* in the second or middle joynt, and
“ *three* in the third place, then so returning, set 4, on
“ the roote or first place, 5, on the second, &c. till
“ ye come to the Golden Number for the yeere, for
“ the which you seeke, and the number of that place
“ must be joyned with the Golden Number of the yeere,
“ and that, that it amounts to, shal be the Epact, so that
“ it passe not 30, but if it passe 30, let goe 30, and the
“ remain is your request. As in this example I will
“ expresse it more plain[ly].”

“ In the yeere of our Lord God, 1588. the Prime is
“ 12, which counted by the said three places of the
“ thombe, endeth at the third, where this number 30, is
“ placed, which both added [and deducting 30], make
“ 12, the very Epact for this present yeere, &c. And
“ note that the Epact beginnith the first day of March,
“ and the Dominicall Letter and Prime, the first of
“ January.”

To know the age of the Moone.

“ ¶ The Epact knowne, to know the age of the
“ Moone ye must have three numbers. The first is the
“ Epact, the second the number of the months from
“ March (including both), the third y^e dayes of that
“ month passed, then joyne these three numbers together
“ if they rise not to 30, so old is the Moone ; if they
“ passe 30, being left, they also are the age of the Moone,
“ this is meant by the monethes that have 31 dayes, for
“ in them that have but 30 dayes the conjunction is at
“ the 29 day, and they that passe 29, are the age as
“ before.”

As for example [in a month of 31 days of a Solar Year].

“ ¶ This yeere [1588] for the 15, of August, I would
 “ know the age of the Moone. Firſt the Epact is 12,
 “ and the monthes from March to Auguſt, are 6,—and
 “ 15 the day of the month, which all put together makes
 “ 33, from whence take 30, and there reſts 3, the age
 “ of the Moone that day.”

“ Another example [in a month of 30 days of a
 “ Solar Year].

“ ¶ For the 18 of Septem: the Epact being 12, the
 “ monethes 7, and daies 18, added together, makes 37,
 “ from whence take 29 for Sept. hath but 30 dayes, and
 “ there reſts 8, the age of the Moone for that day, and
 “ in like manner ſhal wee give to February 29 dayes of
 “ the Moone.”

Thus :—

	Days in a			Days in a	
	Lunar Year.	Solar Year.		Lunar Year.	Solar Year.
1. March	30	31	7. September	30	30
2. April	29	30	8. October	29	31
3. May	30	31	9. November	30	30
4. June	29	30	10. December	29	31
5. July	30	31	11. January	30	31
6. Auguſt	29	31	12. February	29	28



Law Terms.

FORMED from the canonical constitutions of the Church, we have now the four terms, Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas; known as those periods of the year when the judges are accustomed to sit in court to hear and determine causes.

The following translations, of entries on the "*Curia Regis*" rolls of the reign of Richard the First [A.D. 1194], will indicate the derivation of the names of the Law Terms.

Curia Regis Roll.

" Pleas &c. at Westminster on the morrow of <i>St. Hillary</i> .	
"	" in fifteen days of Easter (<i>Paschæ</i>).
"	" on the morrow of the <i>Holy Trinity</i> .
"	" on the Quinzaine of <i>St. Michael</i> ."

The business of the *Aula Regis*, *Curia Regis*, or King's Court was apportioned to several Courts, sometime in the reign of Henry the Third, but the division of the business was not definitively established till near the end of that king's reign. In the next reign, however, [1272 A.D.], the appointments of the judges to the several

courts are known (*see* list of Courts, p. 182), *viz.* the Chancery; the King's Bench; the Common Pleas, (or Common Bench); and the Exchequer.

The whole year was at one time available for hearing and determining causes, but the Church at length interfered, and prevented certain holy seasons of the year from being profaned by secular business, that the minds of men might not be disturbed and exacerbated by litigation. Advent and Christmas being exempted, gave rise to the Winter Vacation; the periods of Lent and Easter, to the Spring Vacation; Pentecost made the third; and the Long Vacation, which occurred between Midsummer and Michaelmas, was allowed for hay-time and harvest.

Dispensations, however, were occasionally granted by the Church for holding assizes and trying causes during the inhibited seasons. In the Statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. c. 51, there is a clause to the following effect: "And forasmuch as it is great charity to do right unto all men at all times, it would be expedient that by assent of all the prelates, assizes of *Novel disseisin*, *Mort d'auncestre*, and *Darrain presentment* should be taken in Advent, Septuagesima, and Lent; even as well as inquests; and hereof the king maketh request to the bishops."

Hilary Term, (until 1830),

Began on the 23rd or 24th of January, and ended on the 12th or 13th of February.

Easter Term, (until 1830),

Began seventeen days after Easter-day, *i.e.* Wednesday fortnight after Easter-day, and ended four days after Ascension-day, being the Monday three weeks following.

Trinity Term, (until 1540, 29 Sept. 32 Hen. VIII.),
 Began on Wednesday after Corpus Christi day,*
 and ended on the ensuing Wednesday fortnight.
 By Stat. 32 Hen. VIII, c. 21, which passed in
 April, 1540, the commencement of Trinity Term
 was altered, because, as the preamble states, it
 had been "usually holden in a Season of the year
 "when danger of infection of the plague and
 "other sicknesses had happened to the King's
 "subjects, and which was also a great impediment
 "to the business of harvest." It was therefore
 enacted that "the full term of Trinity Term,"
 should, "from the 29th of the ensuing September
 "(1540), commence on *Friday* next after Corpus
 "Christi day," (*i. e.* the next day), "instead of on
 "*Wednesday* next after Corpus Christi day," (*i. e.*
 Wednesday in the following week; Corpus Christi
 day being kept on Thursday).

Trinity Term, (1541 to 1830),

In 1541, began on Friday after Corpus Christi
 day;

And ended on the ensuing Wednesday fortnight.

* The table for finding the commencements of the Law Terms (p. 178) will obviously not serve for Trinity Term before 1264 A.D., as that was the date of the establishment of *Corpus Christi* day, instituted by Pope Urban IV., by which Trinity Term was subsequently regulated. The sittings of Trinity Term before that date, however, appear to have been regulated by the feast of the Holy Trinity; and as the date is given on the Record, a table showing the supposed commencement of that Term before the year 1264, would be superfluous.

Michaelmas Term, (until 1640),

Began on the fourth day “of the Octave” of Saint Michael, *i. e.* the 9th or 10th of October; (the Octave of St. Michael being the 6th of October, the “fourth” of that date will be the 9th of October,—the commencement of that Term,—unless the 9th fall on Sunday, when the next day, the 10th, is to be taken);

And ended on the 28th or 29th of November.

1641 to 1751, (on and after 1641),

It began on the fourth day “of the three weeks” of Saint Michael, *i. e.* the 23rd or 24th of October;

And ended on the 28th or 29th of November.

1752 to 1830, (in 1752 and until 1830),

It began on the fourth day “of the morrow” of All Souls, *i. e.* the 6th of November;

And ended on the 28th or 29th of November.

The Terms are now fixed to certain days, by Statute 1, William IV, c. 70, passed 22nd July, 1830; for the year of our Lord 1831 and afterwards,

(1831, &c.)

Hilary Term

Began on the 11th January,

And ended on the 31st January;

Easter Term

Began on the 15th April,

And ended on the 8th May;

Trinity Term

Began on the 22nd May,

And ended on the 12th June;

Michaelmas Term

Began on the 2nd November,
And ended on the 25th November;

By Statute 1, William IV, c. 3, passed on the 23rd of December, 1830, it was further provided "that in case
" the day of the month on which any Term according
" to the Act 1, William IV, c. 70, is to end, shall fall to
" be on Sunday, then the Monday next after such day
" shall be deemed to be the last day of the Term."

As the Law Terms, which depended on the Moveable Feasts, varied in each year, some calculations were necessary, to ascertain the precise days on which the Terms began and ended, in order that the correct year of the Sovereign's reign might be assigned to the particular Term in question; for occasionally it would happen that the Term would have its commencement in one, and its termination in another regnal year; as will be seen to be the case in the following reigns, and possibly in other reigns, where the commencement of each sovereign's reign breaks into a Term, so that the Term has to bear the date of *two* regnal years. Thus, in the reigns of Edward I. and Elizabeth, Michaelmas; Edward II, Richard II, and George II, Trinity; Henry VIII, Easter; and Edward VI. and Charles II, Hilary, have *two* years of the sovereign's reign written with them. In the reign of George II, Trinity was written with two years of the reign after the introduction of the New Style, when the striking out of the eleven days caused an alteration in the termination of the 26th regnal year, and consequently, in the commencement of the subsequent years of that sovereign's reign.

The calculations for the Law Terms have hitherto been attended with uncertainty. A simple and ready way, however, has now been found for ascertaining correctly the commencement and termination of all the Law Terms in any year after 1264, by means of Tables of Law Terms, having the dates of Easter-day annexed, from 22 March to 25 April, so that it is only necessary to ascertain, in the Tables of Regnal Years, the date of Easter-day in any year, to be able to see, at a glance, on a line with such date of Easter-day in the Table of Law Terms, the commencement and termination of any of the four Terms, for any year subsequent to 1264.

Law
after 1261
Old Style—the Year beginning

Easter-day.		Easter.		Corpus Christi Day, instituted in the year 1264, and kept on Thursday.	Trinity.			
Year Letters.	Date.	Until 1751.			After 1264, and before 1541.		Stat. 32 Hen. VIII, c. 21 1541 to 1751.	
		Began.	Ended.		Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.
D	Mar. 22	April 8	May 4	May 21	May 27	June 17	May 22	June 10
E	— 23	— 9	— 5	— 22	— 28	— 18	— 23	— 11
F	— 24	— 10	— 6	— 23	— 29	— 19	— 24	— 12
G	— 25	— 11	— 7	— 24	— 30	— 20	— 25	— 13
A	— 26	— 12	— 8	— 25	— 31	— 21	— 26	— 14
B	— 27	— 13	— 9	— 26	June 1	— 22	— 27	— 15
C	— 28	— 14	— 10	— 27	— 2	— 23	— 28	— 16
D	— 29	— 15	— 11	— 28	— 3	— 24	— 29	— 17
E	— 30	— 16	— 12	— 29	— 4	— 25	— 30	— 18
F	— 31	— 17	— 13	— 30	— 5	— 26	— 31	— 19
G	April 1	— 18	— 14	— 31	— 6	— 27	June 1	— 20
A	— 2	— 19	— 15	June 1	— 7	— 28	— 2	— 21
B	— 3	— 20	— 16	— 2	— 8	— 29	— 3	— 22
C	— 4	— 21	— 17	— 3	— 9	— 30	— 4	— 23
D	— 5	— 22	— 18	— 4	— 10	July 1	— 5	— 24
E	— 6	— 23	— 19	— 5	— 11	— 2	— 6	— 25
F	— 7	— 24	— 20	— 6	— 12	— 3	— 7	— 26
G	— 8	— 25	— 21	— 7	— 13	— 4	— 8	— 27
A	— 9	— 26	— 22	— 8	— 14	— 5	— 9	— 28
B	— 10	— 27	— 23	— 9	— 15	— 6	— 10	— 29
C	— 11	— 28	— 24	— 10	— 16	— 7	— 11	— 30
D	— 12	— 29	— 25	— 11	— 17	— 8	— 12	July 1
E	— 13	— 30	— 26	— 12	— 18	— 9	— 13	— 2
F	— 14	May 1	— 27	— 13	— 19	— 10	— 14	— 3
G	— 15	— 2	— 28	— 14	— 20	— 11	— 15	— 4
A	— 16	— 3	— 29	— 15	— 21	— 12	— 16	— 5
B	— 17	— 4	— 30	— 16	— 22	— 13	— 17	— 6
C	— 18	— 5	— 31	— 17	— 23	— 14	— 18	— 7
D	— 19	— 6	June 1	— 18	— 24	— 15	— 19	— 8
E	— 20	— 7	— 2	— 19	— 25	— 16	— 20	— 9
F	— 21	— 8	— 3	— 20	— 26	— 17	— 21	— 10
G	— 22	— 9	— 4	— 21	— 27	— 18	— 22	— 11
A	— 23	— 10	— 5	— 22	— 28	— 19	— 23	— 12
B	— 24	— 11	— 6	— 23	— 29	— 20	— 24	— 13
C	— 25	— 12	— 7	— 24	— 30	— 21	— 25	— 14

Note 1.—If the day of the month shall happen to be on Sunday, then the Monday next after such day is to be taken.

Terms,

until 1751.

5 March and ending 24 March.

Easter-day.		Michaelmas.				Hilary.		Year Letters for the days of the Month during Hilary, the year ending 24 March.
Year Letters.	Date.	Before 1641.		Stat. 16 Charles I. c. 6, 1641 to 1751.		Until 1750.		
		Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.	
D	Mar. 22	Oct. 9	Nov. 28	Oct. 23	Nov. 28	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	C
E	— 23	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 24	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	— 25	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 26	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 27	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 13	A
C	— 28	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B
D	— 29	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	C
E	— 30	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 31	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	April 1	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 2	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 3	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 13	A
C	— 4	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B
D	— 5	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	C
E	— 6	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 7	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	— 8	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 9	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 10	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 13	A
C	— 11	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B
D	— 12	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	C
E	— 13	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 14	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	— 15	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 16	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 17	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 13	A
C	— 18	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B
D	— 19	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	C
E	— 20	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	D
F	— 21	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	E
G	— 22	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	F
A	— 23	— 9	— 28	— 23	— 28	— 23	— 12	G
B	— 24	— 10	— 28	— 24	— 28	— 23	— 13	A
C	— 25	— 9	— 29	— 23	— 29	— 24	— 12	B

Explanation: — On the line with the date of Easter-day for the year, will be seen the commencement and termination of the four Terms, Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary.

Law

1752 to

New Style—the Year beginning 1 January and ending
was written,

• *Memorandum for the year 1752.*
As the *New Style* did not cause a change in the date of Easter-day to be made until 1753 A.D., we have to use the *Old Style* date of Easter-day with this Table for 1752 A.D. Thus :—29 March (O. S. date), for Easter-day A.D. 1752, indicates the dates of the Law Terms for 1752 in this Table.

Easter-day.		Hilary.		Easter		Corpus Christi Day, instituted in the year 1264, and kept on Thursday.
		1752 to 1830.		1752 to 1830.		
Year Letters.	Date.	Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.	
D	Mar. 22	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	April 8	May 4	May 21
E	— 23	— 23	— 12	— 9	— 5	— 22
F	— 24	— 23	— 12	— 10	— 6	— 23
G	— 25	— 23	— 12	— 11	— 7	— 24
A	— 26	— 23	— 13	— 12	— 8	— 25
B	— 27	— 24	— 12	— 13	— 9	— 26
C	— 28	— 23	— 12	— 14	— 10	— 27
D	— 29	— 23	— 12	— 15	— 11	— 28
E	— 30	— 23	— 12	— 16	— 12	— 29
F	— 31	— 23	— 12	— 17	— 13	— 30
G	April 1	— 23	— 12	— 18	— 14	— 31
A	— 2	— 23	— 13	— 19	— 15	June 1
B	— 3	— 24	— 12	— 20	— 16	— 2
C	— 4	— 23	— 12	— 21	— 17	— 3
D	— 5	— 23	— 12	— 22	— 18	— 4
E	— 6	— 23	— 12	— 23	— 19	— 5
F	— 7	— 23	— 12	— 24	— 20	— 6
G	— 8	— 23	— 12	— 25	— 21	— 7
A	— 9	— 23	— 13	— 26	— 22	— 8
B	— 10	— 24	— 12	— 27	— 23	— 9
C	— 11	— 23	— 12	— 28	— 24	— 10
D	— 12	— 23	— 12	— 29	— 25	— 11
E	— 13	— 23	— 12	— 30	— 26	— 12
F	— 14	— 23	— 12	May 1	— 27	— 13
G	— 15	— 23	— 12	— 2	— 28	— 14
A	— 16	— 23	— 13	— 3	— 29	— 15
B	— 17	— 24	— 12	— 4	— 30	— 16
C	— 18	— 23	— 12	— 5	— 31	— 17
D	— 19	— 23	— 12	— 6	June 1	— 18
E	— 20	— 23	— 12	— 7	— 2	— 19
F	— 21	— 23	— 12	— 8	— 3	— 20
G	— 22	— 23	— 12	— 9	— 4	— 21
A	— 23	— 23	— 13	— 10	— 5	— 22
B	— 24	— 24	— 12	— 11	— 6	— 23
C	— 25	— 23	— 12	— 12	— 7	— 24

Note 1—If the day of the month shall happen to be on Sunday, then the Monday next after such day is to be taken. Stat. 1 Will. IV. c. 3.

Terms,

1830.

31 December, when Hilary, following Michaelmas, 1751.
Hilary, 1752.

Easter-day.		Trinity.		Michaelmas.	
		1752 to 1830.		Stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 48, 1752 to 1830.	
Year Letters.	Date.	Began.	Ended.	Began.	Ended.
D	Mar. 22	May 22	June 10	Nov. 6	Nov. 28
E	— 23	— 23	— 11	— 6	— 28
F	— 24	— 24	— 12	— 6	— 28
G	— 25	— 25	— 13	— 6	— 28
A	— 26	— 26	— 14	— 6	— 28
B	— 27	— 27	— 15	— 7	— 28
C	— 28	— 28	— 16	— 6	— 29
D	— 29	— 29	— 17	— 6	— 28
E	— 30	— 30	— 18	— 6	— 28
F	— 31	— 31	— 19	— 6	— 28
G	April 1	June 1	— 20	— 6	— 28
A	— 2	— 2	— 21	— 6	— 28
B	— 3	— 3	— 22	— 7	— 28
C	— 4	— 4	— 23	— 6	— 29
D	— 5	— 5	— 24	— 6	— 28
E	— 6	— 6	— 25	— 6	— 28
F	— 7	— 7	— 26	— 6	— 28
G	— 8	— 8	— 27	— 6	— 28
A	— 9	— 9	— 28	— 6	— 28
B	— 10	— 10	— 29	— 7	— 28
C	— 11	— 11	— 30	— 6	— 29
D	— 12	— 12	July 1	— 6	— 28
E	— 13	— 13	— 2	— 6	— 28
F	— 14	— 14	— 3	— 6	— 28
G	— 15	— 15	— 4	— 6	— 28
A	— 16	— 16	— 5	— 6	— 28
B	— 17	— 17	— 6	— 7	— 28
C	— 18	— 18	— 7	— 6	— 29
D	— 19	— 19	— 8	— 6	— 28
E	— 20	— 20	— 9	— 6	— 28
F	— 21	— 21	— 10	— 6	— 28
G	— 22	— 22	— 11	— 6	— 28
A	— 23	— 23	— 12	— 6	— 28
B	— 24	— 24	— 13	— 7	— 28
C	— 25	— 25	— 14	— 6	— 29

By Statute 1 Will. IV. c. 70, in the year 1831, &c.
Hilary Term began January 1, and ended January 31.
Easter Term began April 15, and ended May 8.
Trinity Term began May 22, and ended June 2.
Michaelmas Term began November 2, and ended November 25.

Explanation:—On the line with the date of Easter-day for the year, will be seen the commencement and termination of the four Terms, Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas.

Lists of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law in England are not given in this volume; they will be found in a book entitled "Tabulæ Curiales," by Edward Foss, F.S.A. &c., London, Murray, 1865.

Chief Justiciars	1067 to 1272.
Chancellors	1068 to 1215.
Vice-Chancellors, &c.	1190 to 1213.
Chancellors and Keepers	1216 to 1272.

Court of Chancery.

Chancellors and Keepers	1272 to 1625.
The Lords Keepers	1625 to 1648.
The Lords Commissioners	1648 to 1660.
The Lords Chancellors and Keepers	1660 to 1813.
The Lords Chancellors	1813 to 1864.
Vice-Chancellors	1813 to 1864.
Masters of the Rolls	1286 to 1864.

Court of King's Bench.

Chief Justices	1272 to 1864.
Puisné Judges	1272 to 1864.

Court of Common Pleas.

Chief Justices	1272 to 1864.
Puisné Judges	1272 to 1864.

Court of Exchequer.

Chief Barons	1307 to 1864.
Barons	1272 to 1864.



Registries of the Court of Probate
in England and Wales.

Principal Registry.

London.

District Registries.



ANGOR.
Birmingham.
Blandford.
Bodmin.
Bristol.

Bury St. Edmunds.
Canterbury.
Carlisle.
Carmarthen.
Chester.
Chichester.
Derby.
Durham.
Exeter.
Gloucester.
Hereford.
Ipswich.
Lancaster.
Leicester.
Lewes.

Lichfield.
Lincoln.
Liverpool.
Llandaff.
Manchester.
Newcastle.
Northampton.
Nottingham.
Norwich.
Oxford.
Peterborough.
St. Asaph.
Salisbury.
Shrewsbury.
Taunton.
Wakefield.
Wells.
Winchester.
Worcester.
York.

184 *Registries of the Courts of Probate.*

Registries of the Court of Probate
in Ireland.

Principal Registry.

Dublin.

District Registries.

Armagh.
Ballina.
Belfast.
Cavan.
Cork.
Kilkenny.

Limerick.
Londonderry.
Mullingar.
Tuam.
Waterford.





Perpetual Calendars.

S EVEN letters of the alphabet, together with certain numbers, have been made to represent the seven days of the week, in the following order, A. 0., Sunday; G. 1., Monday; F. 2., Tuesday; E. 3., Wednesday; D. 4., Thursday; C. 5., Friday; and B. 6., Saturday: each letter in turn being the Year-Letter, when indicating the initial day of the year.

The Calendars will serve perpetually, with the Julian or Gregorian form of year, and have been constructed in the following manner.—The months which commence with the same day of the week, we have brought together in groups at the head of a column of 31 days, so that the initial day of each month shall fall, in due order from the *initial day of the year*, indicated by the Year-Letter, according to the above order; observing always that form of year which begins with January and ends with December.

It happens that the Year-Letters for the commencement of the year, and the Dominical Letters, are identical, although produced by two different systems.

The system by which the Dominical* or Sunday letters are produced, is this.—The days of the *year* are marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, and G; recurring until the end of the year [except in a Leap-Year, when both the 24th and 25th of February have the letter “F”]. The 1st of January having always the letter “A” year after year the *Sundays* fall to different letters in retrograde order, until the cycle of 28 years [the Solar Cycle] has been run out.

The other system by which the initial letter of the year—called the Year-Letter—is produced, is, according to the rule by which the days of the *week* have fixed to them the letters A, G, F, E, D, C and B, already noticed at the commencement of this article.

The special advantages of Perpetual Calendars are these.

I. Calendars being at hand for any years of the Julian form, before and after 1 A.D. for the *Old Style*, and from 1582 A.D. for the *New Style*, documents dated with a Saint’s day, can be chronologically arranged, with ease and precision. For as it was the practice in England, before the reformation of the Church in the reign of Henry VIII., to date with a Saint’s day, it is obvious that Calendars are indispensable to enable one to determine the *day of the week* of any date in any year, before the correct date can be assigned to any document dated on or before a Saint’s day [*see list of Saints’ days for the date when the festivals were usually celebrated*].

II. When the date of an event is known approximately, the exact year can often be determined if the day of the

* *Dominica*, being the Latin for Sunday, the derivation of the term “Dominical” is obvious.

week be known. For example:—To find the year of an event which took place on “Tuesday, 23 June,” it is only necessary to observe the Year-Letter which will be required for such a combination of day and date.

Thus,—between the years 1648 and 1658, Tuesday falls on the 23rd of June only in the year 1657, with “D” for the Year-Letter.

1646	.	D	Tuesday,	23 June.
1647	.	C	Wednesday,	23 June.
1648	.	B A	Friday,	23 June.
1649	.	G	Saturday,	23 June.
1650	.	F	Sunday,	23 June.
1651	.	E	Monday,	23 June.
1652	.	D C	Wednesday,	23 June.
1653	.	B	Thursday,	23 June.
1654	.	A	Friday,	23 June.
1655	.	G	Saturday,	23 June.
1656	.	F E	Monday,	23 June.
1657	.	D	Tuesday,	23 June.
1658	.	C	Wednesday,	23 June.

With reference to the Gregorian or New Style of writing dates, which was first introduced at Rome and in France, Spain, &c. A.D. 1582, and in England in the year 1752, the following illustration of the mistakes which have been made by overlooking the fact that the *New Style* was adopted later in some countries than in others, will serve to show the importance of ascertaining the dates of the adoption of the New Style in each country.

Some writers state that both Cervantes and Shakespeare died on the same day, because they both died on the 23rd of April, 1616, one in Spain and the other in

England; but there was a difference of ten days at the time, between dates written in Spain and those written in England.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the author of "Don Quixote" died on the 23rd of April, 1616, at Madrid, on *Saturday*, Year-Letters C B, *New Style*.

William Shakspeare died on the 23rd of April, 1616, at Stratford-on-Avon, on *Tuesday*, Year-Letters G F, *Old Style*.

N. S. 23 April, 1616, Saturday = 13 April, 1616, Saturday, O. S.

O. S. 23 April, 1616, Tuesday = 3 May, 1616, Tuesday, N. S.





Eras of Nations.


The account of time, from any particular date or epoch.

NATIONS having occasion to record events connected with their own history, have usually fixed upon some remote period, in order to embrace in their annals as large an extent of time as practicable. The creation of the world has therefore naturally presented itself to many minds as a fit date; but, as opinions vary, we have above one hundred and forty different dates given for the Mundane era.

Several nations have adopted some event closely connected with their religion, thus, the Christians of the East dated from the persecution of the early Christians under the Emperor Diocletian [*see Era of Martyrs*]: the Christians of Europe and America at the present time, reckoning from 1 *Anno Domini*, which is the fixed point in time, determined by Dionysius Exiguus A. D. 532, for the commencement of the Christian Era. Although almost all Eras have now been adjusted to that fixed point in time, 1 A. D., yet the reduction of any given date in the history of a particular nation, to the corresponding

year, month, and day of the Christian era, is sometimes a matter of difficulty, and often of uncertainty, as historians are not always in accord as to the date of the commencement of some of the eras; but the following list will give a tolerably correct idea of the dates used, corresponding to the commencement of the common Christian era according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus: 1 *Anno Domini*, corresponding to the 4714th year of the Julian period, to the 46th year of the Julian era, and to the years of Rome 753 and 754, in part.

1. Era of the Olympiads.*

HE Olympic games, the greatest of the national festivals of the Greeks, were celebrated at Olympia in Elis, the name given to a small plain lying to the west of Pisa, which was bounded on the north and north-east by the mountains Cronius and Olympus; on the south by the river Alpheus; and on the west by the Cladeus, which flows into the Alpheus. Olympia does not appear to have been a town, but rather a collection of temples and public buildings.

The origin of the Olympic games is buried in obscurity. The legends of the Elean priests attribute the institution of the festival to the Idaean Heracles. According to their account, Rhea committed her new-born Zeus to the

* Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," London, 1856.

Idæan Daëtyli, also called Curetes, of whom five brothers, Heracles, Paconæus, Epimedes, Jafius and Idas, came from Ida in Crete, to Olympia where a temple had been erected to Cronos by the men of the Golden Age; and Heracles the eldest, conquered his brothers in a foot-race, and was crowned with the wild olive tree. Heracles hereupon established a contest which was to be celebrated every five years, because he and his brothers were five in number.

It is impossible to say what credit is to be given to the ancient traditions respecting the institution of the festival, but they seem to show that religious festivals had been celebrated at Olympia from very early times. The territory of Elis itself was considered especially sacred during the continuance of the festival, and no armed force could enter it without incurring the guilt of sacrilege. The Olympic festival lasted, after all the contests had been introduced, five days, from the 11th to the 15th days of the month, both inclusive. The fourth day of the festival was the *14th of the month* [Hecatombæon = July]. The conquerors in the games, and private individuals, as well as the *theori* or deputies from the various states, offered sacrifices to the different gods; but the chief sacrifices were offered by the Eleans in the name of the Elean state. All persons who were about to contend, had to prove to the Hellanodicæ that they were freemen of pure Hellenic blood, had not been branded with *atimia* (out-lawry), nor guilty of any sacrilegious act. They further had to prove that they had undergone the preparatory training for ten months previously, and the truth of this they were obliged to swear to at Olympia before the statue of Zeus. The fathers, brothers, and gymnastic teachers of the competitors, as well as the competitors themselves had also to

swear that they would be guilty of no crime in reference to the contests. The most powerful states considered an Olympic victory gained by one of the citizens to confer honour upon the state to which he belonged; and a conqueror usually had immunities and privileges conferred upon him as tokens of the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Olympias, the most celebrated chronological era among the Greeks, was the period of four years, which elapsed between each celebration of the Olympic games. The Olympiads began to be reckoned from the victory of Coræbus in the foot-race, which happened in the year 776 B.C.

The old era of Olympiads appears only to have been used by writers, and especially by historians. It does not seem to have been ever adopted by any state in public documents. It is never found on any coins, and scarcely ever on inscriptions. There are only two inscriptions published by Böckh in which it appears to be used (*Corp. Inscr.* n. 2682. 2999).

A new era of Olympiads however came into use under the Roman Emperors which is found on inscriptions and was used in public documents. This era begins in Ol. 227. 3. [A.D. 131], in which year Hadrian dedicated the Olympieion at Athens; and accordingly we find Ol. 227. 3. spoken of as the first Olympiad; Ol. 228. 3. (A.D. 135) as the second Olympiad, &c. [Böckh, *Corp. Inscr.* n. 342. 446. 1345].

The Olympic games were formally abolished by Theodosius A.D. 394. The computation by Olympiads having already given place to that of "Indictions," A.D. 312, September 24, and A.D. 313, January 1.

Each year of an Olympiad was luni-solar, and contained 12 or 13 months, the names of which varied in

the different states of Greece. The months consisted of 30 and 29 days alternately ; and the short year consequently contained 354 days, while the intercalary year having an extra month of 30 days, had 384 days.

In Europe no era was so generally used in literature, as the era of the Olympiads ; and as the Olympic games were celebrated 293 times, we have 293 Olympic cycles, *i. e.* 1172 years, of which 776 fall before 1 A.D., and 396 during the Christian era. When the Greeks adopted Christianity they probably used the Julian year and the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced A.D. 532.

The years of the Olympiads commenced in the Attic month of Hecatombæon [= July], therefore when 1 A.D. is said to coincide with Ol. 195. 1. *i. e.* the 1st year of the 195th Olympiad, it must be understood to mean, that the first six months only of 1 A.D. correspond to the latter part of the 1st year of the 195th Olympiad ; for the last six months of 1 A.D. correspond to the first part of the 2nd year of the 195th Olympiad [Ol. 195. 2].

Table of corresponding dates.

		Years		Christian years.		Golden Numbers of the		
		of the Olympiads before 1 A.D.	of Rome reduced from Olympiads.			Metonic Lunar Cycle 432 B.C.	Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters.	Dionysius Cycle of 19 years 532 A.D.
Ol. 194. 1.	July to Dec.	772	749	4 B.C.				
	Jan. to April 20	773	750					
Ol. 194. 2.	21 April to June	774	751	3 B.C.	1 A.C.			
	July to Dec.	775	752	2 B.C.	1 A.C.			
Ol. 194. 3.	Jan. to April 20	776	753	1 B.C.	1-2 A.C.			
	21 April to June	777	754		2 A.C.			
Ol. 194. 4.	July to Dec.	778	755	1 A.D.	2-3 A.C.	XIV	XVII	I
Ol. 195. 1.	Jan. to April 20	779	756	2 A.D.	3 A.C.			
	21 April to June	780	757	3 A.D.	3-4 A.C.	XV	XVIII	II
Ol. 195. 2.	July to Dec.	781	758	4 A.D.	4 A.C.			
Ol. 195. 3.	Jan. to April 20	782	759	5 A.D.	4-5 A.C.	XVI	XIX	III
	21 April to June	783	760	6 A.D.	5 A.C.			
Ol. 195. 4.	July to Dec.	784	761	7 A.D.	5-6 A.C.	XVII	I	IV
Ol. 196. 1.	Jan. to April 20	785	762	8 A.D.	6 A.C.			
	21 April to June	786	763	9 A.D.	6-7 A.C.	XVIII	II	V
Ol. 196. 2.	July to Dec.	787	764	10 A.D.	7 A.C.			
Ol. 196. 3.	Jan. to April 20	788	765	11 A.D.	7-8 A.C.	XIX	III	VI
	21 April to June	789	766	12 A.D.	8 A.C.			
Ol. 196. 4.	July to Dec.	790	767	13 A.D.	8-9 A.C.	I	IV	VII
Ol. 196. 5.	Jan. to April 20	791	768	14 A.D.	9 A.C.			
	21 April to June	792	769	15 A.D.				

To reduce any given year of an Olympiad to the Christian era, multiply the Olympiad elapsed, by 4; and add the number of years of the given Olympiad. Thus the date of the introduction of the Metonic Lunar Cycle was in Ol. 87. 1. = 432, before 1 A.D. Again Ol. 194. 4. = 776, corresponds to the year 1, before 1 A.D., 777 corresponding to 1 A.D.

Era of the foundation of Rome. 195

Olympiad reduced :—July being the first month of the Olympiads.

Example.—Required the year B.C. (common era) which coincides with Ol. 194. 2. [*Note.*—Deduct the amount produced from 777.]

The Olympiads elapsed = 193	777
4	774 amount produced.
772	.. 3 B.C. the year required.
The year of the given Olympiad = 2	—
774	
—	

Required the year of our Lord which coincides with Ol. 196. 1. [*Note.*—Deduct 776 from the amount produced.]

The Olympiads elapsed = 195	781 amount produced.
4	776
780	.. 5 A.D. the year required.
The year of the given Olympiad = 1	—
781	
—	

II. Era of the foundation of Rome.



GREAT doubts have been entertained by historians and chronologists respecting this era. Polybius, a Greek historian of Megalopolis, who died in the year 121 B.C. = Ol. 164. 1., gives *data* by which this era may be fixed to the year 750 B.C. = Ol. 7. 3., while according to Marcus Terentius Varro, a Roman writer, the friend of Pompey and of Cicero, who died B.C. 29, the era of Rome has been

fixed to Ol. 6. 4., = 753 years before 1 A.D. [commencing *a. d. xi Kal. Maias* = 21 April].

The letters A.U.C. serve for the abbreviation of *Anno Urbis conditæ*, and are usually given with the years of the era of Rome.

To reduce a given year of Rome to the corresponding year B.C., deduct the given year "U.C." from 754: while for any year of the Christian era deduct 753 from the given year of Rome; when the remainder in either case will indicate, *in part*, the required year. For it is to be borne in mind, that in any Julian year, the period embraced from 1 January to 20 April, will correspond to part of *the preceding* year of Rome.

Example.—The year 750 U.C. [Varro.]

$$\begin{array}{r} 754 \text{ A.U.C.} \\ 750 \text{ " } \\ \hline \dots 4 \text{ B.C.} = \begin{cases} 749 \text{ A.U.C. from 1 Jan. to 20 April.} \\ 750 \text{ A.U.C. from 21 April to 31 December.} \end{cases} \end{array}$$

Required the year of our Lord corresponding to 783 A.U.C.

$$\begin{array}{r} 783 \text{ A.U.C.} \\ 753 \\ \hline \dots 30 \text{ A.D.} = \begin{cases} 782 \text{ A.U.C. from 1 Jan. to 20 April.} \\ 783 \text{ A.U.C. from 21 April to 31 December.} \end{cases} \end{array}$$

III. Era of Nabonassar.



HIS era obtains its name from Prince Nabonassar of Babylon, during whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years of the era of Nabonassar,—the commencement of the first year of which

may be said to correspond to the noon of the 26th of February 747 B.C.—are vague, containing but 365 days, each year being without intercalation; consequently, each Nabonassarean year, next after a Julian Leap-year (*so interpreted*), appears to have begun one day later than the date in the Julian Calendar to which the Nabonassarean New Year's-day had corresponded in the preceding Julian year.

Rules for finding the Nabonassarean year according to the Christian Calculation.

For years B.C. deduct the given year of the era of Nabonassar from 748, and take the remainder to represent the year B.C.

Thus,—The 746th Nabonassarean year corresponds to 2 B.C.

$$\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ 746 \\ \hline . . 2 \text{ B.C.} \end{array}$$

For years of our Lord, the given year of the Nabonassarean era being greater than 747, deduct 747 from the given year.

Thus,—The 749th Nabonassarean year corresponds to 2 A.D.

$$\begin{array}{r} 749 \\ 747 \\ \hline . . 2 \text{ A.D.} \end{array}$$

Table of Years of the Era of Nabonassar :

Showing the date in the Julian Calendar corresponding to the commencement of each Nabonassarean year, varying after each Julian Leap-year [so interpreted] to the extent of one day.

Nab. Years.	Julian dates imagined before 1 A.D.	Year Letters.	Nab. Years.	Julian dates imagined before 1 A.D.	Year Letters.	Nab. years.	Julian dates imagined before 1 A.D.	Year Letters.
1	B.C. Feb. 26	E	44	B.C. Feb. 15	G	87	B.C. Feb. 5	CB
2	747	D	45	704	F	88	661	A
3	746	CB	46	703	E	89	660	G
4	745	A	47	702	DC	90	659	F
5	744	G	48	701	B	91	658	ED
6	743	F	49	700	BA	92	657	C
7	742	ED	50	699	A	93	656	CB
8	741	C	51	698	AG	94	655	B
9	740	B	52	697	FE	95	654	GF
10	739	A	53	696	D	96	653	E
11	738	GF	54	695	CB	97	652	DC
12	737	E	55	694	B	98	651	E
13	736	D	56	693	AG	99	650	BA
14	735	C	57	692	F	100	649	G
15	734	BA	58	691	ED	200	648	CB
16	733	G	59	690	D	300	548	A
17	732	F	60	689	CB	400	448	B
18	731	E	61	688	A	500	348	C
19	730	DC	62	687	AG	600	248	ED
20	729	B	63	686	F	700	148	E
21	728	A	64	685	ED	701	48	D
22	727	G	65	684	C	702	47	E
23	726	F	66	683	B	703	46	CB
24	725	FE	67	682	A	704	45	G
25	724	D	68	681	GF	705	44	A
26	723	C	69	680	E	706	43	CB
27	722	BA	70	679	D	707	42	A
28	721	AG	71	678	C	708	41	GF
29	720	F	72	677	BA	709	40	D
30	719	E	73	676	G	710	39	CB
31	718	D	74	675	F	711	38	E
32	717	CB	75	674	E	712	37	D
33	716	A	76	673	DC	713	36	C
34	715	G	77	672	B	714	35	ED
35	714	F	78	671	A	715	34	G
36	713	ED	79	670	AG	716	33	A
37	712	C	80	669	FE	717	32	CB
38	711	B	81	668	D	718	31	E
39	710	AG	82	667	C	719	30	DC
40	709	G	83	666	B	720	29	B
41	708	F	84	665	AG	721	28	A
42	707	E	85	664	F	722	27	GF
43	706	D	86	663	E		26	E
	705	BA		662	D			

* Note.—In this year [722 Nab. = 26 B.C.], the fifth of 30 B.C., when the correction of the Egyptian Calendar ordered by Augustus took effect, New Year's day, [1 Thoth] corresponded to the 29th of August.

Rule for finding the date of the Julian year corresponding to the commencement of the Nabonassarean year

(*e. g.*) The Julian date with which the 721st year of the era of Nabonassar began, is the 29th of August in the preceding table. [The next year, *i. e.* the 722nd Nabonassarean year, was the fifth year of 30 B.C. [the year in which Augustus ordered the Egyptian year to be corrected], when the Nabonassarean year, with which the Egyptian year coincided, would have again been in arrear of the Julian Calendar, and would have corresponded to the 28th of August, if the correction of the Egyptian Calendar had not then taken effect.]

Take the date opposite the hundreds of years in the preceding table, [in this case 700 = Sept. 4], and deduct from that date the number of days which create the difference between the date opposite 21 [*i. e.* 21 years over 700] = February 21, and the 26th of February, which was the first new year's day of the Nabonassarean year. This difference is 5, to which add 1, and deduct the sum from September 4, the date found with the hundreds of years.

Thus, —4 September, *less* 6, = 29 August.

IV. The Era of Alexander.



FROM the death of Alexander, this era is dated, *viz.* from the 12th of November, 324 B.C., on which day the 425th year of the era of Nabonassar began. The years of this era consisted of 365 days in common years, and

of 366 days in Leap-years or fourth years, like those of the Julian Calendar ; but the months were composed of 30 days each, with 5 supplementary days at the end of the last month in common years, and six days in Leap-years.

To reduce this era to the common Christian era, deduct 324 from the given year of this era : and for years B.C. deduct the years elapsed from 324.

Thus.—The 325th year of the era of Alexander began on the 12th of November 1 A.D.

325

324

.. 1 A.D.

The 2nd year of the era of Alexander began on the 12th of November, 323 B.C.

324

1 year elapsed.

323 B.C.

V. The Era of Tyre.



HIS era begins with the year 125 B.C., in the month *Hyperberetæus*, corresponding to the 19th of October, *so interpreted*: the months of this era were the same as in the Greek era, while the year was similar to the Julian year.

To reduce this era to the Christian era, [as 126 of the era of Tyre = 1 A.D.,] subtract 125 from the given year of this era. *Before* the Christian era, deduct the given year of the era of Tyre from 126.

Thus.—The commencement of the year 127 of the era of Tyre = 2 A.D. 19 October, and of 125 of the era of Tyre = 1 B.C. 19 October.

VI. The Cæfarean Era of Antioch.



HIS era was instituted at Antioch, to commemorate the victory gained by Julius Cæsar in the plain of Pharsalia, on a day corresponding to the 9th of August, 706 A.U.C. = 48 B.C. The months are the same as those with the Greek era.

The Syrians reckoned this era from the autumn, with Tishri I. 48 B.C., but the Greeks began it from their month *Gorpiaëus* [= September] 49 B.C. = 705 A.U.C.

VII. The Julian Era.



HIS era commences on the 1st of January 708 A.U.C., and thus precedes the common Christian era, or 1 *Anno Domini* according to the Dionysian reckoning, by 45 years. The Julian era obtains its name from Caius Julius Cæsar, he having corrected the Roman Calendar and introduced

the fixed form of year, which we observe at the present day, usually called the *Julian year*, [see p. 2].


The years of Rome, which were reckoned from the 21st of April 753 years before 1 A.D. by Marcus Terentius Varro, must not be confounded with the *Roman year* commencing on the 1st of January, at which date the Consuls entered office, otherwise we shall find that the chronological list of Consuls will be out of order, to the extent of one year.

Thus :—

Years of the A.U.C. Julian Era.		Years of the A.U.C. Julian Era.	
708—709	= 1 = 45 B.C.	732—733	= 25 = 21 B.C.
709—710	= 2 = 44 "	733—734	= 26 = 20 "
710—711	= 3 = 43 "	734—735	= 27 = 19 "
711—712	= 4 = 42 "	735—736	= 28 = 18 "
712—713	= 5 = 41 "	736—737	= 29 = 17 "
713—714	= 6 = 40 "	737—738	= 30 = 16 "
714—715	= 7 = 39 "	738—739	= 31 = 15 "
715—716	= 8 = 38 "	739—740	= 32 = 14 "
716—717	= 9 = 37 "	740—741	= 33 = 13 "
717—718	= 10 = 36 "	741—742	= 34 = 12 "
718—719	= 11 = 35 "	742—743	= 35 = 11 "
719—720	= 12 = 34 "	743—744	= 36 = 10 "
720—721	= 13 = 33 "	744—745	= 37 = 9 "
721—722	= 14 = 32 "	745—746	= 38 = 8 "
722—723	= 15 = 31 "	746—747	= 39 = 7 "
723—724	= 16 = 30 "	747—748	= 40 = 6 "
724—725	= 17 = 29 "	748—749	= 41 = 5 "
725—726	= 18 = 28 "	749—750 = 42 = 4 " = { 1 A.C. [25 Dec.]	
726—727	= 19 = 27 "		
727—728	= 20 = 26 "	750—751	= 43 = 3 " = 1—2 "
728—729	= 21 = 25 "	751—752	= 44 = 2 " = 2—3 "
729—730	= 22 = 24 "	752—753	= 45 = 1 " = 3—4 "
730—731	= 23 = 23 "	753—754	= 46 = 1 A.D. = 4—5 "
731—732	= 24 = 22 "		

* Dionysian reckoning.


VIII. The Era of Spain, or Era of the Cæsars.

 HIS era is reckoned from the 1st of January 38 B.C., the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was used in Africa, Spain, Portugal, and the South of France. By a Synod held A.D. 1180, the use of the "*era of Spain*" was abolished in Catalonia in all churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions A.D. 1350; in Valencia it was abolished A.D. 1358; and in Castile John I. of Castile abolished it A.D. 1382; but in Portugal it continued in use until about A.D. 1420, when it was abolished by John I. of Portugal.

The era of Spain differs from the common Christian era, only by having been reckoned 38 years earlier; therefore to make the Spanish era accord with our common Christian era, we have but to deduct 38 from any year of the Spanish era before the alterations occurred in the different provinces noticed above.

Thus :—40 of the era of Spain = 2 A.D.

IX. The Era of Augustus.

 HIS era was founded to commemorate the battle of Actium, which made Octavius [afterwards called Augustus] master of the Roman empire. The battle took place about the 2nd of September in the 15th year of the Julian era, in the 723rd year of Rome [31 B.C.] The emperor assumed the name of Augustus in the year 27 B.C., from which year the Augustan era has been sometimes reckoned; but

by the Egyptians this era was dated from the year of the battle.

By a decree of the Senate of Rome, in the year 30 B.C., the era was to be adopted; the Egyptian year being then ordered to consist of the same number of days as the Julian year with the extra day for Leap-year. The Egyptian New year's day, 1 Thoth, happened to be the 29th of August, when the order took effect in the fifth year of the date of the order, viz. 728 A.U.C. = the 26th year before 1 A.D. This era continued in use until the reign of Diocletian.

The years of the reign of Augustus, if we reckon from the date of the battle, will be as follows:—

31 B.C.	= 723	A.U.C.	= 1	Octavius
30 „	= 723-4	„	= 2	„
29 „	= 724-5	„	= 3	„
28 „	= 725-6	„	= 4	„
27 „	= 726-7	„	= 5	Augustus
26 „	= 727-8	„	= 6	„
25 „	= 728-9	„	= 7	„
24 „	= 729-30	„	= 8	„
23 „	= 730-31	„	= 9	„
22 „	= 731-32	„	= 10	„
<hr/>				
4 „	= 749-50	„	= 28	„

Note.—The year of Rome is reckoned from the 21st of April to the 20th of April [so interpreted], consequently any Julian year corresponds to two years of Rome, in part. Thus:—

$$4 \text{ B.C. } \begin{cases} = 749 \text{ A.U.C. to the 20th of April.} \\ = 750 \text{ „ from the 21st of April.} \end{cases}$$

and as the year of Augustus, by the Egyptian reckoning, commenced on the 29th of August, the 28th year of that Emperor's reign, *when first the census was ordered to be taken*, corresponded to the year of Rome 750 = 4 B.C., i. e. 4 before 1 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning.

X. The Egyptian Year.

BEFORE the reformation of the Egyptian Calendar ordered by Augustus in the year 30 B.C., the Egyptian year was the same as that of the era of Nabonassar, consisting of twelve months of thirty days each, with an addition of five days at the end of each year, to complete 365 days. But by a decree of the Senate of Rome in the 16th year of the Julian era [30 B.C.], the Egyptian year being then imperfect, a sixth day was ordered to be added every fourth year, as Julius Cæsar had added an extra day [in February] to the Julian year. The alteration in the Egyptian Calendar, however, did not take effect until the fifth year of the date of the decree, *viz.* the year 26 B.C. = 722 of the era of Nabonassar, when the date in the Julian Calendar, which corresponded to the initial day of the first month of the Egyptian year [Thoth], was *a.d. iv Kal. Sept.* = 29 August.

By the intercalation of an extra day, the Egyptian year was to have the regularity of the Julian year. It has been asserted, that the correction was at first made only in Alexandria, the rest of Egypt continuing the use of the imperfect year for a long time afterwards,—above 100 years.

The Era of Martyrs,
also called
 The Era of Diocletian,



COMMENCES from [*a. d. iv Kat. Sept.* = 29 August] the day which corresponds to the date in the Julian calendar, to which new year's day of the Nabonassarean year, and the Egyptian year, had arrived, by constantly losing a day after each Julian Leap-year, *so interpreted*, if we take a retrospective view of the Julian system, by which *bissex-tile* years may be introduced after every four years.

This era dates from the reign of the Emperor Diocletian [A.D. 284] in consequence of the persecution of the Christians by that Emperor, hence it was sometimes called *Era of Martyrs*, as well as the *Era of Diocletian*.

The years of this era have twelve months of thirty days each, with five additional days in a common year, to make up 365 days; a sixth day being added every fourth year, making such fourth years consist of 366 days: and as the Julian Leap-years, and the intercalary years of this era fall together, the 1st of *Thoth* always corresponds to the 29th of August.

The era of Martyrs was generally used by Christian writers until the introduction of the reckoning of the Christian era by Dionysius in the sixth century, and is still used by the Ethiopians and Copts. The Ethiopians called the years of the era of Martyrs "*Years of Grace*," and reckoned them by cycles of 532 years according to the Dionysian reckoning, and at the end of the period of 532 years they recommenced with 1. We observe that the Council of Chelsea [816, July 27] ordered all Bishops

to adopt the system of dating from the *Incarnation of the Saviour*, which had been introduced by Dionysius in the year 532 [the system now in use]. Now if we add 532 the number of years of which the Dionysian Paschal Cycle consisted] to 284, the date of the commencement of the "Era of Martyrs," we have the year 816. The probability therefore, is, that as the time for the commencement of a new cycle of 532 years approached, *viz.* on the 29th of August 816, for the Egyptian year, the system of Dionysius was found to be more convenient, and was consequently ordered to be universally adopted. The Dionysian system had been used in England before 816 A.D., for we find Saxon charters dated according to the Dionysian system in the years 605 and 676, [*see* p. 25, and Christian era following this.]

To reduce the years of the era of Martyrs to *Old Style* dates of the Christian era (in a common year) add 283 years and 240 days to the year given; *e. g.* the commencement of the year 4 of the Era of Martyrs corresponds to the 29th of August, 287 A.D. Thus:—

4 The year of the Era of Martyrs, given.
 add 283 years and 240 days [1 Jan. to 28 Aug. = 240 days.]

 287 A.D. 29 August = the commencement of the year 4, of this
 era.

For any year of the Era of Martyrs, commencing in a Julian Leap-year, one more day must be added. Thus:—
 for the year 5 of the Era of Martyrs,
 add 283 years and 241 days [1 Jan. to 28 Aug. in a Leap-year = 241 days].

 (Leap-year) 288 A.D. 29 August = the commencement of the year 5, of this
 era.

By dividing the year's number by 4, and having no remainder, each year of the Era of Martyrs is known to be an intercalary year, and will be found to end always in a Julian Leap-year.

Era of Martyrs.

or

Era of Diocletian.

Table of corresponding days, in each month of the Julian Year, and the Egyptian Year.

In a Common Year.						
	Months.			Days of the Month.	Julian Common year. Days of the month.	Days of the Julian Year.
	Coptic or Egyptian.	Ethiopian.	Arabic.			
I.	Thoth	Mafcaram	Tot	1—3 4—30	29—31 Aug. 1—27 Sept.	3 27
II.	Paophi	Tikmith	Babe *	1—3 4—30	28—30 " 1—27 Oct.	3 27
III.	Athyr	Hadar	Hatur	1—4 5—30	28—31 " 1—26 Nov.	4 26
IV.	Choëac	Tacfam	Kyak	1—4 5—30	27—30 " 1—26 Dec.	4 26
V.	Tybi	Tir	Tobe	1—5 6—30	27—31 " 1—25 Jan.	5 25
VI.	Mechir	Jacatith	Mafhir	1—6 7—30	26—31 " 1—24 Feb.	6 24
VII.	Phamenoth	Magabith	Barmanot	1—4 5—30	25—28 " 1—26 Mar.	4 26
VIII.	Pharmouti	Miazia	Barmude	1—5 6—30	27—31 " 1—25 April	5 25
IX.	Pathons	Gimboth	Balhans	1—5 6—30	26—30 " 1—25 May	5 25
X.	Payni	Sene	Banne	1—6 7—30	26—31 " 1—24 June	6 24
XI.	Epiphi	Ht	Abib	1—6 7—30	25—30 " 1—24 July	6 24
XII.	Mefori	Nahafe	Mefhri	1—7 8—30	25—31 " 1—23 Aug.	7 23
				1st	24 August	1
				2nd	25 "	1
				3rd	26 "	1
				4th	27 "	1
				5th	28 "	1
						5
						365

An Almanac for Abyssinia, according to the Era of Martyrs, commencing on the 29th of August, 284 A.D. (with Year-Letters F E).

1	Maferam, 30 days.	2	Tekmeth, 30 days.	3	Hadar, 30 days.	4	Tuafam, 30 days.	5	Tir, 30 days.
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Initial days of the years beginning on
the 29th of August.
Year-Letters.

Leap.											
F	E	D	C	B	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.
Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.
Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tuef.	Mon.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Mon.	Mon.	Tuef.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.

Abyssinian Year.

1	8 15 22 29	6	13 20 27	11	18 25	16	23 30	21	30 days.	26	30 days.	31	30 days.	36	30 days.	41	30 days.	46	30 days.	51	30 days.	56	30 days.	61	30 days.	66	30 days.	71	30 days.	76	30 days.	81	30 days.	86	30 days.	91	30 days.	96	30 days.	101	30 days.	106	30 days.	111	30 days.	116	30 days.	121	30 days.	126	30 days.	131	30 days.	136	30 days.	141	30 days.	146	30 days.	151	30 days.	156	30 days.	161	30 days.	166	30 days.	171	30 days.	176	30 days.	181	30 days.	186	30 days.	191	30 days.	196	30 days.	201	30 days.	206	30 days.	211	30 days.	216	30 days.	221	30 days.	226	30 days.	231	30 days.	236	30 days.	241	30 days.	246	30 days.	251	30 days.	256	30 days.	261	30 days.	266	30 days.	271	30 days.	276	30 days.	281	30 days.	286	30 days.	291	30 days.	296	30 days.	301	30 days.	306	30 days.	311	30 days.	316	30 days.	321	30 days.	326	30 days.	331	30 days.	336	30 days.	341	30 days.	346	30 days.	351	30 days.	356	30 days.	361	30 days.	366	30 days.	371	30 days.	376	30 days.	381	30 days.	386	30 days.	391	30 days.	396	30 days.	401	30 days.	406	30 days.	411	30 days.	416	30 days.	421	30 days.	426	30 days.	431	30 days.	436	30 days.	441	30 days.	446	30 days.	451	30 days.	456	30 days.	461	30 days.	466	30 days.	471	30 days.	476	30 days.	481	30 days.	486	30 days.	491	30 days.	496	30 days.	501	30 days.	506	30 days.	511	30 days.	516	30 days.	521	30 days.	526	30 days.	531	30 days.	536	30 days.	541	30 days.	546	30 days.	551	30 days.	556	30 days.	561	30 days.	566	30 days.	571	30 days.	576	30 days.	581	30 days.	586	30 days.	591	30 days.	596	30 days.	601	30 days.	606	30 days.	611	30 days.	616	30 days.	621	30 days.	626	30 days.	631	30 days.	636	30 days.	641	30 days.	646	30 days.	651	30 days.	656	30 days.	661	30 days.	666	30 days.	671	30 days.	676	30 days.	681	30 days.	686	30 days.	691	30 days.	696	30 days.	701	30 days.	706	30 days.	711	30 days.	716	30 days.	721	30 days.	726	30 days.	731	30 days.	736	30 days.	741	30 days.	746	30 days.	751	30 days.	756	30 days.	761	30 days.	766	30 days.	771	30 days.	776	30 days.	781	30 days.	786	30 days.	791	30 days.	796	30 days.	801	30 days.	806	30 days.	811	30 days.	816	30 days.	821	30 days.	826	30 days.	831	30 days.	836	30 days.	841	30 days.	846	30 days.	851	30 days.	856	30 days.	861	30 days.	866	30 days.	871	30 days.	876	30 days.	881	30 days.	886	30 days.	891	30 days.	896	30 days.	901	30 days.	906	30 days.	911	30 days.	916	30 days.	921	30 days.	926	30 days.	931	30 days.	936	30 days.	941	30 days.	946	30 days.	951	30 days.	956	30 days.	961	30 days.	966	30 days.	971	30 days.	976	30 days.	981	30 days.	986	30 days.	991	30 days.	996	30 days.	1001	30 days.	1006	30 days.	1011	30 days.	1016	30 days.	1021	30 days.	1026	30 days.	1031	30 days.	1036	30 days.	1041	30 days.	1046	30 days.	1051	30 days.	1056	30 days.	1061	30 days.	1066	30 days.	1071	30 days.	1076	30 days.	1081	30 days.	1086	30 days.	1091	30 days.	1096	30 days.	1101	30 days.	1106	30 days.	1111	30 days.	1116	30 days.	1121	30 days.	1126	30 days.	1131	30 days.	1136	30 days.	1141	30 days.	1146	30 days.	1151	30 days.	1156	30 days.	1161	30 days.	1166	30 days.	1171	30 days.	1176	30 days.	1181	30 days.	1186	30 days.	1191	30 days.	1196	30 days.	1201	30 days.	1206	30 days.	1211	30 days.	1216	30 days.	1221	30 days.	1226	30 days.	1231	30 days.	1236	30 days.	1241	30 days.	1246	30 days.	1251	30 days.	1256	30 days.	1261	30 days.	1266	30 days.	1271	30 days.	1276	30 days.	1281	30 days.	1286	30 days.	1291	30 days.	1296	30 days.	1301	30 days.	1306	30 days.	1311	30 days.	1316	30 days.	1321	30 days.	1326	30 days.	1331	30 days.	1336	30 days.	1341	30 days.	1346	30 days.	1351	30 days.	1356	30 days.	1361	30 days.	1366	30 days.	1371	30 days.	1376	30 days.	1381	30 days.	1386	30 days.	1391	30 days.	1396	30 days.	1401	30 days.	1406	30 days.	1411	30 days.	1416	30 days.	1421	30 days.	1426	30 days.	1431	30 days.	1436	30 days.	1441	30 days.	1446	30 days.	1451	30 days.	1456	30 days.	1461	30 days.	1466	30 days.	1471	30 days.	1476	30 days.	1481	30 days.	1486	30 days.	1491	30 days.	1496	30 days.	1501	30 days.	1506	30 days.	1511	30 days.	1516	30 days.	1521	30 days.	1526	30 days.	1531	30 days.	1536	30 days.	1541	30 days.	1546	30 days.	1551	30 days.	1556	30 days.	1561	30 days.	1566	30 days.	1571	30 days.	1576	30 days.	1581	30 days.	1586	30 days.	1591	30 days.	1596	30 days.	1601	30 days.	1606	30 days.	1611	30 days.	1616	30 days.	1621	30 days.	1626	30 days.	1631	30 days.	1636	30 days.	1641	30 days.	1646	30 days.	1651	30 days.	1656	30 days.	1661	30 days.	1666	30 days.	1671	30 days.	1676	30 days.	1681	30 days.	1686	30 days.	1691	30 days.	1696	30 days.	1701	30 days.	1706	30 days.	1711	30 days.	1716	30 days.	1721	30 days.	1726	30 days.	1731	30 days.	1736	30 days.	1741	30 days.	1746	30 days.	1751	30 days.	1756	30 days.	1761	30 days.	1766	30 days.	1771	30 days.	1776	30 days.	1781	30 days.	1786	30 days.	1791	30 days.	1796	30 days.	1801	30 days.	1806	30 days.	1811	30 days.	1816	30 days.	1821	30 days.	1826	30 days.	1831	30 days.	1836	30 days.	1841	30 days.	1846	30 days.	1851	30 days.	1856	30 days.	1861	30 days.	1866	30 days.	1871	30 days.	1876	30 days.	1881	30 days.	1886	30 days.	1891	30 days.	1896	30 days.	1901	30 days.	1906	30 days.	1911	30 days.	1916	30 days.	1921	30 days.	1926	30 days.	1931	30 days.	1936	30 days.	1941	30 days.	1946	30 days.	1951	30 days.	1956	30 days.	1961	30 days.	1966	30 days.	1971	30 days.	1976	30 days.	1981	30 days.	1986	30 days.	1991	30 days.	1996	30 days.	2001	30 days.	2006	30 days.	2011	30 days.	2016	30 days.	2021	30 days.	2026	30 days.	2031	30 days.	2036	30 days.	2041	30 days.	2046	30 days.	2051	30 days.	2056	30 days.	2061	30 days.	2066	30 days.	2071	30 days.	2076	30 days.	2081	30 days.	2086	30 days.	2091	30 days.	2096	30 days.	2101	30 days.	2106	30 days.	2111	30 days.	2116	30 days.	2121	30 days.	2126	30 days.	2131	30 days.	2136	30 days.	2141	30 days.	2146	30 days.	2151	30 days.	2156	30 days.	2161	30 days.	2166	30 days.	2171	30 days.	2176	30 days.	2181	30 days.	2186	30 days.	2191	30 days.	2196	30 days.	2201	30 days.	2206	30 days.	2211	30 days.	2216	30 days.	2221	30 days.	2226	30 days.	2231	30 days.	2236	30 days.	2241	30 days.	2246	30 days.	2251	30 days.	2256	30 days.	2261	30 days.	2266	30 days.	2271	30 days.	2276	30 days.	2281	30 days.	2286	30 days.	2291	30 days.	2296	30 days.	2301	30 days.	2306	30 days.	2311	30 days.	2316	30 days.	2321	30 days.	2326	30 days.	2331	30 days.	2336	30 days.	2341	30 days.	2346	30 days.	2351	30 days.	2356	30 days.	2361	30 days.	2366	30 days.	2371	30 days.	2376	30 days.	2381	30 days.	2386	30 days.	2391	30 days.	2396	30 days.	2401	30 days.	2406	30 days.	2411	30 days.	2416	30 days.	2421	30 days.	2426	30 days.	2431	30 days.	2436	30 days.	2441	30 days.	2446	30 days.	2451	30 days.	2456	30 days.	2461	30 days.	2466	30 days.	2471	30 days.	2476	30 days.	2481	30 days.	2486	30 days.	2491	30 days.	2496	30 days.	2501	30 days.	2506	30 days.	2511	30 days.	2516	30 days.	2521	30 days.	2526	30 days.	2531	30 days.	2536	30 days.	2541	30 days.	2546	30 days.	2551	30 days.	2556	30 days.	2561	30 days.	2566	30 days.	2571	30 days.	2576	30 days.	2581	30 days.	2586	30 days.	2591	30 days.	2596	30 days.	2601	30 days.	2606	30 days.	2611	30 days.	2616	30 days.	2621	30 days.	2626	30 days.	2631	30 days.	2636	30 days.	2641	30 days.	2646	30 days.	2651	30 days.	2656	30 days.	2661	30 days.	2666	30 days.	2671	30 days.	2676	30 days.	2681	30 days.	2686	30 days.	2691	30 days.	2696	30 days.	2701	30 days.	2706	30 days.	2711	30 days.	2716	30 days.	2721	30 days.	2726	30 days.	2731	30 days.	2736	30 days.	2741	30 days.	2746	30 days.	2751	30 days.	2756	30 days.	2761	30 days.	2766	30 days.	2771	30 days.	2776	30 days.	2781	30 days.	2786	30 days.	2791	30 days.	2796	30 days.	2801	30 days.	2806	30 days.	2811	30 days.	2816	30 days.	2821	30 days.	2826	30 days.	2831	30 days.	2836	30 days.	2841	30 days.	2846	30 days.	2851	30 days.	2856	30 days.	2861	30 days.	2866	30 days.	2871	30 days.	2876	30 days.	2881	30 days.	2886	30 days.	2891	30 days.	2896	30 days.	2901	30 days.	2906	30 days.	2911	30 days.	2916	30 days.	2921	30 days.	2926	30 days.	2931	30 days.	2936	30 days.	2941	30 days.	2946	30 days.	2951	30 days.	2956	30 days.	2961	30 days.	2966	30 days.	2971	30 days.	2976	30 days.	2981	30 days.	2986	30 days.	2991	30 days.	2996	30 days.	3001	30 days.	3006	30 days.	3011	30 days.	3016	30 days.	3021	30 days.	3026	30 days.	3031	30 days.	3036	30 days.	3041	30 days.	3046	30 days.	3051	30 days.	3056	30 days.	3061	30 days.	3066	30 days.	3071	30 days.	3076	30 days.	3081	30 days.	3086	30 days.	3091	30 days.	3096	30 days.	3101	30 days.	3106	30 days.	3111	30 days.	3116	30 days.	3121	30 days.	3126	30 days.	3131	30 days.	3136	30 days.	3141	30 days.	3146	30 days.	3151	30 days.	3156	30 days.	3161	30 days.	3166	30 days.	3171	30 days.	3176	30 days.	3181	30 days.	3186	30 days.	3191	30 days.	3196	30 days.	3201	30 days.	3206	30 days.	3211	30 days.	3216	30 days.	3221	30 days.	3226	30 days.	3231	30 days.	3236	30 days.	3241	30 days.	3246	30 days.	3251	30 days.	3256	30 days.	3261	30 days.	3266	30 days.	3271	30 days.	3276	30 days.	3281	30 days.	3286	30 days.	3291	30 days.	3296	30 days.	3301	30 days.	3306	30 days.	3311	30 days.	3316	30 days.	3321	30 days.	3326	30 days.	3331	30 days.	3336	30 days.	3341	30 days.	3346	30 days.	3351	30 days.	3356	30 days.	3361	30 days.	3366	30 days.	3371	30 days.	3376	30 days.	3381	30 days.	3386	30 days.	3391	30 days.	3396	30 days.	3401	30 days.	3406	30 days.	3411	30 days.	3416	30 days.	3421	30 days.	3426	30 days.	3431	30 days.	3436	30 days.	3441	30 days.	3446	30 days.	3451	30 days.	3456	30 days.	3461	30 days.	3466	30 days.	3471	30 days.	3476	30 days.	3481	30 days.	3486	30 days.	3491	30 days.	3496	30 days.	3501	30 days.	3506	30 days.	3511	30 days.	3516	30 days.	3521	30 days.	3526	30 days.	3531	30 days.	3536	30 days.	3541	30 days.	3546	30 days.	3551	30 days.	3556	30 days.	3561	30 days.	3566	30 days.	3571	30 days.	3576	30 days.	3581	30 days.	3586	30 days.	3591	30 days.	3596	30 days.	3601	30 days.	3606	30 days.	3611	30 days.	3616	30 days.	3621	30 days.	3626	30 days.	3631	30 days.	3636	30 days.	3641	30 days.	3646	30 days.	3651	30 days.	3656	30 days.	3661	30 days.	3666	30 days.	3671	30 days.	3676	30 days.	3681	30 days.	3686	30 days.	3691	30 days.	3696	30 days.	3701
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Era of Martyrs,
or
Era of Diocletian.

*Table of corresponding days, in each month of the Julian
Year, and the Egyptian Year.*

In a Leap Year.					
	Months.			Days of the Month.	Julian Leap year. Days of the month.
	Coptic or Egyptian.	Ethiopian.	Arabic.		
I.	Thoth	Mascaram	Tot	1—3 4—30	29—31 Aug. 1—27 Sept.
II.	Paophi	Tikmith	Babe	1—3 4—30	28—30 " 1—27 Oct.
III.	Athyr	Hadar	Hatur	1—4 5—30	28—31 " 1—26 Nov.
IV.	Choeac	Tacfam	Kyak	1—4 5—30	27—30 " 1—26 Dec.
V.	Tybi	Tir	Tobe	1—5 6—30	27—31 " 1—25 Jan.
VI.	Mechir	Jacatith	Mafhir	1—6 7—30	26—31 " 1—24 Feb.
VII.	Phamenoth	Magabith	Barmanot	1—5 6—30	25—29 " 1—25 Mar.
VIII.	Pharmouti	Miazia	Barmude	1—6 7—30	26—31 " 1—24 April
IX.	Pashons	Gimboth	Bafhans	1—6 7—30	25—30 " 1—24 May
X.	Payni	Sene	Banne	1—7 8—30	25—31 " 1—23 June
XI.	Epiphi	Hamit	Abib	1—7 8—30	24—30 " 1—23 July
XII.	Mefori	Nahafe	Mefhri	1—8 9—30	24—31 " 1—22 Aug.
			Supple- mentary days	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th	23 August 24 " 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 "
					3 27 3 27 4 26 4 26 5 25 6 24 5 23 6 22 7 21 8 20 22 366

An Almanac for Abyssinia, according to the Era of Martyrs, commencing on the 29th of August.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Malcam,	Tekmeth,	Hadar,	Tacham,	Tir,	
30 days.	30 days.	30 days.	30 days.	30 days.	

Initial days of the years beginning on
the 29th of August.

Year-Letters.

D	B	G	E	C	A	F
Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Thur.
Sun.	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.
Tues.	Thur.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.
Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.	Mon.
Thur.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.
Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Thur.	Sat.	Mon.	Wed.

Abyssinian Year.

1	815	22	29	613	20	27	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	1
2	917	23	30	1	814	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	2
3	1017	24	31	2	915	22	29	613	20	27	4	11	18	25	3	
4	1219	25	32	3	1017	24	31	714	21	28	5	12	19	26	4	
5	1320	26	33	4	1118	25	32	815	22	29	6	13	20	27	5	
6	1421	27	34	5	1219	26	33	916	23	30	7	14	21	28	6	
7	1522	28	35	6	1320	27	34	1017	24	31	8	15	22	29	7	
8	1623	29	36	7	1421	28	35	1118	25	32	9	16	23	30	8	
9	1724	30	37	8	1522	29	36	1219	26	33	10	17	24	31	9	
10	1825	31	38	9	1623	30	37	1320	27	34	11	18	25	32	10	
11	1926	32	39	10	1724	31	38	1421	28	35	12	19	26	33	11	
12	2027	33	40	11	1825	32	39	1522	29	36	1	20	27	34	12	
13	2128	34	41	12	1926	33	40	1623	30	37	2	21	28	35	1	
14	2229	35	42	1	2027	34	41	1724	31	38	3	22	29	36	2	
15	2330	36	43	2	2128	35	42	1825	32	39	4	23	30	37	3	
16	2431	37	44	3	2229	36	43	1926	33	40	5	24	31	38	4	
17	2532	38	45	4	2330	37	44	2027	34	41	6	25	32	39	5	
18	2633	39	46	5	2431	38	45	2128	35	42	7	26	33	40	6	
19	2734	40	47	6	2532	39	46	2229	36	43	8	27	34	41	7	
20	2835	41	48	7	2633	40	47	2330	37	44	9	28	35	42	8	
21	2936	42	49	8	2734	41	48	2431	38	45	10	29	36	43	9	
22	3037	43	50	9	2835	42	49	2532	39	46	11	30	37	44	10	
23	3138	44	51	10	2936	43	50	2633	40	47	12	31	38	45	11	
24	3239	45	52	11	3037	44	51	2734	41	48	1	32	39	46	12	
25	3340	46	53	12	3138	45	52	2835	42	49	2	33	40	47	1	
26	3441	47	54	1	3239	46	53	2936	43	50	3	34	41	48	2	
27	3542	48	55	2	3340	47	54	3037	44	51	4	35	42	49	3	
28	3643	49	56	3	3441	48	55	3138	45	52	5	36	43	50	4	
29	3744	50	57	4	3542	49	56	3239	46	53	6	37	44	51	5	
30	3845	51	58	5	3643	50	57	3340	47	54	7	38	45	52	6	
31	3946	52	59	6	3744	51	58	3441	48	55	8	39	46	53	7	
32	4047	53	60	7	3845	52	59	3542	49	56	9	40	47	54	8	
33	4148	54	61	8	3946	53	60	3643	50	57	10	41	48	55	9	
34	4249	55	62	9	4047	54	61	3744	51	58	11	42	49	56	10	
35	4350	56	63	10	4148	55	62	3845	52	59	12	43	50	57	11	
36	4451	57	64	11	4249	56	63	3946	53	60	1	44	51	58	12	
37	4552	58	65	12	4350	57	64	4047	54	61	2	45	52	59	1	
38	4653	59	66	1	4451	58	65	4148	55	62	3	46	53	60	2	
39	4754	60	67	2	4552	59	66	4249	56	63	4	47	54	61	3	
40	4855	61	68	3	4653	60	67	4350	57	64	5	48	55	62	4	
41	4956	62	69	4	4754	61	68	4451	58	65	6	49	56	63	5	
42	5057	63	70	5	4855	62	69	4552	59	66	7	50	57	64	6	
43	5158	64	71	6	4956	63	70	4653	60	67	8	51	58	65	7	
44	5259	65	72	7	5057	64	71	4754	61	68	9	52	59	66	8	
45	5360	66	73	8	5158	65	72	4855	62	69	10	53	60	67	9	
46	5461	67	74	9	5259	66	73	4956	63	70	11	54	61	68	10	
47	5562	68	75	10	5360	67	74	5057	64	71	12	55	62	69	11	
48	5663	69	76	11	5461	68	75	5158	65	72	1	56	63	70	12	
49	5764	70	77	12	5562	69	76	5259	66	73	2	57	64	71	1	
50	5865	71	78	1	5663	70	77	5360	67	74	3	58	65	72	2	
51	5966	72	79	2	5764	71	78	5461	68	75	4	59	66	73	3	
52	6067	73	80	3	5865	72	79	5562	69	76	5	60	67	74	4	
53	6168	74	81	4	5966	73	80	5663	70	77	6	61	68	75	5	
54	6269	75	82	5	6067	74	81	5764	71	78	7	62	69	76	6	
55	6370	76	83	6	6168	75	82	5865	72	79	8	63	70	77	7	
56	6471	77	84	7	6269	76	83	5966	73	80	9	64	71	78	8	
57	6572	78	85	8	6370	77	84	6067	74	81	10	65	72	79	9	
58	6673	79	86	9	6471	78	85	6168	75	82	11	66	73	80	10	
59	6774	80	87	10	6572	79	86	6269	76	83	12	67	74	81	11	
60	6875	81	88	11	6673	80	87	6370	77	84	1	68	75	82	12	
61	6976	82	89	12	6774	81	88	6471	78	85	2	69	76	83	1	
62	7077	83	90	1	6875	82	89	6572	79	86	3	70	77	84	2	
63	7178	84	91	2	6976	83	90	6673	80	87	4	71	78	85	3	
64	7279	85	92	3	7077	84	91	6774	81	88	5	72	79	86	4	
65	7380	86	93	4	7178	85	92	6875	82	89	6	73	80	87	5	
66	7481	87	94	5	7279	86	93	6976	83	90	7	74	81	88	6	
67	7582	88	95	6	7380	87	94	7077	84	91	8	75	82	89	7	
68	7683	89	96	7	7481	88	95	7178	85	92	9	76	83	90	8	
69	7784	90	97	8	7582	89	96	7279	86	93	10	77	84	91	9	
70	7885	91	98	9	7683	90	97	7380	87	94	11	78	85	92	10	
71	7986	92	99	10	7784	91	98	7481	88	95	12	79	86	93	11	
72	8087	93	100	11	7885	92	99	7582	89	96	1	80	87	94	12	
73	8188	94	101	12	7986	93	100	7683	90	97	2	81	88	95	1	
74	8289	95	102	1	8087	94	101	7784	91	98	3	82	89	96	2	
75	8390	96	103	2	8188	95	102	7885	92	99	4	83	90	97	3	
76	8491	97	104	3	8289	96	103	7986	93	100	5	84	91	98	4	
77	8592	98	105	4	8390	97	104	8087	94	101	6	85	92	99	5	
78	8693	99	106	5	8491	98	105	8188	95	102	7	86	93	100	6	
79	8794	100	107	6	8592	99	106	8289	96	103	8	87	94	101	7	
80	8895	101	108	7	8693	100	107	8390	97	104	9	88	95	102	8	
81	8996	102	109	8	8794	101	108	8491	98	105	10	89	96	103	9	
82	9097	103	110	9	8895	102	109	8592	99	106	11	90	97	104	10	
83	9198	104	111	10	8996	103	110	8693	100	107	12	91	98	105	11	
84	9299	105	112	11	9097	104	111	8794	101	108	1	92	99	106	12	
85	9300	106	113	12	9198	105	112	8895	102	109	2	93	100	107	1	
86	9401	107	114	1	9299	106	113	8996	103	110	3	94	101	108	2	
87	9502	108	115	2	9401	107	114	9097	104	111	4	95	102	109	3	
88	9603	109	116	3	9502	108	115	9198	105	112	5	96	103	110	4	
89	9704	110	117	4	9603	109	116	9299	106	113	6	97	104	111	5	
90	9805	111	118	5	9704	110	117	9401	107	114	7	98	105	112	6	
91	9906	112	119	6	9805	111	118	9502	108	115	8	99	106	113	7	
92	10007	113	120	7	9906	112	119	9603	109	116	9	100	107	114	8	
93	10108	114	121	8	10007	113	120	9704	110	117	10	101	108	115	9	
94	10209	115	122	9	10108	114	121	9805	111	118	11	102	10			

The Christian Era.



THE year now used by Christian nations corresponds in form to the Julian year, as it commences on the 1st of January and ends on the 31st of December; for it must be remembered that the new style, introduced by Pope Gregory A.D. 1582, did not affect the form of the year, beyond the advancement of dates, to the extent of ten days, in the first instance [see p. 6]. The Christian era, or *Era of the Incarnation*, is sometimes reckoned from new year's day of the 46th year of the Julian era, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, in the latter part of the 753rd year of Rome, and the commencement of the 4714th year of the Julian period. The system of reckoning "*The era of the Incarnation of the Word*" was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus A.U.C. 1286 = A.D. 533, when the words *Anno Domini* could be written with any year of the Christian era, all previous years being imagined to have had those words attached to them.

The birth of our Lord was on the 25th of December in the 28th year of Augustus, and by the reckoning of Dionysius it was 754 A.U.C., instead of 750 A.U.C. The Dionysian reckoning however has long been recognized, and 1 *Anno Domini* = 754 A.U.C. is the fixed point in time to which all eras have been adjusted; the years prior to 1 A.D. being indicated by the letters B.C.

The "*Era of the Incarnation*" was used in Italy in the sixth century, in France in the seventh century, and in England also in the seventh century [see Saxon Charters, A.D. 605, a few pages further on, and A.D. 676, p. 25], but not universally adopted in England until the ninth century, when the Council of Chelsea [816, July 27],

ordered all bishops to date their acts from the year of the Incarnation.

The first year, or 1 *Anno Christi*, called by chronologists *annus verus*, is the fourth year before 1 *Anno Domini* [see pp. 20-25; also "Era of the Olympiads," p. 194], hence we find, that 33 *Anno Christi* corresponds to 30 A.D. This difference between the years known as *annus verus* and 1 *Anno Domini* was caused by Dionysius, when he introduced the present system of reckoning the Christian era, and made 1 A.D. correspond to the 46th year of the Julian era, and 754 A.U.C. instead of 750 A.U.C. = the 42nd year of the Julian era, and thus stopped four years short of the date, which, according to the statement of Clement of Alexandria, had been esteemed the true date by the early Christians.

It has been supposed that a difference of 22 or 23 years was created, upon the introduction of the Dionysian system, as the following extract from *L'Art de vérifier les Dates* will show.

"Un autre nom qu'on a encore donné à l'année de l'Incarnation, est celui de l'an de grace, *Annus gratiæ*. Le premier exemple que nous ayons remarqué de cet usage, si commun dans les derniers tems, est de l'an 1132. Il se rencontre dans une Charte de Hugues, Seigneur de Château-Neuf, imprimée au T. iv du Spicilege, p. 261. Gervais de Cantorberi qui vivoit au commencement du XIII^e siècle, a suivi cet usage dans sa Chronique, qu'il commence ainsi : *Anno igitur gratiæ secundum Dionysium MC, secundum Evangelium vero MCXXII, suscepit Henricus primus monarchiam totius Angliæ, &c.* Voilà l'an de grace bien marqué pour celui de l'Incarnation. Mais ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable dans ce début de la Chronique de Gervais, c'est la distinction que cet auteur met entre les années

“ de l'Incarnation, selon Denis le Petit [Dionysius Exiguus], et les mêmes années, selon l'Evangile. Il suppose donc que Denis, en comptant les années de J. C. s'est trompé; et que, selon la vérité de l'Evangile, il faut ajouter vingt-deux ans complets à son calcul, pour trouver la véritable année de l'Incarnation. Marianus Scotus, qui mourut sur la fin de XI^e siècle, et quelques autres chroniqueurs, mais en petit nombre, du suivant, ont fait la même supposition. On la trouve aussi dans un Rescrit du Pape Urbain II, pour l'Abbaye du Saint Mihel, imprimé dans la Diplomatique de D. Mabillon, p. 590. Voici la Date de ce Diplôme : *Data Laterani vii Kalend. April. anno ab Incarnatione Domini secundum Dionysium millesimo nonagesimo octavo : secundum vero certiore Evangelii probationem millesimo centesimo XXI, Indiēt. VI, Epacta XV, Concurrente IV.* Le Pape Urbain et le Moine Gervais s'accordent, comme on le voit, sur ce qu'ils disent du calcul de Denis le Petit, qui n'est point distingué du nôtre; mais il y a une année de différence entre leur manière de compter les années, qu'ils appellent, *selon la vérité de l'Evangile.* Suivant la Chronique de Gervais, pour trouver la véritable année de l'Incarnation, il ne faut ajouter que 22 ans à notre Ere Chrétienne, où au calcul de Denis le Petit; suivant la Date du Rescrit d'Urbain II, il faut en ajouter 23. Marianus Scotus dit, comme Gervais, qu'il ne faut en ajouter que 22. Florent Bravonius, Moine de Vorcheſtre [? Dorchester], adopte le même sentiment dans sa Chronique, composée au commencement du XII^e siècle. Il range les faits historiques, qu'il rapporte, sous les deux Eres, celle de l'Evangile, qu'il exprime par ces deux lettres “S. E.,” c'est à dire, *secundum Evangelium*, et l'Ere de Denis le Petit, qu'il désigne par les lettres “S. D.,” qui signifient *secundum*

“ *Dionysium*. Par exemple, il place un voyage de Guillaume II, Duc de Normandie, en Angleterre, sous l’an 1051 de l’Ere introduit par Denis le Petit, et sous l’an 1073 de l’Ere Evangélique ; par où l’on voit qu’il fait marcher la première de ces deux époques 22 ans avant la seconde. D’autres, tels qu’Hélinand, Moine de Froimont, Ecrivain de la fin du XII^e siècle, n’anticipoient que de 21 ans l’Ere de Denis le Petit. *Hoc anno*, dit il sur l’an 979, *complentur mille anni à Nativitate Christi secundum veritatem Evangelii, qui secundum cyclum Dionysii anno ab hinc vicesimo primo finiuntur*. Nous ne rapporterons point ici les raisons sur lesquelles ces Auteurs appuyoient cette distinction des années de J. C., selon Denis le Petit, et des mêmes années, selon l’Evangile. On peut les voir dans l’Ouvrage de P. Pétau, *De Doctrina Temporum*, L. xii, ch. v. Parlons maintenant d’une autre Date plus usitée, pour marquer l’année de l’Incarnation. C’est l’année de la Trabeation, *Annus Trabeationis Christi*, qui se trouve dans plusieurs Chartes du XI^e siècle. M. du Cange, dans son Glossaire, l’explique par *annus quo Christus trahi affixus est*, l’année que J. C. a été attaché à la croix. Mais ce savant homme s’est mépris en donnant cette explication. On l’a rectifiée dans la nouvelle édition de sa Glossaire, au mot *Trabeatio*, où l’on a démontré qu’*Annus Trabeationis* est la même chose qu’*Annus Incarnationis*.” [L’Art de vérifier les Dates, tome i. p. xi.]

It is a matter of surprise to us, that Gervase of Canterbury should have imagined a difference of 22 years to exist ; for the years of the Dionysian system of dating the Christian era, can be traced from 532 A.D. without any break, forward to the date of the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar, and back to 1 *Anno Domini* = 754

A.U.C., or to 1 *Anno Christi* = 750 A.U.C., each year with its day and Year-Letter in due order, which would not be the case, if any years had been dropped out. The order of the Golden Numbers appearing with the Paschal cycle, may be taken as further evidence [*see* p. 118], for instance, we see that Golden Number I of the Dionysian cycle belongs to 532 A.D., and that I of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, representing the first year of that cycle, belonged to the year 432 B.C., now if we add 432 to 532, the result 964, gives the number of years made up by those two dates, with the intervening years. Dividing 964 by 19, we have 50 complete Lunar cycles, and 14 years over; and as the Golden numbers of both cycles would represent years, XIV is the Golden number of the Metonic Lunar Cycle which would be assigned to 532 A.D. without any break occurring. Between these two cycles another cycle appears to have been used in Saxon charters, which is evidently the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius, Bishop of Rome, introduced A.D. 463; the numbers of which, fall in such order, that V belongs to the year 463 of the Christian era, while number II of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, belongs to the same year, 463; thus showing a difference to the extent of three numbers between the two cycles. [*See* Table of corresponding numbers at the end of this era.]

We therefore find, that,

XIV of the Metonic Lunar Cycle corresponds to XVII of the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius, while both those numbers correspond to I of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years [*see* pp. 116, 117 and 123].

We must always bear in mind that this change in the order of the numbers creates no real difference in time, and that there is merely a disturbance in the order of the numbers, one number corresponding to other numbers of different

Cycles; otherwise a difference of six years might be imagined to have been created, between the numbers of the Metonic Cycle, and those of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years; and of three years between those two cycles, and the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius. There is no evidence of twenty-two years having been dropped by Dionysius, as imagined by Gervase of Canterbury, who, possibly supposed that the year of the "Incarnation" should date from the year of the Crucifixion, taking 28 of the Dionysian reckoning of the Christian era for that year; and that the six Golden numbers left out by Dionysius represented so many years, which would make up 28 years by the addition of the 22, which Gervase of Canterbury appears, erroneously, to have thought had been dropped.

When the Dionysian Paschal Cycle was introduced, A.D. 533, the date for the observance of Easter-day in that year happened to be the 27th of March, the same date which would have been found with the numbers of the other cycles; *viz.* XV of the Metonic Cycle, = XVIII of the Cycle of Hilarius, = II of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years; for although certain numbers were omitted when the new cycle was introduced, the dates which would have been observed, according to the Cycle of Hilarius, or the Metonic Cycle, were the same.

We give the dates, with Year-Letter B, as they would have appeared with the numbers of each cycle (*see* p. 126) when the Paschal Cycle of Dionysius was introduced A.D. 533, for the observance of Easter-day.

Golden Numbers.

Metonic Cycle.	Lunar Cycle of Hilarius.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years.
B. XV 27 March.	B. XVIII 27 March.	B. II 27 March.
XVI 17 April.	XIX 17 April.	
XVII 3 April.	I 3 April.	
XVIII 27 March.		
XIX 17 April.		
I 3 April.		

It will be interesting to notice, that the 9th of April, the date of Easter-day, which is found with Golden Number I, of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, and Year-letter A, is the date of the Sunday next after the 5th of April, and the same date to which Sunday [*so interpreted*] following the Feast of the Passover, A.D. 30, belonged [*see p. 268, with Letter A, and Golden Number XIV, of the Metonic Cycle, = I of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, indicating the 23rd of March for the date of the New Moon*].

By the rule of our Church, instituted at the Council of Nice, in the year 325 of the Christian era, and given in the book of Common Prayer, there are *thirty-five* variations in the order of the dates, upon which Easter-day can fall; the date of that feast being regulated by the Dominical Letter and Golden Number for the year. The Golden Number to regulate the date on which the New Moon should be reckoned, and the Dominical Letter to regulate the day of the week in the same year; and as the date of Easter-day, A.D. 533, was the 27th of March, notwithstanding the change in the order of the numbers, by which II of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years was used in place of XV of the Metonic Cycle, Friday, the 25th of March was the day, of which Sunday the 27th was the *third* day, according to the Roman system of reckoning, which system would, without doubt, have been recognized at the Council of Nice, held in the presence of the Emperor Constantine, as well as in the year 533, by Dionysius, he being a Roman abbot. The Roman method is the one we now recognize, yet it appears to have been one of the chief obstacles to an agreement between S. Augustine and the Welch.

It is stated in many histories that the Christian faith was received in Britain during the very early years of the Church. Theodoret and Sophronius affirm that S. Paul

was here, and preached the Gospel after his first imprisonment at Rome. Nicephorus and others report that Simon Zelotes came to Britain as the first messenger. And it has been asserted, that St. Philip the Apostle of the French sent over twelve preachers, the chief among them being Joseph of Arimathæa, the one who buried the body of our Lord. These are said to have arrived in the year 63 of our Christian era, and to have had a place of habitation assigned to them, where Glastonbury* afterwards stood. Twelve hides of land were given to them, which were subsequently known as the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury [formerly called Avallonia]. Some writers affirm that there is simply evidence of the existence of a Christian Church at that early date.† But it is said that paganism prevailed, and that there was no public recognition of the Christian religion except in Wales.

But towards the close of the sixth century Christianity was again preached in Britain. "Pope Gregory had become much interested in the welfare of the Anglo-Saxons, in consequence of an incident which happened to him at an earlier period of his life. It chanced that he passed through the market at Rome about 588 A.D., where certain dealers had just arrived from foreign parts with various kinds of merchandise. Amongst other articles there were slaves for sale, like cattle. * * * Gregory was particularly interested by the appearance of some poor little lads, * * * they were beautiful children. 'To what nation do these poor boys belong?' was the question which Gregory asked of the dealer. 'They are Angles, Father.' 'Well may they be so called, for they are as comely as angels; and would that, like angels, they might become cherubim in heaven!

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*.† Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*

“ ‘ But from which of the many provinces of Britain do
 “ ‘ they come ? ’ ‘ From *Deira*, Father. ’ ‘ Indeed, ’ con-
 “ tinued Gregory, speaking in Latin, ‘ *De irâ Dei liberandi*
 “ ‘ *sunt*, ’—From the wrath of God they are to be de-
 “ livered. And when, on asking the name of their king,
 “ he was told it was Ella, or Alla, he added, ‘ that *Alle-*
 “ ‘ *lujah*—praise ye the Lord—ought to be sung in his
 “ ‘ dominions. ’ ”

“ This conversation may appear trifling, but it was
 “ destined to produce the most important effects. The
 “ state of Britain having been introduced to the notice
 “ of Gregory, he brooded over the thought, and deter-
 “ mined to proceed hither in the character of a missionary.
 “ Impediments arose, which prevented him from carrying
 “ this design into effect, but the impression continued
 “ firm in his mind ; and when he became Pope of Rome
 “ he dispatched Augustine to fulfil the task, the accom-
 “ plishment of which he had so earnestly desired ” [596-
 605]. [History of the Anglo-Saxons by Sir Francis Pal-
 grave.]

Augustine during his mission endeavoured to effect an
 agreement between the Saxons and the Welch, who
 differed from the Roman Church in the manner of bap-
 tizing, *and the time of the observance of Easter*. Augustine
 prayed the Welch to yield to him but three things,—to
 minister baptism ; *to observe Easter according to the Roman*
manner [see pp. 119-120 concerning Easter]; and to assist
 him in preaching Christ to the Saxons. But the Welch
 said they had then an Archbishop of Caerleon and their
 opinions had long since been allowed by Eleutherius
 [171-184], Bishop of Rome.

Previous to 533 A.D. the Christian year had no special
 name of its own [if we except the Era of Martyrs,

reckoned by the Eastern Christians from a year corresponding to 284 A.D.], but accorded with the year of the country in which Christians resided, *e.g.* in Italy the Roman year, known as the Julian year, would be recognized; while in Alexandria the Egyptian year would be observed, commencing on the 29th of August.

The earliest year in which the Dionysian system has been observed in England appears to be 605. An exemplification of a Charter of Æthelberht, King of Kent, shows that with the consent of the Venerable Archbishop Augustine, a piece of land was granted in the eastern part of the City of Canterbury, that a monastery might be built there. Dated, in the City of Canterbury, *Anno ab incarnatione Christi*, DCV.

The next charter on the roll [Charter Roll 36 Edward III.] is one by which Æthelberht grants to the Monastery of Saint Augustine, Canterbury, the Vill called Sturiago, *alias* Cistelet, also a Silver dish, a golden vessel or cup [*scaptoñ.*], a saddle with a bridle ornamented with gold and gems, a Silver mirror, Silken armlets, and an embroidered cloak, the gift of Pope Gregory, which charter was subscribed to by Augustine, Ædbaldus the king's son and many others. Dated* *v. Idus Januarii* [604-5].

In the same year [605] Gregory and Augustine died, as the table called "*Chronologia Augustinenfis*" prefixed to the "*Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis*," written by Thomas of Elmham [about 1418 A.D.] shows.—Given thus—605, *obitus Gregorii iv. Idus Martii, feria sexta*, [= 12 March, 604-5, Friday], and, 605 *obitus Augustini vii. Kal. Junii, feria quarta*, [= 26 May 605, Wednesday].

* Kemble's "Codex Diplomaticus," &c.

The following extracts from the works of Clement of Alexandria and Anastasius [for which the author is indebted to his friend Mr. Rhodes] will no doubt be interesting to scholars.

Φασι δι ειναι το πεντεκαιδεκατον ετος Τιβεριου Καισαρος, την πεντεκαιδεκατην του τυβι μενος· τινες δε αυτην ενδεκατην του αυτου μηνος. Το τε παθος αυτου ακριβολογουμενοι φερουσιν οι μεν τινες τω εκκαιδεκατῳ ετει Τιβεριου Καισαρος, Φαμενωθ κε· οι δε Φαρμουθι κε· άλλοι δε Φαρμουθι ιθ', πεπονθεναι τον Σωτηρα λεγουσι. Ναι μην τινες αυτων φασι Φαρμουθι γεγεννησθαι κδ' η κε.—*Clemens Alex. Strom.*, lib. i. cap. 21.

Est in eodem Anastasii libro fragmentum quoddam *Constitutionum Apostolicarum*, quod subjiciam ex MS^o. εν δε τῳ τριακοστῳ τριτῳ ετει αυτου εσταυρωθη Φαμενωθ ηθ', ημερα ς', ὡρα ς' της ημερας και της σεληνης ιδ'. 'Ανεστη δε εν τριημερῳ Φαρμουθι ημερα α', ὡρα ς' της νυκτος.

There is in the same book of Anastasius a certain fragment of *Apostolic Constitutions* which I subjoin from the manuscript. "And he was crucified in his 33rd year on the 29th of Phamenoth, on the 6th day, at the 6th hour of the day and on the 14th of the moon. And he rose on the third day, on the first day of Parmuthi at the 6th hour of the night.

The second extract must be received with caution, if the writer be Anastasius, Bishop of Antioch, who was banished from his See A.D. 570, for supporting certain religious opinions; for although the year given by Anastasius corresponds to the one found by our calculations [*viz.* 33 *Anno Christi* = 30 *Anno Domini*], the day of the month does not. Thus,—we have the 29th of Phamenoth = the 25th of March; in the 33rd year of the Saviour, given for the date on which our Lord suffered, which date falls on Saturday A.D. 30 = 33 A.C. And

Anastasius adds that this date was on the 14th day of the moon, [meaning that it was the feast of the preparation of the Passover.] Now the 22nd of March is the date of the New Moon for 30 A.D. = 33 A.C., indicated by the corresponding Golden Numbers of the three cycles [see p. 224], therefore the 14th day of that date must be the 4th of April, the evening of the preparation; the next day following the "preparation" being the *day* of the Passover, the 5th of April [Wednesday A.D. 30].*

But perhaps Anastasius has chosen the year in which our Lord suffered, viz. 33 *Anno Christi* = 30 *Anno Domini* = 782 A.U.C. to represent *the first year of the Christian era*, a system of reckoning sometimes observed, and if Golden Number XV has improperly been made to apply to that year, because it was known that XV of the Metonic Cycle belonged to 1 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning, and that Dionysius, in the first year of the second cycle of 532 years, had chosen the 25th of March for the commencement of the year of the "Era of the Incarnation." We shall in that case find Golden Number XV indicating the 12th of March for the date of the New Moon, when the date of the Full Moon, or the 14th day of the month Nisan, commencing with "New Moon," would fall on the 25th of March [A.D. 30, Saturday].

* According to the practice of the Jews, the date of the Feast of the Passover is postponed when it happens to fall on Wednesday. So that the new moon observed by them on the 22nd and 23rd of March [the 14th of which would be the 5th of April, and Wednesday for 30 A.D.], would cause the *day* of the Passover to fall to the 7th of April, Friday, for 33 *Anno Christi* = 29 A.D. of the Dionysian reckoning, but 30 A.D. for the year of the Julian form.

**Table of corresponding numbers
of the
Lunar Cycles and the Cycle of 19 years.**

Interleaved years.	Golden Numbers of the		Dates in the Julian Calendar : regulated by the Golden Numbers of the several Cycles, varying as the numbers of each Cycle vary : to which the "Calendar New Moons" belong.												
	Metonic Lunar Cycle, introduced 432 B.C.	Lunar Cycle used in Saxon Charters, introduced A.D. 463.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, introduced A.D. 532.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
•	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13
•	XV	XVIII	II	1-31	—	1-31	20	18	27	27	6	5	4	3	2
•	XVI	XIX	III	20	18	20	18	18	27	28	25	24	23	22	21
•	XVII	I	IV	9	7	9	7	7	5	16	14	13	12	11	10
•	XVIII	II	V	28	26	28	26	26	24	5	3	2	31	30	29
•	XIX	III	VI	17	15	17	15	15	13	24	22	21	20	19	18
•	I	IV	VII	6	4	6	5	4	3	13	11	10	9	8	7
•	II	V	VIII	25	23	25	23	23	21	2	1-30	29	28	27	26
•	III	VI	IX	14	12	14	12	12	10	19	18	17	16	15	14
•	IV	VII	X	3	2	3	2	2	1	8	7	6	5	4	3
•	V	VIII	XI	22	20	22	20	20	18	29	27	26	25	24	23
•	VI	IX	XII	11	9	11	9	9	7	16	15	14	13	12	11
•	VII	X	XIII	30	28	30	28	28	26	5	4	3	2	1-31	20
•	VIII	XI	XIV	19	17	19	17	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8
•	IX	XII	XV	8	6	8	6	6	4	21	20	19	18	17	16
•	X	XIII	XVI	27	25	27	25	25	23	12	11	10	9	8	7
•	XI	XIV	XVII	16	14	16	14	14	12	1	1-30	29	28	27	26
•	XII	XV	XVIII	5	3	5	4	3	2	10	9	8	7	6	5
•	XIII	XVI	XIX	23	21	23	21	21	19	1-30	28	27	26	25	24
•	XIV	XVII	I	12	10	12	10	10	8	19	17	16	15	14	13

XIII. The Era of Pifa.



HIS era differed from our common Christian era only by preceding it by one year; probably, the first year of the Christian era was made to correspond to 753 A.U.C. instead of 754 A.U.C., the Dionysian date.

XIV. Era of the Armenians.



ARMENIANS began their era on Tuesday, 9 July 552 A.D., when they confirmed the condemnation of the Council of Chalcedonia, which was pronounced A.D. 536, and by which they completed their schism.

The years of this era were vague, having only 365 days each, composed of twelve months of thirty days each, with five *Epagomanæ* at the end of the last month to make up 365 days. The commencement of the year consequently varies when compared with the Julian dates, after each Julian Leap-year, like the years of the era of Nabonassar.

Another year, called the Ecclesiastical Year, was used at the same time, which had the same number of days as the years of the Julian era, the additional day in a fourth year being made up by a sixth *epagomanæ*, the months having each thirty days. The date in the Julian Calendar, corresponding to the commencement of this ecclesiastical year was the 11th of August. This form of year was discontinued A.D. 1330, when the Julian year was adopted.

The months were,—

Navafardi = 11 August	Michicki = 7 February
Huerri = 10 September	Arieki = 9 March
Sahmi = 10 October	Anki = 8 April
Dre Thari = 9 November	Marieri = 8 May
Khagueths = 9 December	Margats = 7 June
Arats = 8 January	Huetits = 7 July

having each thirty days, with *Aceliacz*, or the five *epagomane* in common years, at the end of the last month, and a sixth in fourth years.

To reduce ecclesiastical Armenian years to our Christian time, add 551 years and 222 days. In a Leap-year one day more, from the 1st of March to the 10th of August.

XV. The Persian Era,

or

Era of Yezdegird III.



HIS era was formerly universally used in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs occasionally. It began on the 16th of June A.D. 632.

The year was composed of 365 days without intercalation, and consequently was like the Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipating the Julian year by one day in every four years, which difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when the year was reformed

by Jelaledin, who ordered that the Persian year thenceforth should receive an additional day whenever it appeared necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, in order to make it correspond to the course of the sun. This naturally took place once in four years; but after seven or eight intercalations the intercalation was postponed for one year. By this arrangement the calendar could never require reformation. An inconvenience however attends this method, it being difficult to determine the length of the years beforehand, as well as the uncertainty of reckoning caused by the computation of persons living under different meridians, those living towards the east sometimes beginning the year a day earlier than others living westward.

The present practice of the Parsees in India varies in different provinces, some beginning the year in September and others in October. The months are as follows:—

1 Ferwardin	7 Meher
2 Ardibehisht	8 Aban
3 Khurdad	9 Ader
4 Tir	10 Dei
5 Merdad	11 Behmen
6 Sheriur	12 Ispendarmez.

The months have thirty days each with five days in common years and six days in intercalary years, placed after Aban the 8th month.

To reduce this era to the Christian year, add 630 to the given year, and the sum will be the year of our era, in which the Persian year begins, according to the practice of the Parsees.

XVI. Era of the Hegira.*



THE era of the Mohammedans, called the *Hegira* or "Flight of the Prophet," dates from the day on which Mohammed entered Medina after his flight from Mecca † [Friday the 16th of July, 622 A.D.] The years of the *Hegira* are Lunar years, each of which has nearly eleven days less than the Solar year. The Hegira's course is divided into cycles of thirty years, of which nineteen are common years, each one being composed of 354 days, and eleven are intercalary years, which have 355 days each. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th months of the Lunar year have each 30 days, and the other six months of the year have 29 days each, except in an intercalary year, when the twelfth month has a thirtieth day.

The eleven intercalary years are the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years. The average length of a year is taken at $354\frac{1}{6}$ days, the twelfth part of which is

* This is sometimes written "*Ijra*," "*Hijra*," and "*Hegira*," (see State Papers.)

† "The Moslems of Mecca, who had taken refuge sometime before in Medina, hearing that Mohammed was at hand, came forth to meet him at Koba. * * * Numbers of the *ansarians*, or auxiliaries of Medina, who had made their compact with Mohammed in the preceding year, now hastened to renew their vow of fidelity. Learning from them that the number of proselytes in the city was rapidly augmenting, and that there was a general disposition to receive him favourably, he appointed Friday [16 July, 622 A.D.] for his public entrance." [Life of Mahomet, by Washington Irving, 1850.]

$29\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{60}$, thus approaching nearly to the true lunation, there being (as is asserted) a difference of but three seconds of time, which will not amount to a day in less than 2260 years. The months of this era, like ours, consist of weeks, each day of which begins in the evening after sunset, and is termed by the Catholic Church *ferial*: thus our Sunday is the first *feria* of the Mohammedan week, and our Saturday the seventh *feria*.

In order to know which of the years of the Hegira are intercalary years, having 355 days, it is necessary to ascertain what position the year in question occupies in the cycle of thirty years. This is done by dividing the Mohammedan year's number by 30; and if there be any remainder, and it be either 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year will be an intercalary one having 355 days. If there be no remainder, it will be a proof that the year in question is the thirtieth of a cycle, of which the quotient will furnish the numerical order.

The commencement of any year of the *Hegira*, corresponding to the date in the Julian Calendar, *Old Style*, can be ascertained by the following rules, and when the initial day of the year has been found, the first day of each month of the Mohammedan year can be seen by referring to the Mohammedan Calendar and the "Key" on the following pages (pp. 237, &c.)

For Gregorian or New Style dates, care must be taken to add the necessary number of days according to the date of the adoption of the New Style in the country for which the date found may be required. [*See* List of countries adopting the New Style, and the table of differences between the two Styles, increased by one day after certain dates, pp. 91-101 and 46-7.]

Rules for reducing Mohammedan dates to the corresponding Christian dates. *Old Style.*

RULE I. *To find the feria with which any Mohammedan Year begins; and the position in the cycle of thirty years, which the year holds, to know whether the year in question be a common year or an intercalary year.*

Divide the Mohammedan year's number by 210, [made up by the 7 days of the week and the cycle of 30 years, $7 \times 30 = 210$], and the remainder by 30. Then look on the left side of the accompanying table for the *last* quotient, and for the "*remainder*" at the top of the table; and on the line with the quotient in the column under the "*remainder*" will be seen the number of the *feria*, representing the initial day of the Mohammedan year.

The "*remainder*" will indicate the position in the cycle of 30 years, which the year in question holds. [*Note.*—An intercalary year has an asterisk attached].

The *feriæ* represent the days of the Christian week thus,—

- feria I.* = Sunday.
- feria II.* = Monday.
- feria III.* = Tuesday.
- feria IV.* = Wednesday.
- feria V.* = Thursday.
- feria VI.* = Friday.
- feria VII.* = Saturday.

Table for finding the *feria*, or initial day of any Mohammedan Year.

Table of "Remainders."							
<i>Note.</i> —An asterisk (*) denotes an intercalary year of 355 days.							
1	2*	3	4	5	6	7*	8
9	10*	11	12	13*	14	15	16*
17	18*	19	20	21*	22	23	24*
25	26*	27	28	29*			

"Quotients."	Initial Days of Mohammedan Years, represented by <i>Feria</i> .						
0	VI	III	I	V	VII	IV	II
1	IV	I	VI	III	V	II	VII
2	II	VI	IV	I	III	VII	V
3	VII	IV	II	VI	I	V	III
4	V	II	VII	IV	VI	III	I
5	III	VII	V	II	IV	I	VI
6	I	V	III	VII	II	VI	IV

RULE II. To find the year of our Lord in which any year of the Hegira begins.

Multiply the years of the Hegira elapsed by the decimals .970203, and add 622.540000, the whole numbers in the result will then represent the year required, and the decimals will give the day of the year. [N.B. When the Julian year has been found, give the Year-letter, that the day of the week may be verified.]

RULE III. To find the day of the Christian Year corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan Year in question.

Multiply the remaining decimals of the preceding sum, by 365, the whole numbers will then represent the number

of days of the Julian common year from the 1st of January [Leap-years not being recognized.] N.B. As certain years which follow intercalary Mohammedan years require one day to be added to the sum, for the day of the year, it is necessary to ascertain by Rule I. what position the *preceding year* held in the cycle, to know whether it had been reckoned as an intercalary year.

RULE IV. *To find the day of the year of the Mohammedan date in question.*

Take the *feria* which was found by Rule I. and reckon, by means of the key to the Hegira, the number of days of the year which the date in question reaches.

RULE V. *To find the Christian date corresponding to the given Mohammedan date.*

Take the date in the Julian Calendar corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan year in question, found by previous Rules II. and III., and reckon with that date, the number of days of the year, which the Mohammedan date is found to reach from the 1st of Moharrem; *noting*, that a Mohammedan year, the commencement of which corresponds to any Christian date after the 11th of January in any year of our Lord, finishes in another Julian year, and therefore requires a change in the Year-letter, for the verification of the day of the week with the *feria*.

RULE VI. *To reduce the Christian Year to the corresponding Mohammedan Year.*

Deduct 622 from the given year of our Lord, multiply the sum by 1.0307, and add 1.4600. The *whole numbers* in the result will be the year required.

Thus, for 1682 A.D.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 622 \\
 \hline
 1060 \\
 10307 \\
 \hline
 7420 \\
 31800 \\
 10600 \\
 \hline
 10925420 \\
 14600 \\
 \hline
 10940020 = 1094 \text{ of the Hegira, which by}
 \end{array}$$

Rules II. and III. began on the 20th of December, 1682, Wednesday.

By Rule IV. one day added, increased the date to the 21st of December, 1682, Thursday.

RULE VII. *To find the first day of the Mohammedan Year corresponding to the Julian date in question.*
 [Use previous Rules II. III. and IV.]

Note.—Another way to find the Julian date (Old Style) corresponding to the first day of the Mohammedan year is as follows, and is comparatively easy, when in continuation of previous calculations.

Deduct 10 days from the date of the preceding year, and make the day of the week of the Julian year correspond to the initial *feria* of the month Moharrem by adding one or two days, as the necessity arises; bearing in mind, that as the Mohammedan year is a Lunar year, it is short of the Solar year to the extent of 10, 11, or 12

days; the Julian Leap-year clashing with the Mohammedan common year, being the cause of the difference amounting to 12 days.

The Mohammedan years commence and end with *feriæ* or days of the week in the following order.

Commencing in a common year with

<i>feria</i> VI = Friday,	the year ends with <i>feria</i> II = Monday.	
<i>feria</i> III = Tuesday	”	” <i>feria</i> VI = Friday.
<i>feria</i> VII = Saturday	”	” <i>feria</i> III = Tuesday.
<i>feria</i> IV = Wednesday	”	” <i>feria</i> VII = Saturday.
<i>feria</i> I = Sunday	”	” <i>feria</i> IV = Wednesday.
<i>feria</i> V = Thursday	”	” <i>feria</i> I = Sunday.
<i>feria</i> II = Monday	”	” <i>feria</i> V = Thursday.

But in an intercalary year, when one day is added to the last month, the commencement of the following year is necessarily one day later than it would have been if the preceding year had been a common year.

Example.—Required the Christian date corresponding to the 17th of the Moon of Gioumadi El-Aoual, 1094 of the Hegira. [This date is the 135th day of the Mohammedan year and is in the 5th month.]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Rule I.} \quad 210)1094(5 \\
 \underline{1050} \\
 30) \dots 44
 \end{array}$$

1—14, remainder. Thus the year 1094 is the 14th of the cycle of 30 years.

By the table for Rule I. “remainder” 14, over the quotient 1, appears to give *feria* V = Thursday. Thus—

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 14 \\
 \hline
 1 \mid V = \text{Thursday.}
 \end{array}$$

Rule II.

*970203
 1093 years elapsed.

2910609
 8731827
 9702030

1060'431879
 622'540000

Rule III.

1682'971879 = 1682 A.D. [Year-Letter A.]
 365

4859395
 5831274
 2915637

354'735835 = 354th day of the Julian Year 1682,
 1 i. e. 20 Dec. Old Style.

355th day of the Julian Year 1682
 = 21 Dec., Thursday.

Note.—The year of the Hegira, 1094, was preceded by one which was the 13th year of the cycle (an *intercalary* year), therefore one day must be added to the date found by Rule III.

Rule IV. The 17th of Gioumadi El-Aoual is the 135th day of the Mohammedan Year [*see* Key to the Calendar of the Hegira], while the *feria* or day of the week of that date is VI = Friday in the year 1094 of the Hegira, which began with Thursday.

Note.—The Julian date in this instance found corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan Year, by Rule III., is the 20th of December, 1682, Wednesday. One day has therefore to be added to make that date accord with the day of the week for the Mohammedan date found by Rule I., *viz.* *feria* V = Thursday; this addition of one day is required, in consequence of the preceding Mohammedan year having been an intercalary one. The addition of one day will also be required in certain other years when the Julian

Leap-years and the Mohammedan intercalary years clash. But this can easily be set right by advancing the Julian date, and taking care always to make the day of the week of the Julian date, correspond to the day represented by the *feria* belonging to the Mohammedan date found by Rule I.

Rule V. The date in question, *viz.* the 17th of the month of Gioumadi El-Aoual, has been proved by Rule IV to be the 135th day of the Mohammedan year beginning with *feria V* = Thursday, which was shown by Rule III. to be the commencement of the year 1094 of the Hegira. Now if we take the Julian date corresponding to the commencement of the Mohammedan year, found by Rule III. [which was increased and advanced to 21 December, 1682, O. S., by the *note* after Rule IV], and reckon the 135th day of such date [see table showing the days of the year, p. 239], we shall come to the 4th of May, 1683, which date, with Year-Letter G, falls on Friday. [See Calendar of Letter G, p. 55.]

The 17th day of Gioumadi El-Aoual, 1094, of the Hegira,

feria VI = Friday.

thus corresponds to 4 May, 1683, ——— = Friday.



Key to the Calendar of the Hegira.

Numbers of the months.	Names of the months of the Arabs.	Number of days of each month.	Number of days of the year.	Initial days of the months represented by the numbers indicating the <i>feriae</i> .						
				Fri. <i>feria</i> VI	Tues. <i>feria</i> III	Sat. <i>feria</i> VII	Wed. <i>feria</i> IV	Sun. <i>feria</i> I	Thur. <i>feria</i> V	Mon. <i>feria</i> II
1	Moharrem, or Mu- harrem	30	1-30	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.
2	Safar, or Suphar, or Seffer	29	31-59	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.
3	Rabié I. Rabi el- Aoual, or Rabiul- Euvel	30	60-89	Mon.	Fri.	Tuef.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.
4	Rabié II. Rabi el- Akher, or Rabiul- Achir	29	90-118	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.
5	Gioumadi I. Dgiou- madi el-Aoual, or Gioumaafil-Euvel	30	119-148	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.
6	Gioumadi II. Dgiou- madi el-Akher, or Gioumaafil-Achir	29	149-177	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.
7	Redgeb, or Régihab	30	178-207	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.
8	Schaban, Sahaben, or Sahaaban	29	208-236	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.
9	Ramadhan, or Ra- mazan	30	237-266	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.
10	Schoual, Schewal, or Scheuail	29	267-295	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.
11	Dzoulcaada, Dulkai- adath or Dilkade	30	296-325	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.
12	Dzoulodge, Dulkai- giadath, Dulheg- giath or Zilligge .	29	326-354	Mon.	Fri.	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.
	<i>In an intercalary year,</i>	30	355	Tues.	Sat.	Wed.	Sun.	Thur.	Mon.	Fri.

Months of the Arabs.

[illegible]

Initial days of the year.

Days of the Months.											
Fri. <i>feria</i> VI	Tues. <i>feria</i> III	Sat. <i>feria</i> VII	Wed. <i>feria</i> IV	Sun. <i>feria</i> I	Thur. <i>feria</i> V						
815229	6132027	5121926	4111825	3101724	209162330						
7142128	6132027	5121926	4111825	3101724	209162330						
815229	7142128	6132027	5121926	4111825	3101724						
9162330	815229	7142128	6132027	5121926	4111825						
101724	9162330	815229	7142128	6132027	5121926						
111825	101724	9162330	815229	7142128	6132027						
121926	111825	101724	9162330	815229	7142128						
132027	121926	111825	101724	9162330	815229						
142128	132027	121926	111825	101724	9162330						
152229	142128	132027	121926	111825	101724						
162330	152229	142128	132027	121926	111825						
1724	162330	152229	142128	132027	121926						
1825	1724	162330	152229	142128	132027						
1926	1825	1724	162330	152229	142128						
2027	1926	1825	1724	162330	152229						
2128	2027	1926	1825	1724	162330						
2229	2128	2027	1926	1825	1724						
2330	2229	2128	2027	1926	1825						
24	2330	2229	2128	2027	1926						
25	24	2330	2229	2128	2027						
26	25	24	2330	2229	2128						
27	26	25	24	2330	2229						
28	27	26	25	24	2330						
29	28	27	26	25	24						
30	29	28	27	26	25						
31	30	29	28	27	26						

1st Day.	Feria I	= Sunday	(Turkib)	Pazar gun	= (Arabic)	Yom-elahad
2nd Day.	Feria II	= Monday		Pazar ertefi		Yom-elathath.
3rd Day.	Feria III	= Tuesday		Sale		Yom-elathath.
4th Day.	Feria IV	= Wednesday		Charhambé		Yom-elarba.
5th Day.	Feria V	= Thursday		Perhambé		Yom-elchamita.
6th Day.	Feria VI	= Friday		Juma		Yom-eljuma.
7th Day.	Feria VII	= Saturday		Juma ertefi		Yom-elcift.

A Calendar for any Julian or Gregorian Year

Common Years.

Year-Letters and Initial Days, (Common Years.)							February, 28 days.	April, 30 days.	May, 31 days.	June, 30 days.	August, 31 days.	September, 30 days.
							March, 31 days.	July, 31 days.				December, 31 days.
A	G	F	E	D	C	B	January, 31 days.	October, 31 days.				
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	4 11 18 25	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	5 12 19 26	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	8 15 22 29	10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	6 13 20 27	10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	9 16 23 30	11 18 25	8 15 22 29
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	7 14 21 28	11 18 25	8 15 22 29	10 17 24 31	12 19 26	9 16 23 30

Leap Years.

Year-Letters and Initial Days, (Leap Years.)							January, 31 days.	February, 29 days.	March, 31 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days.	October, 31 days.
							April, 30 days.	August, 31 days.	November, 30 days.			December, 31 days.
A	G	F	E	D	C	B	January, 31 days.	May, 31 days.				
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	8 15 22 29
Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	9 16 23 30
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	4 11 18 25	9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	10 17 24 31
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	5 12 19 26	10 17 24 31	8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	11 18 25
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	6 13 20 27	11 18 25	9 16 23 30	8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	12 19 26
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	7 14 21 28	12 19 26	10 17 24 31	9 16 23 30	8 15 22 29	13 20 27

240 Table for finding the Year-Letters

from 1 A. D. to 3300,

according to the calculation of Dionysius Exiguus, introduced in
the year of Rome 1285 = 532 A. D.

		Centuries after our Lord.									
New Style.						1500 (for 1582) Letter C					
			1800	1900	1600			1700			
			2200	2300	2000			2100			
			2600	2700	2400			2500			
			3000	3100	2800			2900			
			E	G	B A			C			
Old Style.			100	200	300	400	500	600	700		
			800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400		
			1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100		
			2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800		
			2900	3000	3100	3200	3300				
			E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C		
Years left than one hundred.		Year-Letters.									
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	D	E	F	G	A
4	32	60	88	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	36	64	92	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	40	68	96	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	44	72		E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	48	76		G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	52	80		B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
28	56	84		D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C

A Calendar for any Julian or Gregorian Year

Common Years.

Year-Letters and Initial days, (Common Years.)							February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	June, 30 days.	August, 31 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	
A	G	F	E	D	C	B	January, 31 days, October, 31 days.	February, 28 days, March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	April, 30 days, July, 31 days.	May, 31 days.	June, 30 days.	August, 31 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	4 11 18 25	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	5 12 19 26	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	6 13 20 27	10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	7 14 21 28	11 18 25	8 15 22 29	10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27

Leap Years.

Year-Letters and Initial Days, (Leap-Years.)							January, 31 days, April, 30 days, July, 31 days.	February, 29 days, August, 31 days.	March, 31 days, November, 30 days.	June, 30 days.	September, 30 days, December, 31 days.	October, 31 days.
A	G	F	E	D	C	B	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29 2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31	3 10 17 24 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30 3 10 17 24 31 4 11 18 25 5 12 19 26 6 13 20 27 7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28 8 15 22 29 9 16 23 30 10 17 24 31 11 18 25 12 19 26

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercalary Mo- hammedan years.	Years of the Hegira	Ferie.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
C	1658	19 Sept.	29 Sept.	1658	F		1069	I	Sunday
B	1659	8 Sept.	18 Sept.	1659	E		1070	V	Thursday
A G	1660	27 Aug.	6 Sept.	1660	D C	*	1071	II	Monday
F	1661	17 Aug.	27 Aug.	1661	B		1072	VII	Saturday
E	1662	6 Aug.	16 Aug.	1662	A		1073	IV	Wednesday
D	1663	26 July	5 Aug.	1663	G	*	1074	I	Sunday
C B	1664	15 July	25 July	1664	F E		1075	VI	Friday
A	1665	4 July	14 July	1665	D	*	1076	III	Tuesday
G	1666	24 June	4 July	1666	C		1077	I	Sunday
F	1667	13 June	23 June	1667	B		1078	V	Thursday
E D	1668	1 June	11 June	1668	A G	*	1079	II	Monday
C	1669	22 May	1 June	1669	F		1080	VII	Saturday
B	1670	11 May	21 May	1670	E		1081	IV	Wednesday
A	1671	30 April	10 May	1671	D	*	1082	I	Sunday
G F	1672	19 April	29 April	1672	C B		1083	VI	Friday
E	1673	8 April	18 April	1673	A		1084	III	Tuesday
D	1674	28 Mar.	7 April	1674	G	*	1085	VII	Saturday
C	1674-5	18 Mar.	28 Mar.	1675	F		1086	V	Thursday
B A	1675-6	6 Mar.	16 Mar.	1676	E D	*	1087	II	Monday
G	1676-7	24 Feb.	6 Mar.	1677	C		1088	VII	Saturday
F	1677-8	13 Feb.	23 Feb.	1678	B		1089	IV	Wednesday
E	1678-9	2 Feb.	12 Feb.	1679	A	*	1090	I	Sunday
D C	1679-80	23 Jan.	2 Feb.	1680	G F		1091	VI	Friday
B	1680-1	11 Jan.	21 Jan.	1681	E		1092	III	Tuesday
"	1681	31 Dec.	10 Jan.	1682	D	*	1093	VII	Saturday
A	1682	21 Dec.	31 Dec.	"	"		1094	V	Thursday
G	1683	10 Dec.	20 Dec.	1683	C		1095	II	Monday
F E	1684	28 Nov.	8 Dec.	1684	B A	*	1096	VI	Friday
D	1685	18 Nov.	28 Nov.	1685	G		1097	IV	Wednesday
C	1686	7 Nov.	17 Nov.	1686	F	*	1098	I	Sunday
B	1687	28 Oct.	7 Nov.	1687	E		1099	VI	Friday
A G	1688	16 Oct.	26 Oct.	1688	D C		1100	III	Tuesday
F	1689	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	1689	B	*	1101	VII	Saturday
E	1690	25 Sept.	5 Oct.	1690	A		1102	V	Thursday
D	1691	14 Sept.	24 Sept.	1691	G		1103	II	Monday
C B	1692	2 Sept.	12 Sept.	1692	F E	*	1104	VI	Friday
A	1693	23 Aug.	2 Sept.	1693	D		1105	IV	Wednesday
G	1694	12 Aug.	22 Aug.	1694	C	*	1106	I	Sunday
F	1695	2 Aug.	12 Aug.	1695	B		1107	VI	Friday
E D	1696	21 July	31 July	1696	A G		1108	III	Tuesday
C	1697	10 July	20 July	1697	F	*	1109	VII	Saturday
B	1698	30 June	10 July	1698	E		1110	V	Thursday
A	1699	19 June	29 June	1699	D		1111	II	Monday

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Feria.	Days of the Christian week.
	English Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
G F	1700	7 June	18 June	1700	C		1112	VI	Friday
E	1701	28 May	8 June	1701	B	*	1113	IV	Wednesday
D	1702	17 May	28 May	1702	A		1114	I	Sunday
C	1703	6 May	17 May	1703	G	*	1115	V	Thursday
B A	1704	25 April	6 May	1704	F E		1116	III	Tuesday
G	1705	14 April	25 April	1705	D	*	1117	VII	Saturday
F	1706	4 April	15 April	1706	C		1118	V	Thursday
E	1706-7	24 Mar.	4 April	1707	B		1119	II	Monday
D C	1707-8	12 Mar.	23 Mar.	1708	A G	*	1120	VI	Friday
B	1708-9	2 Mar.	13 Mar.	1709	F		1121	IV	Wednesday
A	1709-10	19 Feb.	2 Mar.	1710	E		1122	I	Sunday
G	1710-11	8 Feb.	19 Feb.	1711	D	*	1123	V	Thursday
F E	1711-12	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	1712	C B		1124	III	Tuesday
D	1712-13	17 Jan.	28 Jan.	1713	A		1125	VII	Saturday
C	1713-14	6 Jan.	17 Jan.	1714	G	*	1126	IV	Wednesday
"	1714	27 Dec.	7 Jan.	1715	F		1127	II	Monday
B	1715	16 Dec.	27 Dec.	"	"	*	1128	VI	Friday
A G	1716	5 Dec.	16 Dec.	1716	E D		1129	IV	Wednesday
F	1717	24 Nov.	5 Dec.	1717	C		1130	I	Sunday
E	1718	13 Nov.	24 Nov.	1718	B	*	1131	V	Thursday
D	1719	3 Nov.	14 Nov.	1719	A		1132	III	Tuesday
C B	1720	22 Oct.	2 Nov.	1720	G F		1133	VII	Saturday
A	1721	11 Oct.	22 Oct.	1721	E	*	1134	IV	Wednesday
G	1722	1 Oct.	12 Oct.	1722	D		1135	II	Monday
F	1723	20 Sept.	1 Oct.	1723	C	*	1136	VI	Friday
E D	1724	9 Sept.	20 Sept.	1724	B A		1137	IV	Wednesday
C	1725	29 Aug.	9 Sept.	1725	G		1138	I	Sunday
B	1726	18 Aug.	29 Aug.	1726	F	*	1139	V	Thursday
A	1727	8 Aug.	19 Aug.	1727	E		1140	III	Tuesday
G F	1728	27 July	7 Aug.	1728	D C		1141	VII	Saturday
E	1729	16 July	27 July	1729	B	*	1142	IV	Wednesday
D	1730	6 July	17 July	1730	A		1143	II	Monday
C	1731	25 June	6 July	1731	G		1144	VI	Friday
B A	1732	13 June	24 June	1732	F E	*	1145	III	Tuesday
G	1733	3 June	14 June	1733	D		1146	I	Sunday
F	1734	23 May	3 June	1734	C	*	1147	V	Thursday
E	1735	13 May	24 May	1735	B		1148	III	Tuesday
D C	1736	1 May	12 May	1736	A G		1149	VII	Saturday
B	1737	20 April	1 May	1737	F	*	1150	IV	Wednesday
A	1738	10 April	21 April	1738	E		1151	II	Monday
G	1739	30 Mar.	10 April	1739	D		1152	VI	Friday
F E	1739-40	18 Mar.	29 Mar.	1740	C B	*	1153	III	Tuesday
D	1740-41	8 Mar.	19 Mar.	1741	A		1154	I	Sunday

Year Letters, O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.			Year Letters, N. S.	The after- rits indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Days of the Christian week.	
	English Calendar, Old Style.	Foreign Calendar, New Style.						
C	1741-2	25 Feb.	8 Mar.	1742	G	1155	V	Thursday
B	1742-3	14 Feb.	25 Feb.	1743	F	1156	II	Monday
A G	1743-4	4 Feb.	15 Feb.	1744	E D	1157	VII	Saturday
F	1744-5	23 Jan.	3 Feb.	1745	C	1158	IV	Wednesday
E	1745-6	13 Jan.	24 Jan.	1746	B	1159	II	Monday
D	1746-7	2 Jan.	13 Jan.	1747	A	1160	VI	Friday
"	1747	22 Dec.	2 Jan.	1748	G F	1161	III	Tuesday
C B	1748	11 Dec.	22 Dec.	"	"	1162	I	Sunday
A	1749	30 Nov.	11 Dec.	1749	E	1163	V	Thursday
G	1750	19 Nov.	30 Nov.	1750	D	1164	II	Monday
F	1751	9 Nov.	20 Nov.	1751	C	1165	VII	Saturday
E D	1752*	28 Oct.	8 Nov.	1752	B A	1166	IV	Wednesday
C	1753	18 Oct.	29 Oct.	1753	G	1167	II	Monday
B	1754	7 Oct.	18 Oct.	1754	F	1168	VI	Friday
A	1755	26 Sept.	7 Oct.	1755	E	1169	III	Tuesday
G F	1756	15 Sept.	26 Sept.	1756	D C	1170	I	Sunday
E	1757	4 Sept.	15 Sept.	1757	B	1171	V	Thursday
D	1758	24 Aug.	4 Sept.	1758	A	1172	II	Monday
C	1759	14 Aug.	25 Aug.	1759	G	1173	VII	Saturday
B A	1760	2 Aug.	13 Aug.	1760	F E	1174	IV	Wednesday
G	1761	22 July	2 Aug.	1761	D	1175	I	Sunday
F	1762	12 July	23 July	1762	C	1176	VI	Friday
E	1763	1 July	12 July	1763	B	1177	III	Tuesday
D C	1764	20 June	1 July	1764	A G	1178	I	Sunday
B	1765	9 June	20 June	1765	F	1179	V	Thursday
A	1766	29 May	9 June	1766	E	1180	II	Monday
G	1767	19 May	30 May	1767	D	1181	VII	Saturday
F E	1768	7 May	18 May	1768	C B	1182	IV	Wednesday
D	1769	26 April	7 May	1769	A	1183	I	Sunday
C	1770	16 April	27 April	1770	G	1184	VI	Friday
B	1771	5 April	16 April	1771	F	1185	III	Tuesday
A G	1772	24 Mar.	4 April	1772	E D	1186	VII	Saturday
F	1773	14 Mar.	25 Mar.	1773	C	1187	V	Thursday
E	1774	3 Mar.	14 Mar.	1774	B	1188	II	Monday
D	1775	21 Feb.	4 Mar.	1775	A	1189	VII	Saturday
C B	1776	10 Feb.	21 Feb.	1776	G F	1190	IV	Wednesday
A	1777	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	1777	E	1191	I	Sunday
G	1778	19 Jan.	30 Jan.	1778	D	1192	VI	Friday
F	1779	8 Jan.	19 Jan.	1779	C	1193	III	Tuesday
"	"	28 Dec.	8 Jan.	1780	B A	1194	VII	Saturday

* In England the New Style was adopted on the day following Wednesday the 2nd of September 1752, which was called Thursday the 14th of September.

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indi- cate the intercala- ry Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Days of the Christian week.
	Ruffian Calendar, Old Style.		English and Foreign Calendar, New Style.					
E D	1780	17 Dec.	28 Dec.	1780	B A		1195	V Thursday
C	1781	6 Dec.	17 Dec.	1781	G	*	1196	II Monday
B	1782	26 Nov.	7 Dec.	1782	F		1197	VII Saturday
A	1783	15 Nov.	26 Nov.	1783	E		1198	IV Wednesday
G F	1784	3 Nov.	14 Nov.	1784	D C	*	1199	I Sunday
E	1785	24 Oct.	4 Nov.	1785	B		1200	VI Friday
D	1786	13 Oct.	24 Oct.	1786	A		1201	III Tuesday
C	1787	2 Oct.	13 Oct.	1787	G	*	1202	VII Saturday
B A	1788	21 Sept.	2 Oct.	1788	F E		1203	V Thursday
G	1789	10 Sept.	21 Sept.	1789	D		1204	II Monday
F	1790	30 Aug.	10 Sept.	1790	C	*	1205	VI Friday
E	1791	20 Aug.	31 Aug.	1791	B		1206	IV Wednesday
D C	1792	8 Aug.	19 Aug.	1792	A G	*	1207	I Sunday
B	1793	29 July	9 Aug.	1793	F		1208	VI Friday
A	1794	18 July	29 July	1794	E		1209	III Tuesday
G	1795	7 July	18 July	1795	D	*	1210	VII Saturday
F E	1796	26 June	7 July	1796	C B		1211	V Thursday
D	1797	15 June	26 June	1797	A		1212	II Monday
C	1798	4 June	15 June	1798	G	*	1213	VI Friday
B	1799	25 May	5 June	1799	F		1214	IV Wednesday
A G	1800	13 May	25 May	1800	E		1215	I Sunday
F	1801	2 May	14 May	1801	D	*	1216	V Thursday
E	1802	22 April	4 May	1802	C		1217	III Tuesday
D	1803	11 April	23 April	1803	B	*	1218	VII Saturday
C B	1804	31 Mar.	12 April	1804	A G		1219	V Thursday
A	1805	20 Mar.	1 April	1805	F		1220	II Monday
G	1806	9 Mar.	21 Mar.	1806	E	*	1221	VI Friday
F	1807	27 Feb.	11 Mar.	1807	D		1222	IV Wednesday
E D	1808	16 Feb.	28 Feb.	1808	C B		1223	I Sunday
C	1809	4 Feb.	16 Feb.	1809	A	*	1224	V Thursday
B	1810	25 Jan.	6 Feb.	1810	G		1225	III Tuesday
A	1811	14 Jan.	26 Jan.	1811	F	*	1226	VII Saturday
G F	1812	4 Jan.	16 Jan.	1812	E D		1227	V Thursday
"	"	23 Dec.	4 Jan.	1813	C		1228	II Monday
E	1813	12 Dec.	24 Dec.	"	"	*	1229	VI Friday
D	1814	2 Dec.	14 Dec.	1814	B		1230	IV Wednesday
C	1815	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	1815	A		1231	I Sunday
B A	1816	9 Nov.	21 Nov.	1816	G F	*	1232	V Thursday
G	1817	30 Oct.	11 Nov.	1817	E		1233	III Tuesday
F	1818	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	1818	D		1234	VII Saturday
E	1819	8 Oct.	20 Oct.	1819	C	*	1235	IV Wednesday
D C	1820	27 Sept.	9 Oct.	1820	B A		1236	II Monday
B	1821	16 Sept.	28 Sept.	1821	G	*	1237	VI Friday

Year Letters. O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indicate the intercalary Mo- hammedan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Days of the Christian week.	
	Ruffian Calendar. Old Style.		English and Foreign Calendar. New Style.						
A	1822	6 Sept.	18 Sept.	1822	F		1238	IV	Wednesday
G	1823	26 Aug.	7 Sept.	1823	E		1239	I	Sunday
F E	1824	14 Aug.	26 Aug.	1824	D C	•	1240	V	Thursday
D	1825	4 Aug.	16 Aug.	1825	B		1241	III	Tuesday
C	1826	24 July	5 Aug.	1826	A		1242	VII	Saturday
B	1827	13 July	25 July	1827	G	•	1243	IV	Wednesday
A G	1828	2 July	14 July	1828	F E		1244	II	Monday
F	1829	21 June	3 July	1829	D		1245	VI	Friday
E	1830	10 June	22 June	1830	C	•	1246	III	Tuesday
D	1831	31 May	12 June	1831	B		1247	I	Sunday
C B	1832	19 May	31 May	1832	A G	•	1248	V	Thursday
A	1833	9 May	21 May	1833	F		1249	III	Tuesday
G	1834	28 April	10 May	1834	E		1250	VII	Saturday
F	1835	17 April	29 April	1835	D	•	1251	IV	Wednesday
E D	1836	6 April	18 April	1836	C B		1252	II	Monday
C	1837	26 Mar.	7 April	1837	A		1253	VI	Friday
B	1838	15 Mar.	27 Mar.	1838	G	•	1254	III	Tuesday
A	1839	5 Mar.	17 Mar.	1839	F		1255	I	Sunday
G F	1840	22 Feb.	5 Mar.	1840	E D	•	1256	V	Thursday
E	1841	11 Feb.	23 Feb.	1841	C		1257	III	Tuesday
D	1842	31 Jan.	12 Feb.	1842	B		1258	VII	Saturday
C	1843	20 Jan.	1 Feb.	1843	A	•	1259	IV	Wednesday
B A	1844	10 Jan.	22 Jan.	1844	G F		1260	II	Monday
"	"	29 Dec.	10 Jan.	1845	E		1261	VI	Friday
G	1845	18 Dec.	30 Dec.	"	"	•	1262	III	Tuesday
F	1846	8 Dec.	20 Dec.	1846	D		1263	I	Sunday
E	1847	27 Nov.	9 Dec.	1847	C		1264	V	Thursday
D C	1848	15 Nov.	27 Nov.	1848	B A	•	1265	II	Monday
B	1849	5 Nov.	17 Nov.	1849	G		1266	VII	Saturday
A	1850	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	1850	F	•	1267	IV	Wednesday
G	1851	15 Oct.	27 Oct.	1851	E		1268	II	Monday
F E	1852	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	1852	D C		1269	VI	Friday
D	1853	22 Sept.	4 Oct.	1853	B	•	1270	III	Tuesday
C	1854	12 Sept.	24 Sept.	1854	A		1271	I	Sunday
B	1855	1 Sept.	13 Sept.	1855	G		1272	V	Thursday
A G	1856	20 Aug.	1 Sept.	1856	F E	•	1273	II	Monday
F	1857	10 Aug.	22 Aug.	1857	D		1274	VII	Saturday
E	1858	30 July	11 Aug.	1858	C		1275	IV	Wednesday
D	1859	19 July	31 July	1859	B	•	1276	I	Sunday
C B	1860	8 July	20 July	1860	A G		1277	VI	Friday
A	1861	27 June	9 July	1861	F	•	1278	III	Tuesday
G	1862	17 June	29 June	1862	E		1279	I	Sunday
F	1863	6 June	18 June	1863	D		1280	V	Thursday

Year Letters, O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters, N. S.	The af- flicts in- dicate the intercalary Mo- hamme- dan years.	Years of the Hegira.	Days of the Christian week.
	Ruffian Calendar, Old Style.		English and Foreign Calendar, New Style.					
E D	1864	25 May	6 June	1864	C B	*	1281	Monday
C	1865	15 May	27 May	1865	A		1282	Saturday
B	1866	4 May	16 May	1866	G		1283	Wednesday
A	1867	23 April	5 May	1867	F	*	1284	Sunday
G F	1868	12 April	24 April	1868	E D		1285	Friday
E	1869	1 April	13 April	1869	C	*	1286	Tuesday
D	1870	22 Mar.	3 April	1870	B		1287	Sunday
C	1871	11 Mar.	23 Mar.	1871	A		1288	Thursday
B A	1872	28 Feb.	11 Mar.	1872	G F	*	1289	Monday
G	1873	17 Feb.	1 Mar.	1873	E		1290	Saturday
F	1874	6 Feb.	18 Feb.	1874	D		1291	Wednesday
E	1875	26 Jan.	7 Feb.	1875	C	*	1292	Sunday
D C	1876	16 Jan.	28 Jan.	1876	B A		1293	Friday
B	1877	4 Jan.	16 Jan.	1877	G		1294	Tuesday
"	"	24 Dec.	5 Jan.	1878	F	*	1295	Saturday
A	1878	14 Dec.	26 Dec.	"	"		1296	Thursday
G	1879	3 Dec.	15 Dec.	1879	E	*	1297	Monday
F E	1880	22 Nov.	4 Dec.	1880	D C		1298	Saturday
D	1881	11 Nov.	23 Nov.	1881	B		1299	Wednesday
C	1882	31 Oct.	12 Nov.	1882	A	*	1300	Sunday
B	1883	21 Oct.	2 Nov.	1883	G		1301	Friday
A G	1884	9 Oct.	21 Oct.	1884	F E		1302	Tuesday
F	1885	28 Sept.	10 Oct.	1885	D	*	1303	Saturday
E	1886	18 Sept.	30 Sept.	1886	C		1304	Thursday
D	1887	7 Sept.	19 Sept.	1887	B		1305	Monday
C B	1888	26 Aug.	7 Sept.	1888	A G	*	1306	Friday
A	1889	16 Aug.	28 Aug.	1889	F		1307	Wednesday
G	1890	5 Aug.	17 Aug.	1890	E	*	1308	Sunday
F	1891	26 July	7 Aug.	1891	D		1309	Friday
E D	1892	14 July	26 July	1892	C B		1310	Tuesday
C	1893	3 July	15 July	1893	A	*	1311	Saturday
B	1894	23 June	5 July	1894	G		1312	Thursday
A	1895	12 June	24 June	1895	F		1313	Monday
G F	1896	31 May	12 June	1896	E D	*	1314	Friday
E	1897	21 May	2 June	1897	C		1315	Wednesday
D	1898	10 May	22 May	1898	B	*	1316	Sunday
C	1899	30 April	12 May	1899	A		1317	Friday
B A	1900	18 April	1 May	1900	G		1318	Tuesday
G	1901	7 April	20 April	1901	F	*	1319	Saturday
F	1902	28 Mar.	10 April	1902	E		1320	Thursday
E	1903	17 Mar.	30 Mar.	1903	D		1321	Monday
D C	1904	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	1904	C B	*	1322	Friday
B	1905	23 Feb.	8 Mar.	1905	A		1323	Wednesday

Year Letters, O. S.	Christian dates corresponding to the commencement of Mohammedan years.				Year Letters. N. S.	The after- risks indicate the intercalary Mo- hammedan years.	Years of the Hegira.	A. H.	Days of the Christian week.
	Ruffian Calendar. <i>Old Style.</i>		English and Foreign Calendar. <i>New Style.</i>						
A	1906	12 Feb.	25 Feb.	1906	G		1324	I	Sunday
G	1907	1 Feb.	14 Feb.	1907	F	*	1325	V	Thursday
F E	1908	22 Jan.	4 Feb.	1908	E D		1326	III	Tuesday
D	1909	10 Jan.	23 Jan.	1909	C	*	1327	VII	Saturday
"	"	31 Dec.	13 Jan.	1910	B		1328	V	Thursday
C	1910	20 Dec.	2 Jan.	1911	A		1329	II	Monday
B	1911	9 Dec.	22 Dec.	"	"	*	1330	VI	Friday
A G	1912	28 Nov.	11 Dec.	1912	G F		1331	IV	Wednesday
F	1913	17 Nov.	30 Nov.	1913	E		1332	I	Sunday
E	1914	6 Nov.	19 Nov.	1914	D	*	1333	V	Thursday
D	1915	27 Oct.	9 Nov.	1915	C		1334	III	Tuesday
C B	1916	15 Oct.	28 Oct.	1916	B A		1335	VII	Saturday
A	1917	4 Oct.	17 Oct.	1917	G	*	1336	IV	Wednesday
G	1918	24 Sept.	7 Oct.	1918	F		1337	II	Monday
F	1919	13 Sept.	26 Sept.	1919	E	*	1338	VI	Friday
E D	1920	2 Sept.	15 Sept.	1920	D C		1339	IV	Wednesday
C	1921	22 Aug.	4 Sept.	1921	B		1340	I	Sunday
B	1922	11 Aug.	24 Aug.	1922	A	*	1341	V	Thursday
A	1923	1 Aug.	14 Aug.	1923	G		1342	III	Tuesday
G F	1924	20 July	2 Aug.	1924	F E		1343	VII	Saturday
E	1925	9 July	22 July	1925	D	*	1344	IV	Wednesday
D	1926	29 June	12 July	1926	C		1345	II	Monday
C	1927	18 June	1 July	1927	B	*	1346	VI	Friday
B A	1928	7 June	20 June	1928	A G		1347	IV	Wednesday
G	1929	27 May	9 June	1929	F		1348	I	Sunday
F	1930	16 May	29 May	1930	E	*	1349	V	Thursday
E	1931	6 May	19 May	1931	D		1350	III	Tuesday



XVII. The Solar Cycle.



HE Solar Cycle consists of 28 Julian years, after the lapse of which, the same days of the week, on the Julian system, would always return to the same days of each month throughout the year. Four such years consist of 1461 days, which is not a multiple of 7; the least number of years, therefore, which will fulfil this condition, must be seven times that interval, or 28 years.

The place in this cycle for any year of the Christian era is found by adding 9 to the Christian year's number, and dividing by 28. The quotient being the number of cycles elapsed since the year 9 B.C. [to which 1, of the first cycle, that ends within the Christian era, belongs]. The remainder being the number sought, 0 being counted as 28. Thus:—1868

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 \hline
 28 \overline{) 1877} 67 \\
 \underline{168} \\
 \cdot 197 \\
 \underline{196}
 \end{array}$$

∴ 1 = the 1st year of the 68th cycle,
 ————— from 9 B.C.

The reason why we have to add 9 to any year of the Christian era, is because the first year of the first Solar Cycle has been assigned to a point in time, from which the 10th year of a cycle falls to the fixed point in time 1 A.D.

XVIII. The Golden Numbers

*of the Metonic Lunar Cycle, and the Dionysian Cycle
of 19 years.*



NUMBERS 1 to 19 were first introduced by Meton, an astronomer, living in Athens, Ol. 87. 1 = 432 B.C., to indicate the date of the Calendar New Moon, commencing with 1, on the 13th of Scirophorion = July. This is called the Metonic Lunar Cycle; for, upon the completion of 19 years, or 235 lunations, which differ from 19 Julian years of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days only by about an hour and a half, the new moon, which happened on the 6th of January in the first year of the cycle, again happened on that day, almost within an hour and a half of the same hour of the day, after a lapse of 19 years, but certainly within an hour and a half of the day, after a lapse of four such cycles or 76 years [which is called the Calippic period.]

The order of the numbers of the Metonic Cycle was changed, when newer cycles were introduced, *e. g.* the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius introduced A. D. 463, [the numbers of which appear in Saxon charters], begins with 1, on the 16th of July in the Julian Calendar, and differs from the Metonic Cycle to the extent of three numbers; for I of the Metonic Cycle = IV of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius. And when Dionysius Exiguus introduced his cycle of 19 years, for his Paschal Cycle A.D. 532, Golden number I was made to fall to the 19th of July, and a difference of three numbers again created; as I of the Lunar Cycle of Pope Hilarius = IV of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, [*see* table with the Christian Era, No. XII of the Eras].

The Golden numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19

years have been used by Scaliger in the construction of the Julian period, in connection with the numbers of the Solar Cycle, and the Cycle of the Roman Indiction.

To find the number of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, add 1 to the given year of the Christian era, [because number 11 belongs to 1 A.D. according to the Dionysian system]; then divide the sum by 19, the quotient will show the number of cycles elapsed since the year 1 B.C., and the remainder will represent the year of the cycle.

See p. 123 for "*Table for finding the Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years,*" during the Christian Era.

XIX. The Indiction.



THE *Indiction* instituted by Constantine the Great is a cycle of fifteen years. The years of the Indiction are designated thus: Indiction 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. until 15, when Indiction 1 comes again into use; and so on with each number until each cycle of 15 years has been completed. Accounts of tributes were kept by the Indictions. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, [viii. Kal. Oct. 312 A.D.], by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the Council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the account of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done, but that instead thereof the *Indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date the years. [This is evidently the Cæsarian or Imperial Indiction which began on the 24th of September A.D. 312]. The Roman Indiction commencing A.D. 313, January 1, has been used with the Julian period by Scaliger. To find the place of a year

of the Christian era, in the indictional cycle, add 3, [because 1 A.D. has Indiction 4], and divide by 15, the remainder [or 15 if 0 remain], is the number of the indictional year.

Four dates appear to have been used for the commencement of the "Indiction."

- I. The Indiction of Constantinople, instituted by Constantine A.D. 312, beginning on the 1st of September.
- II. The Imperial or Cæsarian Indiction, beginning A.D. 312 on the 24th of September, which has been commonly used in England and France.
- III. The Roman or Pontifical Indiction, beginning A.D. 313 on the 1st of January, the numbers of which cycle were adopted by Scaliger in constructing the Julian period. The name "Pontifical Indiction" has been given to it, because it was generally used in Papal Bulls from the ninth to the fourteenth century, commencing sometimes on the 25th of December, when that date was considered to be the commencement of the year.
- IV. An Indiction commencing in October seems to have been used in the Register of the Parliament of Paris.

The following table, for finding the Roman Indiction beginning A.D. 313 on the 1st of January, will also serve for the other indictions, by making the number found for the Roman Indiction serve for that portion of the previous year which belongs to the indiction required. Thus, 1 of the Roman Indiction for 313 may belong to 312 from the 24th of September for the Imperial or Cæsarian Indiction, and in like manner for subsequent years the other numbers.

Table for finding the Roman "Indiction,"

commencing A.D. 313 on the 1st of January.

		Years less than a hundred.																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
		70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
		88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99						

Hundreds of years.		The Indiction.																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
100	1900	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
200	2000	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
300	2100	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
400	2200	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
500	2300	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
600	2400	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
700	2500	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
800	2600	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
900	2700	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1000	2800	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1100	2900	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1200	3000	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1300	3100	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1400	3200	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1500		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1600		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1700		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1800		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Note.—This table will serve as a guide to the numbers used with the "Julian Period," and for that reason it has been made to apply from 1 A.D. to 3267 A.D.

XX. The Julian Period.



DIFFERENT nations, in various ages of the world, have of course reckoned their time in different ways, and from different epochs; it is therefore a matter of great convenience that astronomers and chronologists (as they have agreed on the uniform adoption of the Julian system of years and months) should also agree on an epoch antecedent to them all, to which, as to a fixed point in time, the whole list of chronological eras can be referred. Such an epoch is the noon of the 1st of January 4713 B.C. [for astronomers, but immediately after the previous midnight for historians], which is called the epoch of the Julian period, a cycle of 7980 Julian years: to understand the origin of which, we must explain that it is composed of three subordinate cycles, by the multiplication together of the numbers of years contained in each cycle, *viz.* 28, the number of years for the Solar Cycle; 19, for the Dionysian cycle of 19 years; and 15, the number of years for the cycle of the Roman Indiction.

Thus,— $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years, which form the first cycle of the Julian period introduced by Joseph Justus Scaliger A.D. 1583, to be used in computing time, to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any year prior to the Christian era. The most competent authorities, says Sir John Herschel, in his “*Outlines of Astronomy*,” declare that through its employment light and order were first introduced into chronology.

“The first year of the current Julian period, or that of which the number of each of the three subordinate cycles is 1, was the year 4713 B.C., and the noon of the 1st of January [Monday, *so interpreted*, with Year-

“ letters G F] of that year, for the meridian of Alexandria, is the chronological epoch to which all historical eras are most readily and intelligibly referred [by astronomers], by computing the number of integer days intervening between that epoch and the noon [for Alexandria] of the day which is reckoned to be the first of the particular era in question. The meridian of Alexandria is chosen, as that to which Ptolemy refers the commencement of the era of Nabonassar, the basis of all his calculations.”

In forming the Julian period, Scaliger appears to have traced back, before 1 A.D. [the first year of the Christian era], with the numbers of two of the three cycles, from the dates when they severally commence, to a point in time at which the initial number of each of those two cycles would fall together, with the initial number of the Solar Cycle, taking 5777 B.C.* for the first year of the Solar Cycle, a number of years happening to represent the mundane era of Alexandria in 285 A.D., according to the then corrected date. The Julian period thus embraces the whole period of sacred and profane history, 4713 B.C. being the year to which the initial number of each of the three cycles can belong; viz. of the Solar Cycle from 5777 B.C. reckoning towards 1 A.D.; of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, back from 532 A.D., to which Golden number I belongs; and of the cycle of the indiction, back from 313 A.D., to which the first Roman indiction belongs, reckoning back to 4713 before 1 A.D.

The period of time prior to the Christian era thus embraced being 4713 years, it follows that 3267 years, commencing with 1 A.D., must elapse before the first

* The mundane era of the Jews begins with the year 3761 B.C. [Monday, *so interpreted*, with Year-letters G F], from which date 1 of the Solar cycle would also fall to 4713 B.C.

cycle of 7980 years can be complete, and the first year of the *second* cycle of the Julian period can be reckoned.

The year of the Christian era corresponding to a given year of the Julian period can be found by deducting 4713 from the given year. And the year B.C. which corresponds to any given year of the Julian period not exceeding 4713 will be known by deducting the given year from 4714.

Thus,—4710 P. J. = 4 B.C.

and 4714 P. J. = 1 A.D. .

Given the year of the Julian period, those of the subordinate cycles are easily determined by dividing the Julian period by the number representing the cycle required, *e.g.* 28 for the Solar Cycle; 19 for the Lunar cycle; and 15 for the indictional cycle. The remainder being the sum sought, 0 representing the “cycle.” Conversely,—given the years of the Solar and Lunar Cycles, for one and the same year [the latter being the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years introduced A.D. 532], and of the Roman Indiction for the same year, to determine the year of the Julian period, proceed as follows:—Multiply the number of the year in the Solar Cycle by 4845, in the Lunar Cycle by 4200, and in the cycle of the indiction by 6916; divide the sum of the products by 7980, and the remainder is the year of the Julian period sought.

Thus,—for 4713 B.C. the date to which the first year of each cycle belongs.

Solar Cycle 4845
Lunar Cycle 4200
Indictional Cycle 6916

7980)15961(2
15960

.... 1 the year of the Julian period.

To find the Year-letter for years before 1 A.D., according to the Julian system, *so interpreted*.

Add 3 to the year's number ; to this sum add its fourth part, omitting fractions ; add also 5 ; then divide by 7, and if there be any remainder, the letter under the number, representing such remainder, in the following table, will be the Year-letter, 0 representing A.

0	6	5	4	3	2	1
A	G	F	E	D	C	B

Example.—Required the Year-letters for 4713 B.C.

4713
3
 4)4716
 1179—When there is no remainder after dividing by 4,
5 the year will be a Leap-year (*so interpreted*),
 7)5900 requiring two letters, the second letter being
842-6 the one which in the above table follows the
 one found.

Leap-year, G F.

XXI. The Greek Era.



HIS era dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicanor, 311 years and 4 months B.C. The year is of the Julian form, with Syrian names for the months. The Syrian Greeks began their year about the commencement of

September; other Syrians in October, while the Jews, who used this era, began their civil year with the autumnal equinox. It is asserted that the Jews did not discontinue the use of this era for the one they now have until within the last four hundred years.

In the book of Maccabees we find Casleu [? Keslev] given as the 9th month. “[1 Maccabees ch. v. ver. 52. “Now on the five-and-twentieth day of the 9th month “which is called Casleu in the 148th year &c.]” by which we know that Nisan was the *first* month, according to the ecclesiastical year of the Jews at the present day.

The names of the Syrian months are as follows:—

I. Elul	= September	VII. Adar	= March
II. Tishrin I.	= October	VIII. Nisan	= April
III. Tishrin II.	= November	IX. Ayar	= May
IV. Canun I.	= December	X. Hazivan	= June
V. Canun II	= January	XI. Tamuz	= July
VI. Shubat	= February	XII. Ab	= August.

To reduce the dates of this era to those of the common Christian era, deduct 312 from the given year. Thus,—the 314th year of the Greek era = 2 A.D. [1 September].

XXII. The Hebrew Era.



THE Hebrew year, in early times, is said to have been a lunar year without intercalation, [see *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*]. But if that were the case, the months would have revolved through all the seasons; and the lunar year being about $11\frac{1}{2}$ days short of the solar year, the cycle of seasons would be complete in little more than 34 years.

Bacon, in his essay entitled "*Of vicissitude of things*," notices a supposed season cycle of 35 years; he says, "There is a Toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say, it is observed in the *Low Countries* (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and suit of years and weathers comes about again: as great frosts, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat, and the like: and they call it the *Prime*. It is a thing I do rather mention, because counting backwards I have found some concurrence."

It has been stated, that the Jews made use of the Greek era which was established in the year 311 B.C., using with it the numbers of the Metonic Cycle. Now if we take the date [1491 B.C.] given in the Bible for that part of the book of Exodus in which the institution of the Passover is noticed and ordered to be observed on the 14th of the month of *Abib* [Exodus, ch. xii. vers. 2 and 18, and ch. xiii. vers. 4 and 10], we shall find, that in the 1st year of the 36th cycle of 34 years, corresponding nearly to the year 300 B.C. in July or August], the months of the Jewish year, [if it be true, that a lunar year without intercalation was observed,] would again be in the same relative position to the months of the Julian year, *so interpreted*, as they were in 1491 B.C.; the lunar months having retrograded, so far as concerns their correspondence with the months of the solar year, to the extent of one month, in little less than three years, and in such order, that *Tifri* would fall with the autumnal equinox in the same year that the month *Ab*, the eleventh month, would correspond to July and August, in part. And *Nisan*, which is now the first month of the Jewish

ecclesiastical year, would fall to the vernal equinox = March and April, according to the order of the months of the year used with the Era of the Greeks.

The Jewish year is now Luni-Solar, and although the months are lunar, yet the calculations being founded on the Metonic Lunar Cycle, with 235 lunations, it follows that the cycle is completed in 19 years. Twelve years have twelve months; and seven, termed intercalary or *embolismic* years, have 13 months, when Veadar is introduced.

The names of the months are as follows, the year being of three kinds, common, perfect, and imperfect.

	Ordinary Years.			. Intercalary Years.		
	Common.	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Common.	Perfect.	Imperfect.
Tifri . .	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
Heivan . .	29 "	30 "	29 "	29 "	30 "	29 "
Kislev . .	30 "	30 "	29 "	30 "	30 "	29 "
Tebet . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Sebat . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Adar . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
[Veadar] .				29 "	29 "	29 "
Nisan . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Yiar . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Sivan . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Tamuz . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Ab . . .	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "	30 "
Elul . .	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "	29 "
Days of the year }	354 days.	355 days.	353 days.	384 days.	385 days.	383 days.

The Lunar Cycle used by Christians, about the middle of the fifth century, appears to have been the guide for the numbers of the cycle now used by the Jews, for we find them corresponding to the Lunar Cycle introduced by Pope Hilarius A.D. 463, so far as the ecclesiastical year of the Jews is concerned. And this is evidence

against the statement which appears in an account of the Jewish Calendar [E. H. Lindo, 1838], that the difference between the Jewish year of the cycle and the Golden Number "*arises from the uncertainty of the foundation of the Christian era.*" We cannot see how this statement can be justified; for 1 A.D., determined by Dionysius A.D. 532, is a fixed point in time by which any earlier date can be regulated with the letters "B.C." For example:—The first year of the Metonic Cycle was 432 B.C. The uncertainty referred to is *supposititious*, and can only have been taken into consideration by the Jews, since the date of the introduction of the Dionysian system [532 A.D.], as from that date we first have evidence of the difference of four years between the *annus verus* and the Dionysian commencement of the Christian era, or of three numbers between the Lunar Cycle introduced by Hilarius A.D. 463 and the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, and of six numbers between the latter cycle and the Metonic Cycle.

The commencement of the Jewish year, whether civil or ecclesiastical, can be determined with tolerable correctness by means of the Golden Number for the year; bearing in mind, that the number for the Jewish ecclesiastical year, commencing with *Nisan*, is always three numbers short of the number of the Dionysian cycle of 19 years, in each year, until the civil year begins with 1 *Tisri* at the time of the autumnal equinox. Thus:—A.D. 1868, during the 5628th Jewish year, Golden Number VII = IV of the Jewish Cycle. But at the commencement of the Jewish civil year, 5629, a new number of the Jewish Cycle coming then into use, Golden Number VII = V of the Jewish Cycle, and that difference of two numbers will be apparent until the end of the Christian year in December.

The reason of the introduction of Veadar, or the second Adar, is, that Passover may be kept in its proper season, which is the full moon of the vernal equinox, or after the sun has entered the first point of *Aries*. The year being regulated by the new moon of the vernal equinox the civil year commences with 1 Tifri in a common year, 177 days before the date of "new moon;" and upon the introduction of Veadar, New-year's day of the civil year will be found to have been 207 days before the "Calendar New Moon," with which the Jewish ecclesiastical year began.

The *embolismic* or intercalary years in which Veadar has to be introduced are the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th years of the cycle of nineteen years. To find whether the year be an embolismic year, or a common year, divide the year's number by 19, and if the remainder be not either of the above numbers the year will be a common year.

We may here remark, that the observance of "Passover" at the present time by the Jews, on the 14th day *after* the "New Moon," appears not to be in accordance with the order made for its observance at the time of its institution; but this may possibly have been a practice introduced with the cycle which has been regulated by the Lunar cycle used by Christians. Further,—the Jews, to avoid celebrating "Passover" on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, observe "New Moon" one day earlier or later than the date indicated by the Golden Number; by which arrangement, the Jewish year called a *perfect* year has sometimes 355 or 385 days.

The *imperfect* year of 353 or 383 days is caused by Kislev having only 29 days, and this happens when Nisan falls in a Christian leap-year, or when, by changing the

date for the observance of "New Moon," the year has one day less.

The *common* year is when *no* change is required, the year having 354 or 384 days.

With these notes concerning the Hebrew Calendar, it will be obvious that a calendar to serve perpetually cannot be easily produced; but if we take the date of the new moon of the vernal equinox indicated by the Golden Number, according to the following tables, we shall be able to determine the date of the Jewish civil year, within a day, for the modern Jewish Calendar. The new moon which regulates the Jewish year for the *New Style* appears to have been observed as late as the 9th of April and not earlier than the 12th of March from 1583 to 1699, and not earlier than the 13th of March, for the present 19th century [or 1700 to 1899]. The reason of this appears to be, that at the time when Pope Leo X. wrote to Henry VIII. concerning the necessity for a change, the new moon was considered to be five days old when it was reckoned the first by the church [*see* Preface]; hence we find that the Jews advanced the numbers of their cycle, representing the date of the new moon, to the *fifth* day, on the first introduction of the Gregorian calendar; and to the *sixth* day for the years 1700 to 1899 A.D., but still observing a difference of three numbers, according to the Lunar Cycle of Hilarius introduced A.D. 463. Previous to which date, the Metonic Cycle being used by the Jews, the date of the new moon, A.D. 30, appears to have been the 22nd of March, with Golden Number VI. of the Metonic Cycle [*see* p. 224], the 14th of which, was the 4th of April [the *evening* of the preparation of the Passover], and the next day, the 5th of April, was the *day* of the Passover. [*see* p. 23].

Specimen of the Hebrew Calendar,

commencing with 1 Tifri, the New Year's day of the Civil Year.

Ordinary (common), consisting of 354 days, commencing 177 days before "New Moon."		Intercalary (perfect), consisting of 385 days, commencing 208 days before "New Moon."		Ordinary (perfect), consisting of 355 days, commencing 178 days before "New Moon."		Intercalary (imperfect), consisting of 383 days, commencing 206 days before "New Moon."	
A.M. 5629 = Year of the Cycle V.	1868 A.D. Golden Number VII.	A.M. 5630 = Year of the Cycle VI.	1869 A.D. Golden Number VIII.	A.M. 5631 = Year of the Cycle VII.	1870 A.D. Golden Number IX.	A.M. 5632 = Year of the Cycle VIII.	1871 A.D. Golden Number X.
1 Tifri = 17 Sept.		1 Tifri = 6 Sept.		1 Tifri = 27 Sept.		1 Tifri = 16 Sept.	
1 Hefvan = 17 Oct.		1 Hefvan = 6 Oct.		1 Hefvan = 26 Oct.		1 Hefvan = 16 Oct.	
1 Kislev = 15 Nov.		1 Kislev = 5 Nov.		1 Kislev = 25 Nov.		1 Kislev = 14 Nov.	
1 Tebet = 15 Dec.		1 Tebet = 5 Dec.		1 Tebet = 25 Dec.		1 Tebet = 13 Dec.	
Year of the Cycle V.	Golden Number VIII. A.D. 1869.	Year of the Cycle VI.	Golden Number IX. A.D. 1870.	Year of the Cycle VII.	Golden Number X. A.D. 1871.	Year of the Cycle VIII.	Golden Number XI. A.D. 1872.
1 Sebat = 13 Jan.		1 Sebat = 3 Jan.		1 Sebat = 23 Jan.		1 Sebat = 11 Jan.	
1 Adar = 12 Feb.		1 Adar = 2 Feb.		1 Adar = 22 Feb.		1 Adar = 10 Feb.	
		1 Veadar = 4 Mar.				1 Veadar = 11 Mar.	
Ecclesiastical Year. <i>New Moon.</i>		Ecclesiastical Year. <i>New Moon.</i>		Ecclesiastical Year. <i>New Moon.</i>		Ecclesiastical Year. <i>New Moon.</i>	
1 Nifan = 13 Mar.		1 Nifan = 2 April		1 Nifan = 23 Mar.		1 Nifan = 9 April	
1 Yiar = 12 April		1 Yiar = 2 May		1 Yiar = 22 April		1 Yiar = 9 May	
1 Sivan = 11 May		1 Sivan = 31 May		1 Sivan = 21 May		1 Sivan = 7 June	
1 Tamuz = 10 June		1 Tamuz = 30 June		1 Tamuz = 20 June		1 Tamuz = 7 July	
1 Ab = 9 July		1 Ab = 29 July		1 Ab = 19 July		1 Ab = 5 Aug.	
1 Elul = 8 Aug.		1 Elul = 28 Aug.		1 Elul = 18 Aug.		1 Elul = 4 Sept.	

Note.—To find the year of the Christian era corresponding to the commencement of any civil year of the Jewish Mundane era, add 3761 to the year of our Lord.

Thus.—A.D. 1868, the Jewish year, is 5629 A.M. on the 1st of Tifri = 17 September.

As the evening of the Jewish day precedes the day (or sun-light) of the Christian day, the dates given above for the Christian Calendar must be reckoned in advance—(for example), "28 Kislev, A. M. 5632 = 10—11 Dec., and 2 Tebet = 13—14 Dec., 1871, A. D." "*And the evening and the morning were the first day.*"—Gen. i. 5.

Jewish Ecclesiastical Year,

commencing with the date of the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox, indicated by the Golden Number for the year in the Christian Calendar.

Year Letters.	Christian Year. (A.D.).	Golden Numbers.	New Moon.		14th of Nisan.
C	1869	VIII	14 March, Sunday	Kept, 13 March	Saturday, 27 March
B	1870	IX	2 April, Saturday	" 2 April	Saturday, 16 April
A	1871	X	22 March, Wednesday	" 23 March	Thursday, 6 April
G F	1872	XI	9 April, Tuesday	" 9 April	Tuesday, 23 April
E	1873	XII	30 March, Sunday	" 29 March	Saturday, 12 April
D	1874	XIII	19 March, Thursday	" 19 March	Thursday, 2 April
C	1875	XIV	6 April, Tuesday	" 6 April	Tuesday, 20 April
B A	1876	XV	27 March, Monday	" 26 March	Sunday, 9 April
G	1877	XVI	16 March, Friday	" 15 March	Thursday, 29 March
F	1878	XVII	4 April, Thursday	" 4 April	Thursday, 18 April
E	1879	XVIII	24 March, Monday	" 25 March	Tuesday, 8 April
D C	1880	XIX	13 March, Saturday	" 13 March	Saturday, 27 March
B	1881	I	31 March, Thursday	" 31 March	Thursday, 14 April
A	1882	II	20 March, Monday	" 21 March	Tuesday, 4 April
G	1883	III	7 April, Saturday	" 8 April	Sunday, 22 April
F E	1884	IV	28 March, Friday	" 27 March	Thursday, 10 April
D	1885	V	17 March, Tuesday	" 17 March	Tuesday, 31 March
C C	1886	VI	5 April, Monday	" 6 April	Tuesday, 20 April
B	1887	VII	25 March, Friday	" 26 March	Saturday, 9 April

Perpetual Jewish Calendar. regulated by the Golden Numbers.

Golden Numbers of the			Numbers of the Lunar Cycle of 19 years used by the Jews. <i>Old Style.</i>	Christian dates of the New Moon of the Vernal Equinox.	Golden Numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, <i>New Style.</i>		Numbers of the Lunar Cycle used by the Jews for the <i>New Style.</i>	
Metonic Cycle, introduced 432 B.C.	Lunar Cycle, introduced by Hilarinus, A.D. 463.	Dionysian Cycle of 19 years after 532 A.D. <i>Old Style.</i>			1583 to 1699.	1700 to 1899.	1583 to 1699.	1700 to 1899.
X	XIII	XVI	XIII	8 March	III	XIV		
XVIII	II	V	II	9 "	XI	III		
				10 "				
VII	X	XIII	X	11 "	XIX	XI		
XV	XVIII	II	XVIII	12 "	VIII	XIX	XVI	
				13 "		VIII	V	XVI
IV	VII	X	VII	14 "	XVI	V	XIII	V
				15 "			II	II
XII	XV	XVIII	XV	16 "	V	XVI	X	XIII
I	IV	VII	IV	17 "	XIII	V	XVIII	II
				18 "	II	II	VII	X
IX	XII	XV	XII	19 "	X	X	XV	XVIII
XVII	I	IV	I	20 "	XVIII	X	IV	VII
				21 "	VII	XVIII	III	XV
VI	IX	XII	IX	22 "	IV	IV	I	XII
XIV	XVII	I	XVII	23 "	XII	III	XI	I
				24 "	I	II	XVII	IX
III	VI	IX	VI	25 "	XVIII	IX	VI	XIV
				26 "	VII	XVII	III	XI
XI	XIV	XVII	XIV	27 "	IV	IV	XIX	XIX
XIX	III	VI	III	28 "	XV	III	VIII	VIII
				29 "	III	II		
VIII	XI	XIV	XI	30 "	II	I		
XVI	XIX	III	XIX	31 "	IX	IX		
				1 April	XVII	XVII		
V	VIII	XI	VIII	2 "	VI	VI		
				3 "	XIV	XI		
XIII	XVI	XIX	XVI	4 "	III	III		
II	V	VIII	V	5 "	XI	II		
				6 "				
				7 "				
				8 "				
				9 "				
				10 "				

Note.—The numbers of the Jewish Cycle differ from the Golden Numbers used in the Christian Calendar, to the extent of three numbers from January to September, and of two numbers on the 1st of Tifri, when a new number of the Jewish Cycle comes into use, until the end of December.

XXIII. The Era of Abraham.



HIS era precedes the common Christian era by about 2015 years, beginning with a date corresponding to the 1st of October 2016 B.C. [so interpreted]. Therefore to reduce this era to our own Christian time deduct 2015 years and the three months October, November and December from 2016.

To reduce this era to our Christian era (as 2017 = 1 A.D.) subtract 2016 from the year of the era of Abraham.

Thus,—the commencement of the year of the era of Abraham 2017 = 1 A.D. 1 October.

2018 = 2 A.D.

And for years B.C. deduct the year of this era from 2017. Thus the commencement of the year of the era of Abraham 2016 = 1 B.C. 1 October.

This era was used by Eusebius, who died 338 A.D.

XXIV. The Mundane Era,

or

Era of the Creation of the World.



era.

HE date of the creation has been adopted as an epoch by Christian and Jewish writers; but there are as many as one hundred and forty different dates given for the Mundane

The Mundane Era of Christians.

The date which has been adopted by Christians is 4004 years before 1 A.D.

The Mundane Era of Constantinople.

The creation of the world was supposed to be 5508 B.C., according to Russian writers, who used this era until the time of Peter the Great. This era is still used by the Greek Church.

The Mundane Era of Antioch

and

The Mundane Era of Alexandria.

These two eras are placed together, because, although they differed at the time of their formation, yet afterwards they coincided.

According to the *Alexandrian era*, the creation of the world was considered to be at a point in time corresponding to our Christian calculation of 5502 years B.C., thus 1 A.D. = 754 A.U.C. = 5503 A.M. This computation was in use with the early Christian writers until 284 A.D. = 5786 A.M. But in the next year [285 A.D.] which would have been called 5787 A.M., ten years were deducted from the reckoning, and the date became 5777 A.M., the date still used by the Abyssinians.

To reduce the Mundane era of Alexandria to the common Christian era deduct 5502 until the year 5786 A.M., and after that time deduct 5492.

According to the *era of Antioch* the creation of the

world has been reckoned 5492 years B.C., by which calculation 285 A.D. = 5777 A.M. of this era, corresponding in that year to the Alexandrian era.

To reduce the Mundane era of Antioch to the common Christian era, deduct 5492.

XXV. The Chinese Year.



HINA, like all nations of the north-east of Asia, has a system by which time is computed by cycles of 60 years; and instead of numbering the years as we should, the Chinese give a different name to every year in the cycle.

The Chinese months are lunar, of 29 and 30 days each. Their years have ordinarily twelve months, but a thirteenth is added whenever there are two moons while the sun is one sign of the Zodiac, and this will occur seven times in nineteen years, as with the Metonic Cycle.

The first cycle, according to the Romish missionaries, began 2397 B.C., but according to the celebrated historian Choo-foo-tsze, it was 2700 B.C., making, according to this latter date, 76 cycles and 9 years to the present time [1869 A.D.]

To find the Chinese time, when the cycle is known, and to reduce it to the Christian dates *before* 1 A.D., *e. g.* the 56th year of the 45th cycle, or 44 cycles and 56 years = 2696 years of the Chinese time.

Multiply the cycles elapsed by 60, add the odd years, and deduct the sum from 2700, when the remainder will be the years B.C.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Thus,—}44 \\
 60 \\
 \hline
 2640 \\
 56 \\
 \hline
 2696 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2700 \\
 2696 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

... 4 therefore 2696 = 4 B.C.

To find the year of our Lord, corresponding to the Chinese date, reduce the cycles as before, by multiplying by 60, and adding the odd years. Deducting 2700 from this sum, the remainder will show the year of our Lord.

Required the year of our Lord for the 2nd year of the 46th cycle, or 45 cycles and 2 years of Chinese time.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 45 \text{ and } 2 \text{ years,} \\
 60 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2702 \\
 2700 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

... 2 A.D.

Note :—New Year's day of the Chinese year seems to correspond to the date of the New Moon in February, indicated by the Golden Number for the Christian year; *vide* p. 224, table of corresponding numbers of the Cycles of 19 years.

The Kali-yug.



THE most ancient era of India is the Kali-yug, which dates from Friday the 18th day of February (*so interpreted*), 3102 B.C. It begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign *Aswin*, but on account of the *precession of the equinoxes* it advances at the rate of a day in sixty years. For example,—If in the year 1600 of the Christian era the Kali-yug began on the 28th of March *Old Style* = the 7th of April *New Style*, it would in 1869 begin on the 1st of April *Old Style* = the 13th of April *New Style*.

[Note.—*Precession of the equinoxes*. As the earth goes round the sun, we observe that at the end of a sidereal year the sun occupies the same position among the fixed stars as at the beginning of it. The sidereal year consists of about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, a day meaning the time of one rotation of the earth on its own axis, or the average time in which the sun twice passes the same meridian. An equinoctial year is the time that elapses between two passages of the sun through the vernal equinox; and if the vernal equinox were a fixed point, the equinoctial year would be of the same length as the sidereal year; but as the vernal equinox has a slight perpetual movement in a direction opposite to the sun's annual course, the sun annually reaches it sooner by about $20\frac{1}{4}$ minutes than it would if the point were fixed, and thus the equinoctial year is so much shorter than the sidereal year. This movement of the equinox, to meet the sun in his annual course, is called the *precession of the equinoxes*, and was discovered by Hipparchus about 150 years before 1 A.D. It has amounted to about 30° , = one month, in 2000 years.]

The Era of Sáliváhana.

HIS era is reckoned from 78 A.D. and may be joined with the Kali-yug, as the names of the months, divisions and commencement of the two, are identical. The years of the *Era of Sáliváhana* are called *Sáka*.

The Era of Vikramáditya.

HIS era obtains its name from a Sovereign of Malwa ; it began 57 years before 1 A.D., that number must therefore be deducted for years of the Christian era. The years are called *Samvat* ; the months are the same as those used with the two preceding eras.





Regnal Years of the Sovereigns of England.

PUBLIC documents in England, from the time of Richard the First, down to the present day, have been usually dated with the year of the reign of the sovereign, and not with the year of our Lord. [We must, however, except the years following the death of Charles the First, until the restoration of Charles the Second [1648-9 to 1660], when the name of the sovereign giving place to "*The Keepers of the Libertie of England by authority of Parliament,*" during the first five years, and afterwards, "*Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland & Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging,*" the year of our Lord, the month, and the day of the month were the only dates given], consequently, to be able to determine the year of our Lord for any year of a sovereign's reign, we must have a chronological list, showing the first and last date of the reign of each sovereign.

In the early years of the English history, after the Norman Conquest, it appears that the reign of the sovereign did not commence until some act of sovereignty had been performed; the commencement of the reign

274 *Regnal Years of English Sovereigns.*

being sometimes reckoned from the day of the coronation, of which practice there is evidence amongst the *memoranda* taken from the "Black Book" of the Exchequer, under the date "16 November" [*see* p. 76], where the years of the reign of Henry III. have been counted from his coronation. It is obvious, however, that the dates given in the "Public Records" for the commencement and termination of each sovereign's reign, must alone be recognized, to the exclusion of all other systems, when our object is to verify written dates to be met with in the Legal Records. A question concerning the date of the accession of the sovereign was taken into consideration in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, in Michaelmas term, when the judges, Chief Baron, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General formed several resolutions in relation to the statute [1 Edward VI, c. 7] for the discontinuance of certain offices on the demise of the king; the first being, that "the king, who is heir or successor, may write "and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or "predecessor died."





English Sovereigns before the Norman Conquest.

Anglo-Saxon line.

Egberht.

*Began to reign A.D. 827; styled
King of England 828; died 836.*

[King of the West-Saxons, A.D. 800].
(Married Rædburh).

Æthelwulf.

Began to reign A.D. 836; died 857.

Son of Egberht.

(Married, 1, Osburh, daughter of Oslac; 2, Judith,
daughter of Charles the Bald).

Æthelbald.

Began to reign A.D. 857; died 860.

Son of Æthelwulf.

(Married Judith his stepmother).

Æthelberht.

Began to reign A.D. 860; died 866.

Son of Æthelwulf.

Æthelred the First.

Began to reign A.D. 866; died 23 April, 871.

Son of Æthelwulf.

Ælfred the Great.

Began to reign A.D. 871; died 28 Oct. 901.

Son of Æthelwulf.

(Married Ealhswith).

Eadward the Elder. *Began to reign A.D. 901; died 924*

Son of Ælfred.

(Married, 1, Ecgwyn; 2, Ælflæd; 3, Eadgifu).

Æthelstan. *Began to reign A.D. 924; died 27 OÆ. 940*

Son of Eadward the Elder.

Eadmund the First. *Began to reign A.D. 940; died 25 May, 946.*

Son of Eadward the Elder.

(Married, 1, Ælfgifu; 2, Æthelflæd of Domesham,
daughter of the Ealdorm Ælfgar).

Eadred. *Began to reign A.D. 946; died 955.*

Son of Eadward the Elder.

Eadwig. *Began to reign A.D. 955; died 1 OÆ. 959.*

Son of Eadmund.

Eadgar. *Began to reign A.D. 959; died 8 July, 975.*

Son of Eadmund.

(Married, 1, Æthelflæd; 2, Ælfthryth; 3, Wulfthryth,
a concubine).

Eadward the Second, called The Martyr.

Began to reign A.D. 975; died 18 March, 978.

Son of Eadgar.

Æthelred the Second, surnamed The Unready.

Began to reign A.D. 978; died 23 April, 1016.

Son of Eadgar.

(Married, 1, Ælflæd, daughter of Thored; 2, Emma,
or Ælfgifu, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Nor-
mandy).

Svein, or Sæwæn, King of Denmark.

Began to reign A.D. 1013; died 1014.

Sovereigns of England.

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Æthelred the Second. *Restored A.D. 1014; died 23 April, 1016.*

Eadmund the Second, surnamed Ironside.

Began to reign April, 1016; died 30 Nov. 1016.

Son of Æthelred the Second.

(Married Ealdgyth, widow of Sigeferth).

Divided the kingdom with Cnut.

The Danish Dynasty.

Cnut. *Began to reign A.D. 1016; died 11 Nov. 1035.*

Son of Svein, King of Denmark.

(Married, 1, Ælfgifu (Ælfwyn), daughter of Ælfhelm;

2, Ælfgifu (Emma), widow of Æthelred the Second).

Harold the First, surnamed Harefoot.

Began to reign A.D. 1035; died 17 March, 1039.

Son of Cnut.

Harthacnut.

Began to reign A.D. 1039; died 8 June, 1042.

Son of Cnut.

Restoration of the Anglo-Saxon Dynasty.

Eadward the Third, surnamed The Confessor.

Began to reign A.D. 1042; died 5 Jan. 1066.

Son of Æthelred the Second.

(Married Eadgyth, daughter of Earl Godwine).

Harold the Second. *Began to reign A.D. 1066; died 14 Oct. 1066.*

Son of Godwine, and brother-in-law to the late king.

(Married, 1, Edith; 2, Ealdgyth (Eadgyth), daughter of the Ealdorm Ælfgar, widow of Griffith, King of Wales).

Defeat and death of Harold at the Battle of Hastings,
Saturday, 14 Oct. 1066. Feast of St. Kalixtus.

English Sovereigns since the Conquest.

Norman line.

William the First.

(*Saturday, 14 October, 1066—Thursday, 9 September, 1087*).

Reigned 20 years, and part of the 21st year.

William the First, called *The Conqueror*, was the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

(*Married*, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders).

Battle of Hastings, Saturday, 14 October, 1066. Feast of St. Kalixtus.

Crowned, Monday, 25 December, 1066. [Midwinter-

day]. *Died*, Thursday, 9 Sept. 1087

William Rufus.

(*Sunday, 26 September, 1087—Thursday, 2 August, 1100*).

Reigned 12 years, and part of the 13th year.

William Rufus was the second son of William the First.

Crowned, Sunday, 26 Sept. 1087.

The Feast of St. Cyprianus and St. Justina.

Slain, Thursday, 2 Aug. 1100.

Henry the First.

(*Sunday, 5 August, 1100—Sunday, 1 December, 1135*).

Reigned 35 years, and part of the 36th year.

Henry the First, called *Beauclerc*, was the third son of William the First.

(*Married*, 1, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scotland; 2, Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, Earl of Louvaine).

Crowned, Sunday, 5 August, 1100.

The Feast of St. Oswald.

Died, Sunday, 1 Dec. 1135.

House of Blois.

Stephen.

(*Thursday, 26 December, 1135—Monday, 25 October, 1154*).

Reigned 18 years, and part of the 19th year.

Stephen was the son of Adela and the Count de Blois, grandson of William the First.

(*Married*, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, Count of Boulogne).

Crowned, Thursday, 26 Dec. 1135.

The Feast of St. Stephen.

Died, Monday, 25 Oct. 1154.

Plantagenet Race, or House of Anjou.

Henry the Second.

(*Sunday, 19 December, 1154—Thursday, 6 July, 1189*).

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Henry the Second was the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry the First, consequently grandson of Henry the First.

(*Married*, Eleanor of Guienne and Poitou).

Crowned, Sunday, 19 December, 1154.

The Feast of St. Venetia.

Died, Thursday, 6 July, 1189.

Richard the First.

(*Sunday, 3 September, 1189—Tuesday, 6 April, 1199*).

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Richard the First, *Cœur de Lion*, was the second son of Henry the Second.

(*Married*, Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre).

Crowned, Sunday, 3 Sept. 1189.

Died, Tuesday, 6 April, 1199.

John.*(Thursday, 27 May, 1199—Wednesday, 19 October, 1216).*

Reigned 17 years, and part of the 18th year.

John, called *Lackland*, was the fourth son of Henry the Second.*(Married, 1, Avifa, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester;**2, Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême).**Crowned, Thursday, 27 May, 1199. Ascension-day.**Died, Tuesday, 18 Oct. 1216.*

Note.—The regnal years of John have been calculated from *Ascension-day* to the eve of *Ascension-day* inclusive.

Henry the Third.*(Friday, 28 October, 1216—Wednesday, 16 November, 1272).*

Reigned 56 years, and part of the 57th year.

Henry the Third was the son of John.*(Married, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence).**Crowned, Friday, 28 Oct. 1216.*

The Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.

*Died, Wednesday, 16 Nov. 1272.***Edward the First.***(Sunday, 20 November, 1272—Friday, 7 July, 1307).*

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Edward the First, called *Longshanks*, was the son of Henry the Third.*(Married, 1, Eleanor of Castile; 2, Margaret, sister of the King of France).**Proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, 20 Nov. 1272.**Crowned, 19 Aug. 1274, Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption (15 Aug.)**Died, Friday, 7 July, 1307.*

Note.—Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, and did not return to England until the year 1274, landing at Dover on the 2nd of August.

Edward the Second.

(Saturday, 8 July, 1307—Tuesday, 20 January, 1326-7).

Reigned 19 years, and part of the 20th year.

Edward the Second of Caernarvon, the first Prince of Wales of the royal family of England, was the son of Edward the First. (Married Isabella, daughter of the King of France).

Crowned, 25 Feb. 1307-8. Sunday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [22 Feb.]

Deposed, Tuesday, 20 Jan. 1326-7.

Edward the Third.

(Sunday, 25 January, 1326-7—Sunday, 21 June, 1377).

Reigned 50 years, and part of the 51st year.

Edward the Third was the son of Edward the Second.

(Married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault.

Styled King of France,

7 Oct. 1337. ¹	} 8 May, 1360.
25 Jan. 1339-40.	
and	

11 June, 1369.	21 June, 1377.
----------------	----------------

Crowned, 1 Feb. 1326-7. Sunday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.]

Died, on Sunday, 21 June, 1377.

¹ Although Edward III. is said to have assumed the title of King of France as early as the 7th of October, 1337, he did not add the year of his nominal reign over France in dating public documents until the 14th year of his reign. The following is the earliest instance, "*Dañ. apud Gandavum, vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno regni nostri Franciæ primo Angliæ vero quarto decimo,*" i.e. 26 January, 1339-40.

Edward notified to the Sheriffs, &c. on the 21st of February in the 14th year [1339-40], his assumption of the title of King of France, and adoption of a new seal, which he said should be explained to the Parliament about to meet on Wednesday next after Mid-Lent Sunday, then next to come. [*viz.* Wednesday, 29 March, 1340, *Close Roll*, 14 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 33 d. The new seal was delivered to John de St. Paul, the Master of the Rolls, on the 1st of March, 1339-40 [m. 35 d.]

John.

(*Thursday, 27 May, 1199—Wednesday, 19 October, 1216*).

Reigned 17 years, and part of the 18th year.

John, called *Lackland*, was the fourth son of Henry the Second.

(*Married, 1, Avifa, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester;*

2, Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême).

Crowned, Thursday, 27 May, 1199. Ascension-day.

Died, Tuesday, 18 Oct. 1216.

Note.—The regnal years of John have been calculated from Ascension-day to the eve of Ascension-day inclusive.

Henry the Third.

(*Friday, 28 October, 1216—Wednesday, 16 November, 1272*).

Reigned 56 years, and part of the 57th year.

Henry the Third was the son of John.

(*Married, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence*).

Crowned, Friday, 28 Oct. 1216.

The Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.

Died, Wednesday, 16 Nov. 1272.

Edward the First.

(*Sunday, 20 November, 1272—Friday, 7 July, 1307*).

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Edward the First, called *Longshanks*, was the son of Henry the Third.

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Proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, 20 Nov. 1272.

Crowned, 19 Aug. 1274, Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption (15 Aug.)

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Note.—Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, and did not return to England until the year 1274, landing at Dover on the 2nd of August.

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(Sunday, 25 January, 1326-7—Sunday, 21 June, 1377).

Reigned 50 years, and part of the 51st year.

Edward the Third was the son of Edward the Second.

(Married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault.

Styled King of France,

7 Oct. 1337.¹

25 Jan. 1339-40.

and

11 June, 1369.

21 June, 1377.

Crowned, 1 Feb. 1326-7. Sunday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.]

Died, on Sunday, 21 June, 1377.

¹ Although Edward III. is said to have assumed the title of King of France as early as the 7th of October, 1337, he did not add the year of his nominal reign over France in dating public documents until the 14th year of his reign. The following is the earliest instance, "*Dat. apud Gandavum, vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno regni nostri Franciæ primo Angliæ vero quarto decimo*," i.e. 26 January, 1339-40.

Edward notified to the Sheriffs, &c. on the 21st of February in the 14th year [1339-40], his assumption of the title of King of France, and adoption of a new seal, which he said should be explained to the Parliament about to meet on Wednesday next after Mid-Lent Sunday, then next to come. [*viz.* Wednesday, 29 March, 1340], *Close Roll*, 14 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 33 d. The new seal was delivered to John de St. Paul, the Master of the Rolls, on the 1st of March, 1339-40 [m. 35 d.]

Richard the Second.*(Monday, 22 June, 1377—Monday, 29 September, 1399).*

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Richard the Second of Bordeaux was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; 2, Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France).**Crowned, Thursday, 16 July, 1377.**Deposed, 30 Sept. 1399.**House of Lancaster.**Red Rose.***Henry the Fourth.***(Tuesday, 30 September, 1399—Monday, 20 March, 1412-13).*

Reigned 13 years, and part of the 14th year.

Henry the Fourth was the cousin of Richard the Second, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne).**Crowned, Monday, 13 Oct. 1399. The Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor. [Coronation Roll, 1 Henry IV.]**Died, 20 March, 1412-13.*

Note.—In the Parliament of the 23rd of Richard II., A.D. 1399, convoked for the 30th Sept., the resignation of Richard the Second was publicly notified to the prelates &c., when the same king, on account of his demerits and maladministration, being deposed, his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, became King Henry the Fourth

Henry the Fifth.

(*Tuesday, 21 March, 1412-13—Monday, 31 August, 1422.*)

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Henry the Fifth, of Monmouth, was the son of Henry the Fourth.

(*Married Catherine, daughter of the King of France.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 9 April, 1413.

Died at "Boisevincent," near Paris.

Henry the Sixth.

(*Tuesday, 1 September, 1422—Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1.*)

Restored, Tuesday, 9 October, 1470—Sunday, 14 April, 1471).

Reigned 38 years, and part of the 39th year; also part of the 49th year.

Henry the Sixth, of Windsor, was the son of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 6 Nov. 1429, 8 Henry vj.

Crowned King of France, at Paris, 7 Dec. 1431.

Deposed, 4 March, 1460-1.

*Restored, Tuesday, 9 Oct. 1470.**

Ceased to reign, Sunday, 14 April, 1471.†

* N.B. The first document which occurs, in the name of Henry the Sixth after his restoration, is dated 9 Oct. (1470).

"*Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium nono die Octobris Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadregesimo nono, et readeptionis nostre potestatis anno primo.*"

† The battle of Barnet on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, drove Henry the Sixth again from the throne.

House of York.

White Rose.

Edward the Fourth.

(*Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1—Tuesday, 9 October, 1470.*)

(*Restored, Sunday, 14 April, 1471—Tuesday, 8 April, 1473.*)

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Edward the Fourth was the son of Richard Duke of York, and

great-grandson of Edmund Duke of York, who was the fourth son of Edward the Third.

(*Married* Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby).

(*Henry the Sixth*, * 9 Oct. 1470—14 April, 1471).

Crowned, with Elizabeth his wife, 26 May, 1465. Sunday after Ascension-day.

* N.B. The resumption of the royal style by Henry the Sixth, from the 9th Oct. 1470 to the 14th April, 1471, has been already noticed; but after Edward recovered the royal authority, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th March, 1460, as if no interruption had occurred, although in fact the 10th and the 11th years were both short of the number of days which they would have had if no interruption had taken place from 9 Oct. 1470 to 14 April, 1471.

Edward the Fifth.

(*Wednesday*, 9 April, 1483—*Wednesday*, 25 June, 1483).

Reigned only 47 days.

Edward the Fifth was the son of Edward the Fourth.

Murdered in the Tower.

Richard the Third.

(*Thursday*, 26 June, 1483—*Monday*, 22 August, 1485).

Reigned 2 years, and a part of the 3rd year.

Richard the Third was the brother of Edward the Fourth.

(*Married* Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales).

Richard the Third and Anne, his wife,

Crowned, Sunday, 6 July, 1483.

House of Tudor.

Union of the White and Red Roses.

Henry the Seventh.

(*Monday, 22 August, 1485—Saturday, 21 April, 1509*).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Henry the Seventh was the son of Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor.

Margaret was a lineal descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and Edmund Tudor was the son of Owen Tudor, who married the widow of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married, Elizabeth of York, Princess of England, daughter of Edward the Fourth*).

Crowned, Sunday, 30 Oct. 1485.

(*See inscription on his tomb in Westminster Abbey*).

Henry the Eighth.

(*Sunday, 22 April, 1509—Friday, 28 January, 1546-7*).

Reigned 37 years, and part of the 38th year.

Henry the Eighth was the son of Henry the Seventh, and heir of both York and Lancaster.

(*Married, 1, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales; 2, Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn; 3, Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour; 4, Anne of Cleves, sister of William, Duke of Cleves; 5, Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk; 6, Catherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, Lord Latimer*).

Henry VIII. and Katherine.

Crowned, Sunday, 24 June, 1509. St. John the Baptist's-day. [State Papers, Henry VIII. No. 224].

Elizabeth.

(*Thursday*, 17 November, 1558—*Thursday*, 24 March, 1602-3).

Reigned 44 years, and part of the 45th year.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry the Eighth by Anne Boleyn.

Crowned, Sunday, 15 January, 1558-9.

[State Papers, Elizabeth, Vol. II. No. 4^a.]

*House of Stuart.***James the Firſt
of England.**

(*Thursday*, 24 March, 1602-3—*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625).

and

Sixth of Scotland.

(*Thursday*, 24 July, 1567—*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625).

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

James the Firſt of England, and Sixth of Scotland, was the ſon of Mary, Queen of Scots, and of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, great-grandſon of James the Fourth of Scotland, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh of England.

(*Married*, Anne, Princeſs of Denmark).

Styled James the Sixth of Scotland.

(*Thursday*, 24 July, 1567—*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625).

Crowned, Monday, 25 July, 1603.

The Feaſt of St. James.

[State Papers, James I, Vol. II. No. 77].

Charles the Firſt.

(*Sunday*, 27 March, 1625—*Tuesday*, 30 January, 1648-9).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Charles the Firſt was the ſon of James the Firſt.

(*Married*, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV, King of France).

Crowned, *Thursday*, 2 Feb. 1625-6.

Beheaded at Whitehall, *Tuesday*, 30 January, 1648-9.

[State Papers, Charles I. Vol. XX. No. 13. "Coronatio Regis Caroli, 2^{di} Februarii A° 1625" [*i. e.* 1625-6].

Commonwealth.

(*Tuesday, 30 January, 1648-9—Tuesday, 29 May, 1660.*)

Oliver Cromwell, proclaimed
 Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. } 16 Dec. 1653—3 Sept. 1658.

Richard Cromwell, his son, } 4 Sept. 1658—24 May, 1659.
 Protector.

(Government carried on by } 25 May, 1659—29 May, 1660.
 the Parliament.)

[State Papers, (Domestic Series), 16 Dec. 1653.]

“By the Council, a Proclamation.

“Whereas the late Parl^t dissolving themselves and resigning their
 “powers and authoritys, the Governm^t of the Commonwealth of Engl^d
 “Scotl^d, and Irel^d, by a L^d Protector and successive Parl^{ts}, is now
 “established, and whereas Oliver Cromwel, Captaine General of all
 “the forces of this Commonwealth, is declared L^d Protector of the
 “said Nacōns, and hath accepted thereof; We have therefore thought
 “it necessary (as we hereby do) to make publication of the premises,
 “and strictly to charge and command all and every person and per-
 “sons of what quality and condition soever in any of the said three
 “Nacōns, to take notice hereof and to conforme and submit them-
 “selves to the Government so established. And all Sherifs, Majors,
 “Bailifs and other publiq^s Ministers and Officers, whom this may
 “concerne, are required to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith
 “published in their respective Countys, Cittys, Corporations, and
 “Market Townes, to the end that none have cause to pretend igno-
 “rance in this behalf.

“Given at Whitehall this 16th of Dec: 1653.

“*The Names of the Protectors Council.*

“Mr Laurence, President.

“Lord Viscount Lisle.

“Maj^r Grāl Lambert.

“Maj^r Grāl Desborrow.

“Maj^r Grāl Skippon.

“Col: Jones.

“Col. Sydenham.

“Sr Gilbert Pickering.

“Sr Charles Worley.

“Sr Anthony Ashley Cooper.

“Mr Rouse.

“Mr Strickland.

“Mr. Major.

“(Endorsed.) The Proclamacōn proclaiming Cromwel Protector
 “and the names of his Council.”

During the Commonwealth, the year of our Lord, the month, and
 the day of the month, alone were used for dating public documents

Richard the Second.

(*Monday, 22 June, 1377—Monday, 29 September, 1399*).

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Richard the Second of Bordeaux was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third.

(*Married, 1, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; 2, Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France*).

Crowned, Thursday, 16 July, 1377.

Deposed, 30 Sept. 1399.

*House of Lancaster.**Red Rose.***Henry the Fourth.**

(*Tuesday, 30 September, 1399—Monday, 20 March, 1412-13*).

Reigned 13 years, and part of the 14th year.

Henry the Fourth was the cousin of Richard the Second, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward the Third.

(*Married, 1, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne*).

Crowned, Monday, 13 Oct. 1399. The Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor. [Coronation Roll, 1 Henry IV.]

Died, 20 March, 1412-13.

Note.—In the Parliament of the 23rd of Richard II., A.D. 1399, convoked for the 30th Sept., the resignation of Richard the Second was publicly notified to the prelates &c., when the same king, on account of his demerits and maladministration, being deposed, his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, became King Henry the Fourth

William the Third & Mary the Second.

(*Wednesday, 13 Feb. 1688-9—Friday, 27 Dec. 1694*).

Reigned 5 years, and part of the 6th year.

William the Third.

(*Friday, 28 December, 1694—Sunday, 8 March, 1701-2*).

Reigned alone, part of the 6th year to the 13th year, and part of the 14th year.

William the Third, Prince of Orange, was the nephew and son-in-law of James the Second.

(*Married Mary the Second*, daughter of James the Second by Anne Hyde).

William and Mary, *Crowned*, Thursday, 11 April, 1689.

Queen Mary died on the morning of the 28th of December, 1694, when the royal style was altered, and William the Third commenced his reign alone; but no change was made in the calculation of the Regnal Years.

Anne.

(*Sunday, 8 March, 1701-2—Sunday, 1 August, 1714*).

Reigned 12 years, and part of the 13th year.

Anne was the daughter of James the Second by Anne Hyde.

(*Married George*, Prince of Denmark).

Crowned, Thursday, 23 April, 1702. St. George's-day.

House of Hanover.

George the First.

(*Sunday, 1 August, 1714—Sunday, 11 June, 1727*).

Reigned 12 years, and part of the 13th year.

George the First was Elector of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James the First of England.

(*Married Sophia-Dorothea*, daughter of the Duke of Zell).

Crowned, Wednesday, 20 Oct. 1714.

Richard the Second.*(Monday, 22 June, 1377—Monday, 29 September, 1399).*

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Richard the Second of Bordeaux was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; 2, Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France).**Crowned, Thursday, 16 July, 1377.**Deposed, 30 Sept. 1399.**House of Lancaster.**Red Rose.***Henry the Fourth.***(Tuesday, 30 September, 1399—Monday, 20 March, 1412-13).*

Reigned 13 years, and part of the 14th year.

Henry the Fourth was the cousin of Richard the Second, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne).**Crowned, Monday, 13 Oct. 1399. The Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor. [Coronation Roll, 1 Henry IV.]**Died, 20 March, 1412-13.*

Note.—In the Parliament of the 23rd of Richard II., A.D. 1399, convoked for the 30th Sept., the resignation of Richard the Second was publicly notified to the prelates &c., when the same king, on account of his demerits and maladministration, being deposed, his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, became King Henry the Fourth

Henry the Fifth.

(*Tuesday, 21 March, 1412-13—Monday, 31 August, 1422.*)

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Henry the Fifth, of Monmouth, was the son of Henry the Fourth.

(*Married Catherine, daughter of the King of France.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 9 April, 1413.

Died at "Boyssevincent," near Paris.

Henry the Sixth.

(*Tuesday, 1 September, 1422—Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1.*)

Restored, *Tuesday, 9 October, 1470—Sunday, 14 April, 1471.*

Reigned 38 years, and part of the 39th year; also part of the 49th year.

Henry the Sixth, of Windsor, was the son of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 6 Nov. 1429, 8 Henry vj.

Crowned King of France, at Paris, 7 Dec. 1431.

Deposed, 4 March, 1460-1.

*Restored, Tuesday, 9 Oct. 1470.**

Ceased to reign, Sunday, 14 April, 1471.†

* N.B. The first document which occurs, in the name of Henry the Sixth after his restoration, is dated 9 Oct. (1470).

"*Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium nono die Octobris Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostre potestatis anno primo.*"

† The battle of Barnet on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, drove Henry the Sixth again from the throne.

House of York.

White Rose.

Edward the Fourth.

(*Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1—Tuesday, 9 October, 1470.*)

(*Restored, Sunday, 14 April, 1471—Tuesday, 8 April, 1473.*)

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Edward the Fourth was the son of Richard Duke of York, and

great-grandson of Edmund Duke of York, who was the fourth son of Edward the Third.

(*Married* Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby).

(*Henry the Sixth*,* 9 Oct. 1470—14 April, 1471).

Crowned, with Elizabeth his wife, 26 May, 1465. Sunday after Ascension-day.

* N.B. The resumption of the royal style by Henry the Sixth, from the 9th Oct. 1470 to the 14th April, 1471, has been already noticed; but after Edward recovered the royal authority, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th March, 1460, as if no interruption had occurred, although in fact the 10th and the 11th years were both short of the number of days which they would have had if no interruption had taken place from 9 Oct. 1470 to 14 April, 1471.

Edward the Fifth.

(*Wednesday*, 9 April, 1483—*Wednesday*, 25 June, 1483).

Reigned only 47 days.

Edward the Fifth was the son of Edward the Fourth.

Murdered in the Tower.

Richard the Third.

(*Thursday*, 26 June, 1483—*Monday*, 22 August, 1485).

Reigned 2 years, and a part of the 3rd year.

Richard the Third was the brother of Edward the Fourth.

(*Married* Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales).

Richard the Third and Anne, his wife,

Crowned, Sunday, 6 July, 1483.

House of Tudor.

Union of the White and Red Roses.

Henry the Seventh.

(*Monday, 22 August, 1485—Saturday, 21 April, 1509*).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Henry the Seventh was the son of Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor.

Margaret was a lineal descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and Edmund Tudor was the son of Owen Tudor, who married the widow of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married, Elizabeth of York, Princess of England, daughter of Edward the Fourth*).

Crowned, Sunday, 30 Oct. 1485.

(*See inscription on his tomb in Westminster Abbey*).

Henry the Eighth.

(*Sunday, 22 April, 1509—Friday, 28 January, 1546-7*).

Reigned 37 years, and part of the 38th year.

Henry the Eighth was the son of Henry the Seventh, and heir of both York and Lancaster.

(*Married, 1, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales; 2, Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn; 3, Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour; 4, Anne of Cleves, sister of William, Duke of Cleves; 5, Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk; 6, Catherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, Lord Latimer*).

Henry VIII. and Katherine.

Crowned, Sunday, 24 June, 1509. St. John the Baptist's-day. [State Papers, Henry VIII. No. 224].

Edward the Sixth.*(Friday, 28 January, 1546-7—Thursday, 6 July, 1553).*

Reigned 6 years, and part of the 7th year.

Edward the Sixth was the son of Henry the Eighth, by Jane Seymour.*Crowned*, Shrove Sunday, 20 February, 1546.

[State Papers, Edward VI. Vol. I. No. 9].

Jane.*(Thursday, 6 July, 1553—Wednesday, 19 July, 1553).**Jane* was the great-grand-daughter of Henry the Seventh by Mary, who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.*(Married*, Lord Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland).*Beheaded*, 12 Feb. 1553-4.*Portion of a Proclamation by Lady Jane Grey, as Queen of England.*

"Jane by the Grace of God Queen of England, France, & Ireland, Defender of y^e Faith & of y^e Church of England & also of Ireland under Christ in earth y^e supreme head. To all our most loving faithfull & obedient subjects & every of them greeting, &c., &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent: Witnessse ourselfe at our Tower of London the tenth day of Julie, in the first year of our Reigne." [State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 1.]

Note.—In the first Parliament of Queen Mary an Act was passed: "Touching writings made from the 6th day of July last and before the 1st day of August then next ensuing" and it was enacted "for the avoidance of litigation; that instruments and writings made by any persons being Queen's subjects, since the 6th day of July last past, and before the 1st day of August then next following, under the name of the reign of any other person than the name of the Queen (Mary) shall be as good and effectual in the law as if her name and style appropriate, and united unto Her Majesty's imperial crown, had been fully expressed therein; but that any Letters Patent, Gifts, Leafes, or other writings whatsoever made by Lady Jane Dudley since the said 6th day of July, shall be utterly void."

Mary.

(*Thursday*, 6 *July*, } 1553—(*Tuesday*, 24 *July*, 1554).
 (*Wednesday*, 19 *July*, }

Reigned alone 1 year, and part of the 2nd year.

Mary was the daughter of Henry the Eighth by Catherine of Aragon.

Crowned, Sunday, 1 Oct. 1553.

[State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 15].

N.B.—The Regnal years of Mary were reckoned from the death of Edward the Sixth, but as Jane did not relinquish the title and state of queen until the 19th July, the *first* year of Mary's reign must be reckoned from that date only, for verifying the dates of public documents.

Philip and Mary.

(*Wednesday*, 25 *July*, 1554—(*Thursday*, 17 *November*, 1558).

Reigned 4 years, and part of the 5th year of Philip, and
 6th year of Mary.

Mary married Philip, King of Spain, 25 *July*, 1554.

Note.—It was provided by the treaty for the alliance, that, on the celebration of the nuptials, Philip should, during their marriage “have and enjoy jointly, together with the queen his wife, the style, “honour, and kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the “said queen appertaining, &c.”

The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of *July*, 1554, which became the first day of the *first* and *second* year of the reign of Philip and Mary.

But the days between the 6th and to the 24th of *July* both inclusive, after the Queen's marriage, were reckoned thus:—

1st	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1555.
and		
3rd		
2nd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1556.
and		
4th		
3rd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1557.
and		
5th		
4th	}	Philip and Mary, 6 <i>July</i> to 24 <i>July</i> , 1558.
and		
6th		

John.

(*Thursday, 27 May, 1199—Wednesday, 19 October, 1216*).

Reigned 17 years, and part of the 18th year.

John, called *Lackland*, was the fourth son of Henry the Second.

(*Married, 1, Avifa, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester;*

2, Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême).

Crowned, Thursday, 27 May, 1199. Ascension-day.

Died, Tuesday, 18 Oct. 1216.

Note.—The regnal years of John have been calculated from *Ascension-day* to the eve of *Ascension-day* inclusive.

Henry the Third.

(*Friday, 28 October, 1216—Wednesday, 16 November, 1272*).

Reigned 56 years, and part of the 57th year.

Henry the Third was the son of John.

(*Married, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence*).

Crowned, Friday, 28 Oct. 1216.

The Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.

Died, Wednesday, 16 Nov. 1272.

Edward the First.

(*Sunday, 20 November, 1272—Friday, 7 July, 1307*).

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Edward the First, called *Longshanks*, was the son of Henry the Third.

(*Married, 1, Eleanor of Castile; 2, Margaret, sister of the King of France*).

Proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, 20 Nov. 1272.

Crowned, 19 Aug. 1274, Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption (15 Aug.)

Died, Friday, 7 July, 1307.

Note.—Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, and did not return to England until the year 1274, landing at Dover on the 2nd of August.

Edward the Second.

(Saturday, 8 July, 1307—Tuesday, 20 January, 1326-7).

Reigned 19 years, and part of the 20th year.

Edward the Second of Caernarvon, the first Prince of Wales of the royal family of England, was the son of Edward the First. (Married Isabella, daughter of the King of France).

Crowned, 25 Feb. 1307-8. Sunday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [22 Feb.]

Deposed, Tuesday, 20 Jan. 1326-7.

Edward the Third.

(Sunday, 25 January, 1326-7—Sunday, 21 June, 1377).

Reigned 50 years, and part of the 51st year.

Edward the Third was the son of Edward the Second.

(Married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault. Styled King of France,

7 Oct. 1337. ¹	} 8 May, 1360.
25 Jan. 1339-40.	
and	

11 June, 1369.	21 June, 1377.
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Crowned, 1 Feb. 1326-7. Sunday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.]

Died, on Sunday, 21 June, 1377.

¹ Although Edward III. is said to have assumed the title of King of France as early as the 7th of October, 1337, he did not add the year of his nominal reign over France in dating public documents until the 14th year of his reign. The following is the earliest instance, "*Dañ. apud Gandavum, vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno regni nostri Franciæ primo Angliæ vero quarto decimo,*" i.e. 26 January, 1339-40.

Edward notified to the Sheriffs, &c. on the 21st of February in the 14th year [1339-40], his assumption of the title of King of France, and adoption of a new seal, which he said should be explained to the Parliament about to meet on Wednesday next after Mid-Lent Sunday, then next to come. [viz. Wednesday, 29 March, 1340, *Close Roll*, 14 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 33 d. The new seal was delivered to John de St. Paul, the Master of the Rolls, on the 1st of March, 1339-40 [m. 35 d.]

Richard the Second.*(Monday, 22 June, 1377—Monday, 29 September, 1399).*

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Richard the Second of Bordeaux was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; 2, Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France).**Crowned, Thursday, 16 July, 1377.**Deposed, 30 Sept. 1399.**House of Lancaster.**Red Rose.***Henry the Fourth.***(Tuesday, 30 September, 1399—Monday, 20 March, 1412-13).*

Reigned 13 years, and part of the 14th year.

Henry the Fourth was the cousin of Richard the Second, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne).**Crowned, Monday, 13 Oct. 1399. The Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor. [Coronation Roll, 1 Henry IV.]**Died, 20 March, 1412-13.*

Note.—In the Parliament of the 23rd of Richard II., A.D. 1399, convoked for the 30th Sept., the resignation of Richard the Second was publicly notified to the prelates &c., when the same king, on account of his demerits and maladministration, being deposed, his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, became King Henry the Fourth

Henry the Fifth.

(*Tuesday, 21 March, 1412-13—Monday, 31 August, 1422*).

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Henry the Fifth, of Monmouth, was the son of Henry the Fourth.

(*Married Catherine, daughter of the King of France.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 9 April, 1413.

Died at "Boyssevincent," near Paris.

Henry the Sixth.

(*Tuesday, 1 September, 1422—Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1*).

Restored, *Tuesday, 9 October, 1470—Sunday, 14 April, 1471*).

Reigned 38 years, and part of the 39th year; also part of the 49th year.

Henry the Sixth, of Windsor, was the son of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 6 Nov. 1429, 8 Henry vj.

Crowned King of France, at Paris, 7 Dec. 1431.

Deposed, 4 March, 1460-1.

*Restored, Tuesday, 9 Oct. 1470.**

Ceased to reign, Sunday, 14 April, 1471.†

* N.B. The first document which occurs, in the name of Henry the Sixth after his restoration, is dated 9 Oct. (1470).

"*Tesle meisso apud Westmonasterium nono die Octobris Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostre potestatis anno primo.*"

† The battle of Barnet on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, drove Henry the Sixth again from the throne.

House of York.

White Rose.

Edward the Fourth.

(*Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1—Tuesday, 9 October, 1470*).

(*Restored, Sunday, 14 April, 1471—Tuesday, 8 April, 1473*).

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Edward the Fourth was the son of Richard Duke of York, and

great-grandson of Edmund Duke of York, who was the fourth son of Edward the Third.

(*Married* Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby).

(*Henry the Sixth*, * 9 Oct. 1470—14 April, 1471).

Crowned, with Elizabeth his wife, 26 May, 1465. Sunday after Ascension-day.

* N.B. The resumption of the royal style by Henry the Sixth, from the 9th Oct. 1470 to the 14th April, 1471, has been already noticed; but after Edward recovered the royal authority, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th March, 1460, as if no interruption had occurred, although in fact the 10th and the 11th years were both short of the number of days which they would have had if no interruption had taken place from 9 Oct. 1470 to 14 April, 1471.

Edward the Fifth.

(*Wednesday*, 9 April, 1483—*Wednesday*, 25 June, 1483).

Reigned only 47 days.

Edward the Fifth was the son of Edward the Fourth.

Murdered in the Tower.

Richard the Third.

(*Thursday*, 26 June, 1483—*Monday*, 22 August, 1485).

Reigned 2 years, and a part of the 3rd year.

Richard the Third was the brother of Edward the Fourth.

(*Married* Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales).

Richard the Third and Anne, his wife,

Crowned, Sunday, 6 July, 1483.

House of Tudor.

Union of the White and Red Roses.

Henry the Seventh.

(Monday, 22 August, 1485—Saturday, 21 April, 1509).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Henry the Seventh was the son of Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor.

Margaret was a lineal descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and Edmund Tudor was the son of Owen Tudor, who married the widow of Henry the Fifth.

(Married, Elizabeth of York, Princess of England, daughter of Edward the Fourth).

Crowned, Sunday, 30 Oct. 1485.

(See inscription on his tomb in Westminster Abbey).

Henry the Eighth.

(Sunday, 22 April, 1509—Friday, 28 January, 1546-7).

Reigned 37 years, and part of the 38th year.

Henry the Eighth was the son of Henry the Seventh, and heir of both York and Lancaster.

(Married, 1, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales; 2, Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn; 3, Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour; 4, Anne of Cleves, sister of William, Duke of Cleves; 5, Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk; 6, Catherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, Lord Latimer).

Henry VIII. and Katherine.

Crowned, Sunday, 24 June, 1509. St. John the Baptist's-day. [State Papers, Henry VIII. No. 224].

Edward the Sixth.*(Friday, 28 January, 1546-7—Thursday, 6 July, 1553).*

Reigned 6 years, and part of the 7th year.

Edward the Sixth was the son of Henry the Eighth, by Jane Seymour.*Crowned*, Shrove Sunday, 20 February, 1546.

[State Papers, Edward VI. Vol. I. No. 9].

Jane.*(Thursday, 6 July, 1553—Wednesday, 19 July, 1553).**Jane* was the great-grand-daughter of Henry the Seventh by

Mary, who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

(Married, Lord Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland).*Beheaded*, 12 Feb. 1553-4.*Portion of a Proclamation by Lady Jane Grey, as Queen of England.*

"Jane by the Grace of God Queen of England, France, & Ireland, Defender of y^e Faith & of y^e Church of England & also of Ireland under Christ in earth y^e supreme head. To all our most loving faithfull & obedient subjects & every of them greeting, &c., &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent: Witnesse ourselfe at our Tower of London the tenth day of Julie, in the first year of our Reigne." [State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 1.]

Note.—In the first Parliament of Queen Mary an Act was passed: "Touching writings made from the 6th day of July last and before the 1st day of August then next ensuing" and it was enacted "for the avoidance of litigation; that instruments and writings made by any persons being Queen's subjects, since the 6th day of July last past, and before the 1st day of August then next following, under the name of the reign of any other person than the name of the Queen (Mary) shall be as good and effectual in the law as if her name and style appropriate, and united unto Her Majesty's imperial crown, had been fully expressed therein; but that any Letters Patent, Gifts, Leases, or other writings whatsoever made by Lady Jane Dudley since the said 6th day of July, shall be utterly void."

Mary.

(*Thursday*, 6 July, } 1553—(*Tuesday*, 24 July, 1554).
 (*Wednesday*, 19 July, }

Reigned alone 1 year, and part of the 2nd year.

Mary was the daughter of Henry the Eighth by Catherine of Aragon.

Crowned, Sunday, 1 Oct. 1553.

[State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 15].

N.B.—The Regnal years of Mary were reckoned from the death of Edward the Sixth, but as Jane did not relinquish the title and state of queen until the 19th July, the *first* year of Mary's reign must be reckoned from that date only, for verifying the dates of public documents.

Philip and Mary.

(*Wednesday*, 25 July, 1554—(*Thursday*, 17 November, 1558).

Reigned 4 years, and part of the 5th year of Philip, and

6th year of Mary.

Mary married Philip, King of Spain, 25 July, 1554.

Note.—It was provided by the treaty for the alliance, that, on the celebration of the nuptials, Philip should, during their marriage “have and enjoy jointly, together with the queen his wife, the style, “honour, and kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the “said queen appertaining, &c.”

The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of July, 1554, which became the first day of the *first* and *second* year of the reign of Philip and Mary.

But the days between the 6th and to the 24th of July both inclusive, after the Queen's marriage, were reckoned thus:—

1st	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1555.
and		
3rd		
2nd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1556.
and		
4th		
3rd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1557.
and		
5th		
4th	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1558.
and		
6th		

John.

(*Thursday, 27 May, 1199—Wednesday, 19 October, 1216*).

Reigned 17 years, and part of the 18th year.

John, called *Lackland*, was the fourth son of Henry the Second.

(*Married, 1, Avifa, daughter of the Earl of Gloucester;*

2, Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême).

Crowned, Thursday, 27 May, 1199. Ascension-day.

Died, Tuesday, 18 Oct. 1216.

Note.—The regnal years of John have been calculated from *Ascension-day* to the eve of *Ascension-day* inclusive.

Henry the Third.

(*Friday, 28 October, 1216—Wednesday, 16 November, 1272*).

Reigned 56 years, and part of the 57th year.

Henry the Third was the son of John.

(*Married, Eleanor, daughter of the Count de Provence*).

Crowned, Friday, 28 Oct. 1216.

The Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.

Died, Wednesday, 16 Nov. 1272.

Edward the First.

(*Sunday, 20 November, 1272—Friday, 7 July, 1307*).

Reigned 34 years, and part of the 35th year.

Edward the First, called *Longshanks*, was the son of Henry the Third.

(*Married, 1, Eleanor of Castile; 2, Margaret, sister of the King of France*).

Proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, 20 Nov. 1272.

Crowned, 19 Aug. 1274, Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption (15 Aug.)

Died, Friday, 7 July, 1307.

Note.—Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, and did not return to England until the year 1274, landing at Dover on the 2nd of August.

Edward the Second.

(Saturday, 8 July, 1307—Tuesday, 20 January, 1326-7).

Reigned 19 years, and part of the 20th year.

Edward the Second of Caernarvon, the first Prince of Wales of the royal family of England, was the son of Edward the First. (Married Isabella, daughter of the King of France).

Crowned, 25 Feb. 1307-8. Sunday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedrâ [22 Feb.]

Deposed, Tuesday, 20 Jan. 1326-7.

Edward the Third.

(Sunday, 25 January, 1326-7—Sunday, 21 June, 1377).

Reigned 50 years, and part of the 51st year.

Edward the Third was the son of Edward the Second.

(Married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault.

Styled King of France,

7 Oct. 1337. ¹	} 8 May, 1360.
25 Jan. 1339-40.	
and	

11 June, 1369.	21 June, 1377.
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Crowned, 1 Feb. 1326-7. Sunday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.]

Died, on Sunday, 21 June, 1377.

¹ Although Edward III. is said to have assumed the title of King of France as early as the 7th of October, 1337, he did not add the year of his nominal reign over France in dating public documents until the 14th year of his reign. The following is the earliest instance, "*Dat. apud Gandavum, vicesimo sexto die Januarii anno regni nostri Franciæ primo Angliæ vero quarto decimo,*" i.e. 26 January, 1339-40.

Edward notified to the Sheriffs, &c. on the 21st of February in the 14th year [1339-40], his assumption of the title of King of France, and adoption of a new seal, which he said should be explained to the Parliament about to meet on Wednesday next after Mid-Lent Sunday, then next to come. [*viz.* Wednesday, 29 March, 1340], *Close Roll*, 14 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 33 d. The new seal was delivered to John de St. Paul, the Master of the Rolls, on the 1st of March, 1339-40 [m. 35 d.]

Richard the Second.*(Monday, 22 June, 1377—Monday, 29 September, 1399).*

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Richard the Second of Bordeaux was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the Emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; 2, Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France).**Crowned, Thursday, 16 July, 1377.**Deposed, 30 Sept. 1399.**House of Lancaster.**Red Rose.***Henry the Fourth.***(Tuesday, 30 September, 1399—Monday, 20 March, 1412-13).*

Reigned 13 years, and part of the 14th year.

Henry the Fourth was the cousin of Richard the Second, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and grandson of Edward the Third.*(Married, 1, Mary de Bohun, daughter of the Earl of Hereford; 2, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne).**Crowned, Monday, 13 Oct. 1399. The Feast of the Translation of King Edward the Confessor. [Coronation Roll, 1 Henry IV.]**Died, 20 March, 1412-13.*

Note.—In the Parliament of the 23rd of Richard II., A.D. 1399, convoked for the 30th Sept., the resignation of Richard the Second was publicly notified to the prelates &c., when the same king, on account of his demerits and maladministration, being deposed, his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, became King Henry the Fourth

Henry the Fifth.

(*Tuesday, 21 March, 1412-13—Monday, 31 August, 1422*).

Reigned 9 years, and part of the 10th year.

Henry the Fifth, of Monmouth, was the son of Henry the Fourth.

(*Married Catherine, daughter of the King of France.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 9 April, 1413.

Died at "Boyssevincent," near Paris.

Henry the Sixth.

(*Tuesday, 1 September, 1422—Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1*).

Restored, Tuesday, 9 October, 1470—Sunday, 14 April, 1471).

Reigned 38 years, and part of the 39th year; also part
of the 49th year.

Henry the Sixth, of Windsor, was the son of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou.*)

Crowned, Sunday, 6 Nov. 1429, 8 Henry vj.

Crowned King of France, at Paris, 7 Dec. 1431.

Deposed, 4 March, 1460-1.

*Restored, Tuesday, 9 Oct. 1470.**

Ceased to reign, Sunday, 14 April, 1471.†

* N.B. The first document which occurs, in the name of Henry the Sixth after his restoration, is dated 9 Oct. (1470).

"*Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium nono die Octobris Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostræ potestatis anno primo.*"

† The battle of Barnet on Easter-day, 14 April, 1471, drove Henry the Sixth again from the throne.

House of York.

White Rose.

Edward the Fourth.

(*Wednesday, 4 March, 1460-1—Tuesday, 9 October, 1470*).

(*Restored, Sunday, 14 April, 1471—Tuesday, 8 April, 1473*).

Reigned 22 years, and part of the 23rd year.

Edward the Fourth was the son of Richard Duke of York, and

great-grandson of Edmund Duke of York, who was the fourth son of Edward the Third.

(*Married* Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby).

(*Henry the Sixth*,* 9 Oct. 1470—14 April, 1471).

Crowned, with Elizabeth his wife, 26 May, 1465. Sunday after Ascension-day.

* N.B. The resumption of the royal style by Henry the Sixth, from the 9th Oct. 1470 to the 14th April, 1471, has been already noticed; but after Edward recovered the royal authority, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th March, 1460, as if no interruption had occurred, although in fact the 10th and the 11th years were both short of the number of days which they would have had if no interruption had taken place from 9 Oct. 1470 to 14 April, 1471.

Edward the Fifth.

(*Wednesday*, 9 April, 1483—*Wednesday*, 25 June, 1483).

Reigned only 47 days.

Edward the Fifth was the son of Edward the Fourth.

Murdered in the Tower.

Richard the Third.

(*Thursday*, 26 June, 1483—*Monday*, 22 August, 1485).

Reigned 2 years, and a part of the 3rd year.

Richard the Third was the brother of Edward the Fourth.

(*Married* Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales).

Richard the Third and Anne, his wife,

Crowned, Sunday, 6 July, 1483.

House of Tudor.

Union of the White and Red Roses.

Henry the Seventh.

(*Monday, 22 August, 1485—Saturday, 21 April, 1509*).

Reigned 23 years, and part of the 24th year.

Henry the Seventh was the son of Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor.

Margaret was a lineal descendant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and Edmund Tudor was the son of Owen Tudor, who married the widow of Henry the Fifth.

(*Married, Elizabeth of York, Princess of England, daughter of Edward the Fourth*).

Crowned, Sunday, 30 Oct. 1485.

(*See inscription on his tomb in Westminster Abbey*).

Henry the Eighth.

(*Sunday, 22 April, 1509—Friday, 28 January, 1546-7*).

Reigned 37 years, and part of the 38th year.

Henry the Eighth was the son of Henry the Seventh, and heir of both York and Lancaster.

(*Married, 1, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales; 2, Anne Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn; 3, Jane Seymour, daughter of Sir John Seymour; 4, Anne of Cleves, sister of William, Duke of Cleves; 5, Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk; 6, Catherine Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, Lord Latimer*).

Henry VIII. and Katherine.

Crowned, Sunday, 24 June, 1509. St. John the Baptist's-day. [State Papers, Henry VIII. No. 224].

Edward the Sixth.*(Friday, 28 January, 1546-7—Thursday, 6 July, 1553).*

Reigned 6 years, and part of the 7th year.

Edward the Sixth was the son of Henry the Eighth, by Jane Seymour.*Crowned*, Shrove Sunday, 20 February, 1546.

[State Papers, Edward VI. Vol. I. No. 9].

Jane.*(Thursday, 6 July, 1553—Wednesday, 19 July, 1553).**Jane* was the great-grand-daughter of Henry the Seventh by Mary, who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. (*Married*, Lord Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland).*Beheaded*, 12 Feb. 1553-4.*Portion of a Proclamation by Lady Jane Grey, as Queen of England.*

"Jane by the Grace of God Queen of England, France, & Ireland, Defender of y^e Faith & of y^e Church of England & also of Ireland under Christ in earth y^e supreme head. To all our most loving faithfull & obedient subjects & every of them greeting, &c., &c. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made Patent: Witnesse ourselfe at our Tower of London the tenth day of Julie, in the first year of our Reigne." [State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 1.]

Note.—In the first Parliament of Queen Mary an Act was passed: "Touching writings made from the 6th day of July last and before the 1st day of August then next ensuing" and it was enacted "for the avoidance of litigation; that instruments and writings *made by any persons being Queen's subjects*, since the 6th day of July last past, and before the 1st day of August then next following, under the name of the reign of any other person than the name of the Queen (Mary) shall be *as good and effectual* in the law as if her name and style appropriate, and united unto Her Majesty's imperial crown, had been fully expressed therein; but that any Letters Patent, Gifts, Leases, or other writings whatsoever *made by Lady Jane Dudley* since the said 6th day of July, *shall be utterly void.*"

Mary.

(*Thursday*, 6 *July*, } 1553—(*Tuesday*, 24 *July*, 1554).
 (*Wednesday*, 19 *July*, }

Reigned alone 1 year, and part of the 2nd year.

Mary was the daughter of Henry the Eighth by Catherine of Aragon.

Crowned, Sunday, 1 Oct. 1553.

[State Papers, Mary, Vol. I. No. 15].

N.B.—The Regnal years of Mary were reckoned from the death of Edward the Sixth, but as Jane did not relinquish the title and state of queen until the 19th July, the *first* year of Mary's reign must be reckoned from that date only, for verifying the dates of public documents.

Philip and Mary.

(*Wednesday*, 25 *July*, 1554—(*Thursday*, 17 *November*, 1558).

Reigned 4 years, and part of the 5th year of Philip, and

6th year of Mary.

Mary married Philip, King of Spain, 25 *July*, 1554.

Note.—It was provided by the treaty for the alliance, that, on the celebration of the nuptials, Philip should, during their marriage “have and enjoy jointly, together with the queen his wife, the style, “honour, and kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the “said queen appertaining, &c.”

The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of July, 1554, which became the first day of the *first* and *second* year of the reign of Philip and Mary.

But the days between the 6th and to the 24th of July both inclusive, after the Queen's marriage, were reckoned thus:—

1st	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1555.
and		
3rd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1556.
2nd		
and	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1557.
4th		
3rd	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1558.
and		
5th	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1558.
4th		
and	}	Philip and Mary, 6 July to 24 July, 1558.
6th		

Canonical Hours.

THE twenty-four hours of the day were divided into seven parts by the Catholic Church, to each of which services were assigned; and as these divisions, together with others called "Watches," are sometimes to be met with in Chronicles &c. in place of the usual hours of the day, an explanation of the terms will be useful.

- I. *Matins*, and *Lauds*; from midnight until *Prime*, commencing about 3 A.M.
- II. *Prime*, from 6 A.M. until *Tierce*. ["If the office of *Lauds* be finished by daybreak, as is fit, let them begin *Prime*; if not, let them wait for daylight."]
- III. *Tierce*, from 9 A.M. to *Sext*.
- IV. *Sext*, from 12 (or noon) to *None*.
- V. *None*, from 2 or 3 P.M. to *Vespers*.
- VI. *Vespers*, from 4 P.M. to *Compline*.
- VII. *Compline*, about 7 P.M.

Note.—The term *Undern* was sometimes used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries for 9 A.M.

Watches.

First Watch	.	.	.	.	6 P.M.
Second Watch	.	.	.	.	9 P.M.
Third Watch	.	.	.	.	12 P.M.
Fourth Watch	.	.	.	.	3 A.M.



Appendix
to the
Handy-Book for verifying Dates.

By John J. Bond,

Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.



1

2

3



Introduction.

The Julian form of Year.

1 *January to 31 December.*



HIS is the fixed form of year used by the Christian Church, suiting the system by which the *Dominical Letters* are found for the years of the Christian era, according to the reckoning of Dionysius Exiguus, A.D. 532; as well as that by which the positions of the numbers of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years indicate in the *Roman Calendar* the date of the Ecclesiastical New Moon throughout the year, serving for the calculation of Easter in every year, according to the *Old Style* date, before 1583, A.D. in certain countries foreign to England, and before 1753, A.D. in England.

This Julian form of year obtains its name from C. Julius Cæsar, who introduced it A.V.C. 708=45 B.C. (*i.e.* 45 before 1 A.D. of the Roman reckoning).

The Christian Era.

THE historical reckoning of the years of the Christian era, according to the system introduced by Dionysius Exiguus in the sixth century, differs to the extent of four years from the date which suits the words of the gospels, when we reckon the Christian year from Christmas day, (the 25th of December).

"Our Lord was born in the 28th year, when first the census was ordered to be taken in the reign of Augustus."

[Clement of Alexandria, *Stromata*, book i. chap. xxi.]

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king." [St. Matthew, ii. 1.]

The commencement of the Christian era being therefore in the twenty-eighth year of Augustus, we have to discover the year which was then used as the guiding date for historical facts, to which the twenty-eighth of Augustus would correspond; and as the "Year of Rome" was then used, and reckoned from the 21st of April to the next 20th of April for one year, according to the calculations of Varro (who died in the year 725 u.c.), we find 750 A.U.C. to be the year corresponding to the twenty-eighth year of Augustus, as the years of the Roman emperors were at first reckoned from the date of the battle of Actium, which took place on the 2nd of September, 723 A.U.C. An instance of this reckoning is given by Josephus in the passage which refers to the census taken at the time of the deposition of Archelaus, in the tenth year of his reign: "But in the tenth year of Archelaus's

“government, both his brethren and the principal men
 “of Judæa and Samaria, not being able to bear his barbarous and tyrannical usage of them, accused him before
 “Cæsar. So Archelaus’s country was laid to the province
 “of Syria; and Cyrenius, one that had been consul, was
 “sent by Cæsar to take account of the people’s effects
 “in Syria, and to sell the house of Archelaus,” [Josephus, *Antiq. Jud.*, b. xvii., chap. xiii., 2, 5]. And again,
 “When Cyrenius had now disposed of Archelaus’s money,
 “and when the taxings were come to a conclusion, which
 “were made in the *thirty-seventh year of Cæsar’s victory*
 “*over Antony at Actium.*” [*Id.* xviii. chap. ii. 1].

The death of Herod can thus be easily dated, as Archelaus succeeded Herod; for, as the tenth year of the reign of Archelaus, according to the statement of Josephus, was in the *thirty-seventh year of Augustus*, it follows that the first year of the reign of Archelaus was in the twenty-eighth year of Augustus, upon the death of Herod; and as Archelaus mourned for his father seven days, and then attended at the feast of the passover (the date of which we can determine by the date of the new moon, the fourteenth day of which would be the time for the preparation), we know that the date of the Passover found with the Golden number of the Metonic Cycle for the year 750 U.C. was the 14th of Nisan = 29-30 of March.

Having thus shown that the years of Augustus were in the first instance reckoned from the date of the battle of Actium [723 A.U.C.], we can, without hesitation, state that Christmas day, the 25th of December in the twenty-eighth year of Augustus, belonged to 750 A.U.C. according to the system of calculating the years at that time.

With reference to the time of taking the census, we find that “a census was sometimes taken in the provinces.

“even under the republic (*Cic. Verr.*, 53, 56); but there seems to have been no general census taken in the provinces till the time of Augustus. This emperor caused an accurate account to be taken of all persons in the Roman dominion, together with the amount of their property; and a similar census was taken from time to time by succeeding emperors, at first every ten, and subsequently every fifteen years” [Dr. Smith’s “Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities”].

We will now show how it happens that 1 A.D., according to the reckoning of Christians at the present day, was made to correspond to 754 A.U.C. by Dionysius Exiguus, A.D. 533. It appears that “after the battle of Actium, a quinquennial festival was instituted, and the birthday of Augustus, as well as that on which the victory was announced at Rome, were regarded as festival days. * * * It was not, however, till B.C. 11 that the festival on the birthday of Augustus was formally established by a decree of the Senate” [*Dion. Cass.* lib. 34]. * * * The name Augustus was bestowed on Octavius in the year 27 B.C. * * * It was, however, borne not only by Tiberius and the other emperors connected with the family of Augustus, but was likewise adopted by all succeeding emperors, as if descended either by birth or adoption from the first emperor of the Roman world * * * From this time [the end of the second century of the Christian era] we frequently find two, or even a greater number of Augusti. * * * When there were two Augusti, we find coins and inscriptions AVG; and when three, AVGGG” [Dr. Smith’s “Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,” *Augustales*]. And thus, as the name “Augustus” became so common to the Roman rulers that two or three rulers could bear it

at the same time, the years could no longer be reckoned as of the reign of one person; consequently the date of the Augustan era was then reckoned from the time of the first introduction of the name "Augustus," which was in the fifth year of the era of the Roman emperors; and thus we find by the Roman reckoning the 28th year of Augustus has been made to correspond (in part) to the year of Rome 754 and 1 A.D. for the commencement of the Christian era according to the Roman system of reckoning the era, as it is observed at the present time.

At the time of the Council of Nice [A.D. 325], when *Sunday*, the Christian Sabbath, was ordered to be observed by the Eastern and Western Churches for the commemoration of Easter-day; the Christian Calendar corresponded in form to that which suited the Julian form of year. At a later date [A.D. 380], we find that Theophilus of Alexandria introduced a Cycle of Golden Numbers for the ready calculation of the date of Easter-day, to suit the rule established at the Council of Nice. Afterwards other Cycles were introduced: the last one being that which governs our calculations for Easter-day according to the *Old Style*, the one which *Dionysius Exiguus* used A.D. 533, when the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, being fixed to the days of the year, *Sunday* appeared year after year falling to a letter which would be known as the "*Dominical Letter*" for the year (obtaining its name from *Dominica* the Latin word for Sunday).

This Dionysian system, by a change in the order of the Golden numbers, caused the date of Easter-day A.D. 533 to fall on Sunday the 27th of March, and thus our Good Friday would have belonged to the 25th of March in that year; the same date which was observed for the commemoration of the "*Feast of the Annunciation of our Lady.*" Hence

we have the 25th of March recognized as the commencement of the year of the "*Era of the Incarnation of the Word*," according to the Dionysian reckoning, which at the Council of *Celchyth* in England, held A.D. 816, July 27, was ordered to be adopted by all bishops, &c.

The previous system observed by Christians when they reckoned their years was that which was known as the "*Era of Martyrs*," commencing from the 29th of August A.D. 284 (*so interpreted*), and reckoned in Cycles of 532 years; and as the first Cycle at the time of the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816, would then have been nearly at an end, and the year *one* of the second Cycle of the "*Era*" would have been brought into use on New Year's day of the Egyptian year [*1 Thoth*=29 August A.D. 816], the inconvenience likely to have arisen upon the repetition of the years 1 to 532, after the completion of each Cycle, was probably the cause of the change being ordered to be made.

We will now instance the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years, represented by Golden Numbers for the Lunar Cycle, at the present time used by the Christian Church (although the positions of the numbers were afterwards changed to suit the New Style of Pope Gregory's Calendar), and we will show that, when the system of the Paschal Cycle of 532 years was introduced by Dionysius, A.D. 532, the numbers were arranged so that 11. of the numbers of the cycle of 19 years, belonged to the year 1 A.D. according to our present reckoning; and as the year before that point in time (1 A.D. of the Roman reckoning) would have had Year-Letters D. C., when the years beyond the range of the Dionysian reckoning of the Christian Era were required to be brought into use with the Calendar to determine the day of the week, it would be found that

Golden Number 1, of the Dionysian reckoning, would have fallen with the letters D. C. to the year known as 1 B.C.; but as that year did not come within the range of the Roman reckoning, the number 1 of the first cycle of 532 years was represented by "0." Hence arose a system by which the *annus verus*, or 4 B.C., was called by Ecclesiastical writers 3 B.C., by the omission of 1 B.C., marked "0," and thus great confusion has been caused when calculations have been made, subject to that erroneous system. The following note, taken from a book entitled "Outlines of Astronomy," by Sir John Herschel, 1871, is an instance in point.

"[916] In the historical dating of events there is no year A.D. 0. The year immediately previous to A.D. 1 is always called B.C. 1. This must always be borne in mind in reckoning chronological and astronomical intervals. The sum of the nominal years B.C. and A.D. must be diminished by 1. Thus from Jan. 1, B.C. 4713 to Jan. 1, A.D. 1582, the years elapsed are not 6295, but 6294."

This note is to be met with in editions of the "Outlines of Astronomy" published after the date of our Handy-Book (1866), where we first pointed out the mistake of Sir H. Nicolas, whose book Sir J. Herschel quotes from. By the following table of corresponding years of various eras, we shall be able to understand the position which 1 A.D. occupies, with regard to the years of other eras.

with corresponding dates.

Julian Period (introduced A.D. 1583).	The Julian form of Year, according to the present System of Reckoning.	Dominical Letters, or Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome (A. U. C.)	Christian Years.		Golden Numbers.	
						According to the Gospels.	According to the reckoning of Dionysius (A.D. 532).	Of the Metonic Cycle (432 B.C.)	Of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years (6 times-gined).
4710	B. C. 4	G	1 Jan. 27 Jan. 21 April 23 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	42	749 750				
4711						A. C. 1		XI	
4711	3	F	1 Jan. 16 Jan. 21 April 12 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	43	751			XII	
4712	2	E	1 Jan. 5 Jan. 21 April 30 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	44	752	2		XIII	
4713	1	D C	1 Jan. 23 Jan. 21 April 19 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	45	753	3		XIV	o
4714	A. D. 1	B	1 Jan. 12 Jan. 21 April 8 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	46	754	4		XV	II
4715	2	A	1 Jan. 21 April 27 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	47	755	5	A. D. 1	XVI	III
						6	2		

Julian Period (introduced A. D. 1583).	The Julian form of Year, according to the present System of Reckoning.	Dominical Letters, or Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome (A. U. C.)	Christian Years.		Golden Numbers.	
						According to the Gospels.	According to the reckon- ing of Dionysius (A. D. 532).	Of the Metonic Cycle (432 B. C.)	Of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years (<i>so im-</i> <i>agined</i>).
4742	A. D. 29	B	1 Jan. 3 Jan. 2 April* 15 April† 21 April 29 July 25 Dec.	74	781	32	28	IV	XI
4743	30	A	1 Jan. 22 Jan. 22 March* 4 April† 21 April 18 July 25 Dec.	75	782	33	29	V	XII
4744	31	G	1 Jan. 11 Jan. 11 March* 24 March† 21 April 7 July 25 Dec.	76	783	34	30	VI	XIII
4745	32	F E	1 Jan. 30 Jan. 30 March* 12 April† 21 April 26 July 25 Dec.	77	784	35	31	VII	XIV
4746	33	D	1 Jan. 19 Jan. 19 March* 1 April† 21 April 15 July 25 Dec.	78	785	36	32	VIII	XV
					786	37	33	IX	

Note.—This mark * indicates the new moon, and † the 14th of the new moon.

Ecclesiastical Year of Dionysius.

25 March to 24 March.

with the

Julian form of Year.

1 January to 31 December.

represented by

Double Dates.

Which are required from 1 Jan. to 24 March.



HE double dates which are given in the sub-joined tables *e. g.* "24 Eliz. 1581-2, 1 January" must be taken for the two systems of reckoning the same day and date of one reg-
nal year.

The first date "24 Eliz. 1581" (1 January Monday), is to be taken to represent the date of the *eleventh* month of the year, which began on the 25th of March and ended on the 24th of March in the following Julian year, according to the Dionysian system of reckoning the Ecclesiastical and Legal year.

The *second* date "24 Eliz. 1582" (1 January Monday), is to be taken to represent the date of the *first* month of the year which began on the 1st of January and ended on the 31st of December, according to the Julian fixed form of year; required when the Dominical Letters and Golden Numbers have to be found.

The Gregorian Calendar.



HIS is known as the *New Style* of writing dates of the years of the Christian era [see pp. 6-8]; the first alteration taking place in Italy A. D. 1582, when ten days were struck out of the Calendar by bringing down the 15th of October to follow Thursday the 4th of October 1582, as appears by a paper relating to the change of style preserved amongst the *State Papers* (in the Public Record Office), *Domestic Series, Elizabeth 1582, Addenda, No. 115.*

Summary of the order of the Pope's new correction of the Calendar,

A. D. 1582.

" Sommario

" Del modo, che d'ordine* di N. S. Gregorio ter-

" tiodecimo tener si debbe nella correttione dell' an-

" no, insieme con i tre ultimi mesi dell' anno

" 1582. Con la Tauola delle feste mobili,

" & con il Lunario all' anno cor-

" retto, accommodato per

" tutto l' anno

" 1583."



ESSENDO l' Equinottio di Primauera (qual
" dal Concilio Niceno nel uentesimo primo
" giorno di Marzo fu posto) per quasi dieci
" giorni dal suo luoco rimosso e per questo
" rispetto non hauendo la Pasqua il suo uero luoco, la

* The reference to the order is as follows:—*State Papers—Italian States, Turin, 1582 Kal. Augusti*, "Papal order for the correction of the Calendar."

“ Santità di Nostro Sign. Gregorio tertiodécimo, a fine
“ che detto Equinottio e Pasqua al lor anticho luoco
“ tornino, & accioche mai piu da quello rimouer non si
“ possino, comanda a tutta la Christianità, che al mese
“ d’ Ottobrio del 1582. si leuino dieci giorni, nell’ infra-
“ scritto modo.

“ Fatta alli quattro de ditto mese la festa di S. Fran-
“ cesco, il giorno sequente, lassati dieci giorni, non cinque
“ ma quindecì si dica; & in esso giorno si celebri la festa
“ de’ Santi Dionisio, Rustico, & Eleutero, con la com-
“ memorazione di S. Marco Papa e confessore, e de’ Santi
“ Sergio, Baccho, Marcello, & Apuleio; e l’ altro giorno
“ che seguita, che sarà alli sedeci, si faccia la festa di San
“ Calisto Papa e martire, & alli decesette secondo detta
“ detrattione, si dica l’ Officio e messa della Domenica
“ decimaottaua dopo la Pêtecoste, che verrà ad esser la
“ terza d’ Ottobre, mutando la lettera Dominicale G. in
“ C. nel giorno poi che a questo seguita, che sarà alli
“ decesso; si celebri la festa di San Luca Euangelista, e
“ così nel resto ordinariamente si offerui quanto nell’ in-
“ frascritto fragmento del Calendario dell’ anno presente
“ si contiene; qual finito, cominciarassi ad adoperare il
“ Calendario perpetuo, d’ordine di sua Santità composto,
“ e publicato; nelquale sono talmente compartiti per
“ ciascadun giorno del mese i numeri Epattali, che facil-
“ mente si puo trouare in ogni mese il far della Luna;
“ percioche il giorno, nelquale casca il numero Epattale
“ di ciascadun anno, è sempre il primo giorno della Luna;
“ come è per essempio. Dopo cauati i dieci giorni del
“ mese d’ Ottobrio, la Epatta è 26. qual è posta nel Calen-
“ dario all’ incontro delli 27. d’ Ottobre, delli 26. di
“ Nouembre, e delli 25. di Decembre. & in essi giorni
“ fa la nuoua Luna; e così successiuamente per tutti gli

“ altri anni in cadaun lor mese. Lequal cose chi piu
“ diffusamente ueder desidera, legga il Calendario Gre-
“ goriano Perpetuo sopradetto.

“ Et accioche da detta detrattione de giorni dieci non
“ nasca preiudicio ad alcuno intorno a gli accordi fatti a
“ mese, ouero a anno; nelle controuerfie o liti, che per
“ questo occorressero, farà officio de i giudici hauer rif-
“ guardo a detti dieci giorni detratti, aggiungendo altri
“ dieci giorni nel fine di ciascuno accordo ouer prestanza.

“ Comanda poi sua Santità in uirtù di santa obediencia
“ a tutti quelli che sono tenuti a dire il diuino Officio,
“ che non debbano adoperare altro Calendario che questo
“ di suo ordine corretto, & che in Roma, ouero in altre
“ parte del mondo di consenso di D. Antonio Gilio stam-
“ pato farà; e quelli ch' altramente faranno, oltre che al
“ debito del dir l' Officio non satisfaranno, incorrono
“ anco nella pena della escommunicata sententiæ.

Years of the Christian Era,

with corresponding dates.

Julian Period (introduced A. D. 1583).	The Julian form of Year, according to the present system of Reckoning.	Dominical Letters, or Year Letters.		Years of the Julian Era.	Years of Rome (A. U. C.)	Christian Years.		Golden Number.	
						According to the Gospels.	According to the reckon- ing of Diony- sius (A. D. 532).	Of the Metonic Cycle (432 B. C.)	Of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years (6 immen- sities).
4710	B. C. 4	G	1 Jan. 27 Jan. 21 April 23 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	42	749				
4711	3	F	1 Jan. 16 Jan. 21 April 12 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	43	751	A. C. 1		XI	
4712	2	E	1 Jan. 5 Jan. 21 April 30 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	44	752	2		XII	
4713	1	D C	1 Jan. 23 Jan. 21 April 19 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	45	753	3		XIII	
4714	A. D. 1	B	1 Jan. 12 Jan. 21 April 8 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	46	754	4		XIV	o
4715	2	A	1 Jan. 21 April 27 July 2 Sept. 25 Dec.	47	755	5	A. D. 1	XV	II
						6	2	XVI	III

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						According to the Gospels.	According to the reckoning of Dionysius (A. D. 532).	Of the Metonic Cycle (432 B. C.)	Of the Dionysian Cycle of 19 years (so imagined).
4742	A. D. 29	B	1 Jan. 3 Jan. 2 April* 15 April† 21 April 29 July 25 Dec.	74	781	32	28	IV	XI
					782			V	
						33	29		
4743	30	A	1 Jan. 22 Jan. 22 March* 4 April† 21 April 18 July 25 Dec.	75					XII
					783			VI	
						34	30		
4744	31	G	1 Jan. 11 Jan. 11 March* 24 March† 21 April 7 July 25 Dec.	76					XIII
					784			VII	
						35	31		
4745	32	F E	1 Jan. 30 Jan. 30 March* 12 April† 21 April 26 July 25 Dec.	77					XIV
					785			VIII	
						36	32		
4746	33	D	1 Jan. 19 Jan. 19 March* 1 April† 21 April 15 July 25 Dec.	78					XV
					786			IX	
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Note.—This mark * indicates the new moon, and † the 14th of the new moon.

Ecclesiastical Year of Dionysius.

25 March to 24 March.

with the

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1 January to 31 December.

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THE double dates which are given in the sub-joined tables *e. g.* “24 Eliz. 1581-2, 1 January” must be taken for the two systems of reckoning the same day and date of one reg-
nal year.

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The Gregorian Calendar.



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ESSENDO l' Equinottio di Primauera (qual
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" giorno di Marzo fu posto) per quasi dieci
" giorni dal suo luoco rimosso e per questo
" rispetto non hauendo la Pasqua il suo uero luoco, la

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Departmental Years.

The Exchequer Year.



It may be interesting to know that a system prevailed in the Exchequer of making up accounts of the revenue commencing at Easter and Michaelmas. The Issue and Receipt rolls of the Exchequer serve as evidence of this practice.

And following this system to a certain extent we have observed that the Chancery Decree books commence with Michaelmas.

The Financial Year.

This appears to have commenced always at Easter, according to the date which corresponded to the Ecclesiastical commencement of the year, viz., the 25th of March, and thus we have after the introduction of the *New Style* of writing dates in England A.D. 1752, when eleven days were struck out of the Calendar, the 5th of April *N.S.* = the 25th of March *O.S.*, from 1752 until 1800, and when 12 days difference was created by omitting the 29th of Feb., 1800 A.D., the 6th of April *N.S.* = the 25th of March *O.S.*



Years of the reign
of each
English Sovereign
termed in the following pages:
“*Regnal Years.*”



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William the First.

Crowned 25th December, 1066.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1066 1066-7 1067	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	A. G.	8 April	IV.
2	1067 1067-8 1068	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	F. E.	23 Mar.	V.
3	1068 1068-9 1069	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	D.	12 April	VI.
4	1069 1069-70 1070	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	C.	4 April	VII.
5	1070 1070-1 1071	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	B.	24 April	VIII.
6	1071 1071-2 1072	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	A. G.	8 April	IX.
7	1072 1072-3 1073	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	F.	31 Mar.	X.
8	1073 1073-4 1074	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	E.	20 April	XI.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
9	1074 1074-5 1075	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	E. D.	5 April	XII.
10	1075 1075-6 1076	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	C. B.	27 Mar.	XIII.
11	1076 1076-7 1077	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	A.	16 April	XIV.
12	1077 1077-8 1078	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	G.	8 April	XV.
13	1078 1078-9 1079	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	F.	24 Mar.	XVI.
14	1079 1079-80 1080	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	E. D.	12 April	XVII.
15	1080 1080-1 1081	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	C.	4 April	XVIII.
16	1081 1081-2 1082	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	B	24 April	XIX.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
17	1082 1082-3 1083	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	B A	9 April	I.
18	1083 1083-4 1084	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	G F	31 Mar.	II.
19	1084 1084-5 1085	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	E	20 April	III.
20	1085 1085-6 1086	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 13 Oct.	D	5 April	IV.
21	1086 1086-7 1087	14 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 9 Sept.	C	28 Mar.	V.

William the Second.

Rufus.

1	1087 1087-8 1088	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	C B A	16 April	VI.
2	1088 1088-9 1089	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	G	1 April	VII

Regnal Years.	A. D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
3	1089 1089-90 1090	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	G F	21 April	VIII.
4	1090 1090-1 1091	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	E	13 April	IX.
5	1091 1091-2 1092	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	D C	28 Mar.	X.
6	1092 1092-3 1093	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	B	17 April	XI.
7	1093 1093-4 1094	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	A	9 April	XII.
8	1094 1094-5 1095	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	G	25 Mar.	XIII.
9	1095 1095-6 1096	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	F E	13 April	XIV.
10	1096 1096-7 1097	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	D	5 April	XV.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
11	1097 1097-8 1098	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	D C	28 Mar.	XVI.
12	1098 1098-9 1099	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Sept.	B	10 April	XVII.
13	1099 1099-1100 1100	26 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Aug.	A G	1 April	XVIII.

Henry the First.

Beauclerc.

1	1100 1100-1 1101	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	F	21 April	XIX.
2	1101 1101-2 1102	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	E	6 April	I.
3	1102 1102-3 1103	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	D	29 Mar.	II.
4	1103 1103-4 1104	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	C B	17 April	III.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
5	1104 1104-5 1105	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	B A	9 April	IV.
6	1105 1105-6 1106	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	G	25 Mar.	V.
7	1106 1106-7 1107	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	F	14 April	VI.
8	1107 1107-8 1108	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	E D	5 April	VII.
9	1108 1108-9 1109	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	C	25 April	VIII.
10	1109 1109-10 1110	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	B	10 April	IX.
11	1110 1110-11 1111	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	A	2 April	X.
12	1111 1111-12 1112	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	G F	21 April	XI.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
13	1112 1112-13 1113	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	F E	6 April	XII.
14	1113 1113-14 1114	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	D	29 Mar.	XIII.
15	1114 1114-15 1115	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	C	18 April	XIV.
16	1115 1115-16 1116	5 Aug. 1 Jan.. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	B A	2 April	XV.
17	1116 1116-17 1117	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	G	25 Mar.	XVI.
18	1117 1117-18 1118	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	F	14 April	XVII.
19	1118 1118-19 1119	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	E	30 Mar.	XVIII.
20	1119 1119-20 1120	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	D C	18 April	XIX.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
21	1120 1120-1 1121	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	C B	10 April	I
22	1121 1121-2 1122	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	A	26 Mar.	II.
23	1122 1122-3 1123	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	G	15 April	III.
24	1123 1123-4 1124	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	F E	6 April	IV.
25	1124 1124-5 1125	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	D	29 Mar.	V.
26	1125 1125-6 1126	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	C	11 April	VI.
27	1126 1126-7 1127	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	B	3 April	VII.
28	1127 1127-8 1128	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	A G	22 April	VIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
29	1128 1128-9 1129	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	G F	14 April	IX.
30	1129 1129-30 1130	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	E	30 Mar.	X.
31	1130 1130-1 1131	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	D	19 April	XI.
32	1131 1131-2 1132	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	C B	10 April	XII.
33	1132 1132-3 1133	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	A	26 Mar.	XIII.
34	1133 1133-4 1134	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	G	15 April	XIV.
35	1134 1134-5 1135	5 Aug. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 Aug.	F	7 April	XV.
36	1135	5 Aug. 1 Dec.			

Stephen.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1135 1135-6 1136	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	F E D	22 Mar.	XVI.
2	1136 1136-7 1137	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	C	11 April	XVII.
3	1137 1137-8 1138	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	B	3 April	XVIII.
4	1138 1138-9 1139	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	A	23 April	XIX.
5	1139 1139-40 1140	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	G F	7 April	I.
6	1140 1140-1 1141	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	E	30 Mar.	II.
7	1141 1141-2 1142	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	D	19 April	III.
8	1142 1142-3 1143	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	C	4 April	IV.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
9	1143 1143-4 1144	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	C B A	26 Mar.	V.
10	1144 1144-5 1145	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	G	15 April	VI.
11	1145 1145-6 1146	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	F	31 Mar.	VII.
12	1146 1146-7 1147	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	E	20 April	VIII.
13	1147 1147-8 1148	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	D C	11 April	IX.
14	1148 1148-9 1149	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	B	3 April	X.
15	1149 1149-50 1150	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	A	16 April	XI.
16	1150 1150-1 1151	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	G	8 April	XII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
17	1151 1151-2 1152	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	G F E	30 Mar.	XIII.
18	1152 1152-3 1153	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Dec.	D	19 April	XIV.
19	1153 1153-4 1154	26 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 Oct.	C	4 April	XV.

Henry the Second.

1	1154 1154-5 1155	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	B	27 Mar.	XVI.
2	1155 1155-6 1156	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	A G	15 April	XVII.
3	1156 1156-7 1157	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	F	31 Mar.	XVIII.
4	1157 1157-8 1158	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	E	20 April	XIX.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
5	1158 1158-9 1159	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	E D	12 April	I.
6	1159 1159-60 1160	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	C B	27 Mar.	II.
7	1160 1160-1 1161	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	A	16 April	III.
8	1161 1161-2 1162	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	G	8 April	IV.
9	1162 1162-3 1163	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	F	24 Mar.	V.
10	1163 1163-4 1164	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	E D	12 April	VI.
11	1164 1164-5 1165	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	C	4 April	VII.
12	1165 1165-6 1166	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	B	24 April	VIII.

Reign Year	A.D.	Leading Days	Year Letters	Easter Days	Golden Numbers
13	1156	19 Dec.	B		
	1156-7	1 Jan.	A		
	1157	25 Mar.		9 April	IX.
		18 Dec.			
14	1157	19 Dec.			
	1157-8	1 Jan.	G F		
	1158	25 Mar.		31 Mar.	X.
		18 Dec.			
15	1168	19 Dec.			
	1168-9	1 Jan.	E		
	1169	25 Mar.		20 April	XI.
		18 Dec.			
16	1169	19 Dec.			
	1169-70	1 Jan.	D		
	1170	25 Mar.		5 April	XII.
		18 Dec.			
17	1170	19 Dec.	.	.	
	1170-1	1 Jan.	C		
	1171	25 Mar.		28 Mar.	XIII.
		18 Dec.			
18	1171	19 Dec.			
	1171-2	1 Jan.	B A		
	1172	25 Mar.		16 April	XIV.
		18 Dec.			
19	1172	19 Dec.			
	1172-3	1 Jan.	G		
	1173	25 Mar.		8 April	XV.
		18 Dec.			
20	1173	19 Dec.			
	1173-4	1 Jan.	F		
	1174	25 Mar.		24 Mar.	XVI.
		18 Dec.			

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
21	1174 1174-5 1175	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	F E	13 April	XVII.
22	1175 1175-6 1176	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	D C	4 April	XVIII.
23	1176 1176-7 1177	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	B	24 April	XIX.
24	1177 1177-8 1178	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	A	9 April	I.
25	1178 1178-9 1179	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	G	1 April	II.
26	1179 1179-80 1180	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	F E	20 April	III.
27	1180 1180-1 1181	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	D	5 April	IV.
28	1181 1181-2 1182	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	C	28 Mar.	V.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
29	1182 1182-3 1183	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	C B	17 April	VI
30	1183 1183-4 1184	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	A G	1 April	VII.
31	1184 1184-5 1185	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	F	21 April	VIII.
32	1185 1185-6 1186	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	E	13 April	IX.
33	1186 1186-7 1187	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	D	29 Mar.	X.
34	1187 1187-8 1188	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 Dec.	C B	17 April	XI.
35	1188 1188-9 1189	19 Dec. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 July	A	9 April	XII.

Richard the First.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1189 1189-90 1190	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	A G	25 Mar.	XIII.
2	1190 1190-1 1191	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	F	14 April	XIV.
3	1191 1191-2 1192	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	E D	5 April	XV.
4	1192 1192-3 1193	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	C	28 Mar.	XVI.
5	1193 1193-4 1194	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	B	10 April	XVII.
6	1194 1194-5 1195	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	A	2 April	XVIII.
7	1195 1195-6 1196	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	G F	21 April	XIX.
8	1196 1196-7 1197	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	E	6 April	I.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
9	1197 1197-8 1198	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 Sept.	E D	29 Mar.	II.
10	1198 1198-9 1199	3 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 April	C	18 April	III.

John.

Note.—The years of the reign of John have been calculated from Ascension-day to the eve of Ascension-day.

1	1199 1199-1200 1200	27 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 17 May	C B A	9 April	IV.
2	1200 1200-1 1201	18 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 May	G	25 Mar.	V.
3	1201 1201-2 1202	3 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 22 May	F	14 April	VI.
4	1202 1202-3 1203	23 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 May	E	6 April	VII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
5	1203 1203-4 1204	15 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 June	E D C	25 April	VIII.
6	1204 1204-5 1205	3 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 May	B	10 April	IX
7	1205 1205-6 1206	19 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 10 May	A	2 April	X.
8	1206 1206-7 1207	11 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 30 May	G	22 April	XI.
9	1207 1207-8 1208	31 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 May	F E	6 April	XII.
10	1208 1208-9 1209	15 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 May	D	29 Mar.	XIII.
11	1209 1209-10 1210	7 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 26 May	C	18 April	XIV.
12	1210 1210-11 1211	27 May 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 11 May	B	3 April	XV.

Reign. Years.	A.D.	Leaving Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
13	1211	12 May	B A G	25 Mar.	XVI.
	1211-12	1 Jan.			
	1212	25 Mar. 2 May			
14	1212	3 May	F	14 April	XVII
	1212-13	1 Jan.			
	1213	25 Mar. 22 May			
15	1213	23 May	E	30 Mar.	XVIII.
	1213-14	1 Jan.			
	1214	25 Mar. 7 May			
16	1214	8 May	D	19 April	XIX.
	1214-15	1 Jan.			
	1215	25 Mar. 27 May			
17	1215	28 May	C B	10 April	I.
	1215-16	1 Jan.			
	1216	25 Mar. 18 May			
18	1216	19 May 19 Oct.			

Henry the Third.

I	1216	28 Oct.	A	26 Mar.	II.
	1216-17	1 Jan.			
	1217	25 Mar. 27 Oct.			

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
2	1217 1217-18 1218	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A G	. 15 April	III.
3	1218 1218-19 1219	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F	7 April	IV.
4	1219 1219-20 1220	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E D	29 Mar.	V.
5	1220 1220-1 1221	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C	11 April	VI.
6	1221 1221-2 1222	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B	3 April	VII.
7	1222 1222-3 1223	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A	23 April	VIII.
8	1223 1223-4 1224	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G F	14 April	IX.
9	1224 1224-5 1225	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E	30 Mar.	X.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
10	1225 1225-6 1226	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E D	19 April	XI.
11	1226 1226-7 1227	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C	11 April	XII.
12	1227 1227-8 1228	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B A	26 Mar.	XIII.
13	1228 1228-9 1229	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G	15 April	XIV.
14	1229 1229-30 1230	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F	7 April	XV.
15	1230 1230-1 1231	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E	23 Mar.	XVI.
16	1231 1231-2 1232	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D C	11 April	XVII.
17	1232 1232-3 1233	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B	3 April	XVIII.

Regnal Years,	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
18	1233 1233-4 1234	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B A	23 April	XIX.
19	1234 1234-5 1235	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G	8 April	I.
20	1235 1235-6 1236	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F E	30 Mar.	II.
21	1236 1236-7 1237	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D	19 April	III.
22	1237 1237-8 1238	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C	4 April	IV.
23	1238 1238-9 1239	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B	27 Mar.	V.
24	1239 1239-40 1240	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A G	15 April	VI.
25	1240 1240-1 1241	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F	31 Mar.	VII.

Regnal Year.	A. D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
26	1241 1241-2 1242	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F E	20 April	VIII.
27	1242 1242-3 1243	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D	12 April	IX.
28	1243 1243-4 1244	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C B	3 April	X.
29	1244 1244-5 1245	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A	16 April	XI
30	1245 1245-6 1246	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G	8 April	XII
31	1246 1246-7 1247	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F	31 Mar.	XIII.
32	1247 1247-8 1248	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E D	19 April	XIV.
33	1248 1248-9 1249	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C	4 April	XV.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
34	1249 1249-50 1250	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C B	27 Mar.	XVI.
35	1250 1250-1 1251	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A	16 April	XVII.
36	1251 1251-2 1252	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G F	31 Mar.	XVIII.
37	1252 1252-3 1253	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E	20 April	XIX.
38	1253 1253-4 1254	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D	12 April	I.
39	1254 1254-5 1255	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C	28 Mar.	II.
40	1255 1255-6 1256	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B A	16 April	III.
41	1256 1256-7 1257	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G	8 April	IV.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
42	1257 1257-8 1258	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G F	24 Mar.	V.
43	1258 1258-9 1259	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E	13 April	VI.
44	1259 1259-60 1260	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D C	4 April	VII.
45	1260 1260-1 1261	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B	24 April	VIII.
46	1261 1261-2 1262	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A	9 April	IX.
47	1262 1262-3 1263	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	G	1 April	X.
48	1263 1263-4 1264	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F E	20 April	XI.
49	1264 1264-5 1265	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D	5 April	XII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
50	1265 1265-6 1266	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D C	28 Mar.	XIII.
51	1266 1266-7 1267	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	B	17 April	XIV.
52	1267 1267-8 1268	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	A G	8 April	XV.
53	1268 1268-9 1269	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	F	24 Mar.	XVI.
54	1269 1269-70 1270	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	E	13 April	XVII.
55	1270 1270-1 1271	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	D	5 April	XVIII.
56	1271 1271-2 1272	28 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 27 Oct.	C B	24 April	XIX.
57	1272	28 Oct. 16 Nov.			

Edward the First

Regna Years	A.D.	Leaving Jama.	Year Lecture	Enter Days	Cause Years
1	1272 1273-5 1275	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	B A	3 April	I.
2	1275 1275-6 1276	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	G	1 April	II.
3	1276 1276-5 1275	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	F	14 April	III.
4	1275 1275-6 1276	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	E D	5 April	IV.
5	1276 1276-7 1277	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	C	28 Mar.	V.
6	1277 1277-8 1278	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	B	17 April	VI.
7	1278 1278-9 1279	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	A	2 April	VII.
8	1279 1279-80 1280	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	G F	21 April	VIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
9	1280 1280-1 1281	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	F E	13 April	IX.
10	1281 1281-2 1282	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	D	29 Mar.	X.
11	1282 1282-3 1283	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	C	18 April	XI.
12	1283 1283-4 1284	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	B A	9 April	XII.
13	1284 1284-5 1285	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	G	25 Mar.	XIII.
14	1285 1285-6 1286	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	F	14 April	XIV.
15	1286 1286-7 1287	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	E	6 April	XV.
16	1287 1287-8 1288	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	D C	28 Mar.	XVI.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letter.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
17	1288 1288-89 1289	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	C B	10 April	XVII.
18	1289 1289-90 1290	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	A	2 April	XVIII.
19	1290 1290-1 1291	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	G	22 April	XIX.
20	1291 1291-2 1292	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	F E	6 April	I.
21	1292 1292-3 1293	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	D	29 Mar.	II.
22	1293 1293-4 1294	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	C	18 April	III.
23	1294 1294-5 1295	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	B	3 April	IV.
24	1295 1295-6 1296	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	A G	25 Mar.	V.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
25	1296 1296-7 1297	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	G F	14 April	VI.
26	1297 1297-8 1298	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	E	6 April	VII.
27	1298 1298-9 1299	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	D	19 April	VIII.
28	1299 1299-1300 1300	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	C B	10 April	IX.
29	1300 1300-1 1301	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	A	2 April	X.
30	1301 1301-2 1302	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	G	22 April	XI.
31	1302 1302-3 1303	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	F	7 April	XII.
32	1303 1303-4 1304	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	E D	29 Mar.	XIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
33	1304 1304-5 1305	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	D C	18 April	XIV.
34	1305 1305-6 1306	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 Nov.	B	3 April	XV.
35	1306 1306-7 1307	20 Nov. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	A	26 Mar.	XVI.

Edward the Second.

1	1307 1307-8 1308	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	G F	14 April	XVII.
2	1308 1308-9 1309	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	E	30 Mar.	XVIII.
3	1309 1309-10 1310	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	D	19 April	XIX.
4	1310 1310-11 1311	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	C	11 April	I.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
5	1311 1311-12 1312	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	C B A	26 Mar.	II.
6	1312 1312-13 1313	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	G	15 April	III.
7	1313 1313-14 1314	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	F	7 April	IV.
8	1314 1314-15 1315	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	E	23 Mar.	V.
9	1315 1315-16 1316	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	D C	11 April	VI.
10	1316 1316-17 1317	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	B	3 April	VII.
11	1317 1317-18 1318	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	A	23 April	VIII.
12	1318 1318-19 1319	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	G	8 April	IX.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
13	1319 1319-20 1320	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	G F E	30 Mar.	X.
14	1320 1320-1 1321	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	D	19 April	XI.
15	1321 1321-2 1322	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	C	11 April	XII.
16	1322 1322-3 1323	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	B	27 Mar.	XIII.
17	1323 1323-4 1324	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	A G	15 April	XIV.
18	1324 1324-5 1325	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	F	7 April	XV.
19	1325 1325-6 1326	8 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 7 July	E	23 Mar.	XVI.
20	1326 1326-7	8 July 1 Jan. 20 Jan.	D		

Edward the Third.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1326-7 1327 1327-8	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D C B	12 April	XVII.
2	1327-8 1328 1328-9	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A	3 April	XVIII.
3	1328-9 1329 1329-30	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G	23 April	XIX.
4	1329-30 1330 1330-1	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F	8 April	I.
5	1330-1 1331 1331-2	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E D	31 Mar.	II.
6	1331-2 1332 1332-3	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C	19 April	III.
7	1332-3 1333 1333-4	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B	4 April	IV.
8	1333-4 1334 1334-5	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A	27 Mar.	V.

Regnal Years. England.	A.D.	Regnal Years. France.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
9	1334-5 1335 1335-6		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A G F	16 April	VI.
10	1335-6 1336 1336-7		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E	31 Mar.	VII.
11	1336-7 1337 1337-8		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D	20 April	VIII.
12	1337-8 1338 1338-9		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C	12 April	IX.
13	1338-9 1339 1339-40		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B A	28 Mar.	X.
14	1339-40 1340 1340-1	1	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G	16 April	XI.
15	1340-1 1341 1341-2	2	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F	8 April	XII.
16	1341-2 1342 1342-3	3	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E	31 Mar.	XIII.

Regnal Years. England.	A.D.	Regnal Years. France.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
17	1342-3 1343 1343-4	4	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E D C	13 April	XIV.
18	1343-4 1344 1344-5	5	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B	4 April	XV
19	1344-5 1345 1345-6	6	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A	27 Mar.	XVI.
20	1345-6 1346 1346-7	7	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G	16 April	XVII.
21	1346-7 1347 1347-8	8	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F E	1 April	XVIII.
22	1347-8 1348 1348-9	9	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D	20 April	XIX
23	1348-9 1349 1349-50	10	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C	12 April	I.
24	1349-50 1350 1350-1	11	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B	28 Mar.	II.

Regnal Years. England.	A.D.	Regnal Years. France.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
25	1350-1 1351 1351-2	12	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B A G	17 April	III.
26	1351-2 1352 1352-3	13	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F	8 April	IV.
27	1352-3 1353 1353-4	14	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E	24 Mar.	V.
28	1353-4 1354 1354-5	15	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D	13 April	VI.
29	1354-5 1355 1355-6	16	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C B	5 April	VII.
30	1355-6 1356 1356-7	17	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A	24 April	VIII.
31	1356-7 1357 1357-8	18	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G	9 April	IX.
32	1357-8 1358 1358-9	19	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F	1 April	X.

Regnal Years. England.	A.D.	Regnal Years. France.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
33	1358-9 1359 1359-60	20	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F E D	21 April	XI.
34	1359-60 1360 1360-1	21	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 8 May 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C	5 April	XII.
35	1360-1 1361 1361-2		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B	28 Mar.	XIII.
36	1361-2 1362 1362-3		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A	17 April	XIV.
37	1362-3 1363 1363-4		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G F	2 April	XV.
38	1363-4 1364 1364-5		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E	24 Mar.	XVI.
39	1364-5 1365 1365-6		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D	13 April	XVII.
40	1365-6 1366 1366-7		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C	5 April	XVIII.

Regnal Years. England.	A. D.	Regnal Years. France.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
41	1366-7 1367 1367-8		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	C B A	18 April	XIX.
42	1367-8 1368 1368-9		25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G	9 April	I.
43	1368-9 1369 1369-70	30	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 11 June 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	F	1 April	II.
44	1369-70 1370 1370-1	31	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	E	14 April	III.
45	1370-1 1371 1371-2	32	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D C	6 April	IV
46	1371-2 1372 1372-3	33	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	B	28 Mar.	V.
47	1372-3 1373 1373-4	34	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	A	17 April	VI.
48	1373-4 1374 1374-5	35	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G	2 April	VII.

Edward the Third.

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Regnal Years. England.	A.D.	Regnal Years. France.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
49	1374-5 1375 1375-6	36	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	G F E	22 April	VIII.
50	1375-6 1376 1376-7	37	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 24 Jan.	D	13 April	IX.
51	1376-7 1377	38	25 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June		29 Mar.	X.

Richard the Second.

1	1377 1377-8 1378	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	D C	18 April	XI.
2	1378 1378-9 1379	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	B	10 April	XII.
3	1379 1379-80 1380	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	A G	25 Mar.	XIII.
4	1380 1380-1 1381	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	F	14 April	XIV.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers
5	1381 1381-2 1382	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	F E	6 April	XV
6	1382 1382-3 1383	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	D	22 Mar.	XVI.
7	1383 1383-4 1384	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	C B	10 April	XVII.
8	1384 1384-5 1385	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	A	2 April	XVIII.
9	1385 1385-6 1386	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	G	22 April	XIX
10	1386 1386-7 1387	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	F	7 April	I.
11	1387 1387-8 1388	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	E D	29 Mar.	II.
12	1388 1388-9 1389	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	C	18 April	III

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
13	1389 1389-90 1390	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	C B	3 April	IV.
14	1390 1390-1 1391	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June i	A	26 Mar.	V.
15	1391 1391-2 1392	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	G F	14 April	VI.
16	1392 1392-3 1393	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	E	6 April	VII.
17	1393 1393-4 1394	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	D	19 April	VIII.
18	1394 1394-5 1395	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	C	11 April	IX.
19	1395 1395-6 1396	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	B A	2 April	X.
20	1396 1396-7 1397	22 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 June	G	22 April	XI.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
35	1456 1456-7 1457	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C B	17 April	XIV.
36	1457 1457-8 1458	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	2 April	XV.
37	1458 1458-9 1459	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	25 Mar.	XVI.
38	1459 1459-60 1460	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	13 April	XVII.
	1460 1460-1	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 4 Mar.	D		

Henry the Sixth.

Restored.

49 * and 1	1470 1470-1 1471	9 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 April	G F	14 April	IX.
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* Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostræ regis potestatis anno primo. Vide Clofe Roll, 49 Hen. VI.

Edward the Fourth

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1460-1 1461 1461-2	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D C.	5 April	XVIII.
2	1461-2 1462 1462-3	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	B	18 April	XIX.
3	1462-3 1463 1463-4	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A G	10 April	I.
4	1463-4 1464 1464-5	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	F	1 April	II.
5	1464-5 1465 1465-6	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	E	14 April	III
6	1465-6 1466 1466-7	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D	6 April	IV
7	1466-7 1467 1467-8	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	C B	29 Mar.	V.
8	1467-8 1468 1468-9	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A	17 April	VI.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
13	1411 1411-12 1412	30 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 29 Sept.	D C B	3 April	VII.
14	1412 1412-13	30 Sept. 1 Jan. 20 Mar.	A		

Henry the Fifth.

1	1412-13 1413 1413-14	21 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 20 Mar.	A G	23 April	VIII.
2	1413-14 1414 1414-15	21 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 20 Mar.	F	8 April	IX.
3	1414-15 1415 1415-16	21 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 20 Mar.	E D	31 Mar.	X.
4	1415-16 1416 1416-17	21 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 20 Mar.	C	19 April	XI.
5	1416-17 1417 1417-18	21 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 20 Mar.	B	11 April	XII.

Henry the Fifth.

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Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
6	1417-18	21 Mar.	B	27 Mar.	XIII.
	1418	25 Mar.	A		
	1418-19	1 Jan.			
		20 Mar.			
7	1418-19	21 Mar.	G F	16 April	XIV.
	1419	25 Mar.			
	1419-20	1 Jan.			
		20 Mar.			
8	1419-20	21 Mar.	E	7 April	XV.
	1420	25 Mar.			
	1420-1	1 Jan.			
		20 Mar.			
9	1420-1	21 Mar.	D	23 Mar.	XVI.
	1421	25 Mar.			
	1421-2	1 Jan.			
		20 Mar.			
10	1421-2	21 Mar.		12 April	XVII.
	1422	25 Mar.			
		31 Aug.			

Henry the Sixth.

1	1422	1 Sept.	D C	4 April	XVIII.
	1422-3	1 Jan.			
	1423	25 Mar.			
		31 Aug.			
2	1423	1 Sept.	B A	23 April	XIX.
	1423-4	1 Jan.			
	1424	25 Mar.			
		31 Aug.			

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
3	1424 1424-5 1425	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A G	8 April	I.
4	1425 1425-6 1426	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	31 Mar.	II.
5	1426 1426-7 1427	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E	20 April	III
6	1427 1427-8 1428	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D C	4 April	IV.
7	1428 1428-9 1429	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B	27 Mar.	V.
8	1429 1429-30 1430	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	16 April	VI.
9	1430 1430-1 1431	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	1 April	VII.
10	1431 1431-2 1432	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	20 April	VIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
11	1432 1432-3 1433	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E D	12 April	IX.
12	1433 1433-4 1434	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C	28 Mar.	X.
13	1434 1434-5 1435	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B	17 April	XI.
14	1435 1435-6 1436	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A G	8 April	XII.
15	1436 1436-7 1437	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	31 Mar.	XIII.
16	1437 1437-8 1438	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E	13 April	XIV.
17	1438 1438-9 1439	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D	5 April	XV.
18	1439 1439-40 1440	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C B	27 Mar.	XVI.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
19	1440 1440-1 1441	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B A	16 April	XVII.
20	1441 1441-2 1442	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	1 April	XVIII.
21	1442 1442-3 1443	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	21 April	XIX.
22	1443 1443-4 1444	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E D	12 April	I.
23	1444 1444-5 1445	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C	28 Mar.	II
24	1445 1445-6 1446	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B	17 April	III.
25	1446 1446-7 1447	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	9 April	IV.
26	1447 1447-8 1448	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G F	24 Mar.	V.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
27	1448 1448-9 1449	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	13 April	VI.
28	1449 1449-50 1450	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D	5 April	VII.
29	1450 1450-1 1451	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C	25 April	VIII
30	1451 1451-2 1452	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B A	9 April	IX.
31	1452 1452-3 1453	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	1 April	X.
32	1453 1453-4 1454	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	21 April	XI.
33	1454 1454-5 1455	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E	6 April	XII.
34	1455 1455-6 1456	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D C	28 Mar.	XIII.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
35	1456 1456-7 1457	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C B	17 April	XIV.
36	1457 1457-8 1458	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	2 April	XV.
37	1458 1458-9 1459	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	25 Mar.	XVI.
38	1459 1459-60 1460	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	13 April	XVII.
	1460 1460-1	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 4 Mar.	D		

Henry the Sixth.

Restored.

49 * and 1	1470 1470-1 1471	9 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 April	G F	14 April	IX.
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* Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostre regie potestatis anno primo. Vide Clofe Roll, 49 Hen. VI.

Edward the Fourth

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1460-1 1461 1461-2	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D C.	5 April	XVIII.
2	1461-2 1462 1462-3	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	B	18 April	XIX.
3	1462-3 1463 1463-4	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A G	10 April	I.
4	1463-4 1464 1464-5	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	F	1 April	II.
5	1464-5 1465 1465-6	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	E	14 April	III
6	1465-6 1466 1466-7	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D	6 April	IV
7	1466-7 1467 1467-8	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	C B	29 Mar.	V.
8	1467-8 1468 1468-9	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A	17 April	VI.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
9	1468-9 1469 1469-70	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A G	2 April	VII.
10	1469-70 1470	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 9 Oct.		22 April	VIII.

Henry the Sixth,

Restored.

49 * and 1	1470 1470-1	9 Oct. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	G F		
	1470-1 1471	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 14 April		14 April	IX.

Edward the Fourth,

Restored.

11	1471 1471-2	14 April 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	F E D	14 April	IX.
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* *Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostræ regiæ potestatis anno primo. Vide Close Roll, 49 Hen. VI.*

The Battle of Barnet (14 April, 1471), drove Henry VI. again from the throne.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
12	1471-2 1472 1472-3	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D C	29 Mar.	X.
13	1472-3 1473 1473-4	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	B	18 April	XI.
14	1473-4 1474 1474-5	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A	10 April	XII.
15	1474-5 1475 1475-6	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	G F	26 Mar.	XIII.
16	1475-6 1476 1476-7	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	E	14 April	XIV.
17	1476-7 1477 1477-8	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D	6 April	XV.
18	1477-8 1478 1478-9	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	C	22 Mar.	XVI.
19	1478-9 1479 1479-80	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	B A	11 April	XVII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
3	1424 1424-5 1425	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A G	8 April	I.
4	1425 1425-6 1426	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	31 Mar.	II.
5	1426 1426-7 1427	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E	20 April	III
6	1427 1427-8 1428	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D C	4 April	IV.
7	1428 1428-9 1429	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B	27 Mar.	V.
8	1429 1429-30 1430	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	16 April	VI.
9	1430 1430-1 1431	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	1 April	VII.
10	1431 1431-2 1432	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	20 April	VIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
11	1432 1432-3 1433	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E D	12 April	IX.
12	1433 1433-4 1434	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C	28 Mar.	X.
13	1434 1434-5 1435	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B	17 April	XI.
14	1435 1435-6 1436	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A G	8 April	XII.
15	1436 1436-7 1437	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	31 Mar.	XIII.
16	1437 1437-8 1438	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E	13 April	XIV.
17	1438 1438-9 1439	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D	5 April	XV.
18	1439 1439-40 1440	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C B	27 Mar.	XVI.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
19	1440 1440-1 1441	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B A	16 April	XVII.
20	1441 1441-2 1442	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	1 April	XVIII.
21	1442 1442-3 1443	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	21 April	XIX.
22	1443 1443-4 1444	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E D	12 April	I.
23	1444 1444-5 1445	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C	28 Mar.	II
24	1445 1445-6 1446	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B	17 April	III.
25	1446 1446-7 1447	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	9 April	IV.
26	1447 1447-8 1448	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G F	24 Mar.	V.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Eafter Days.	Golden Numbers.
27	1448 1448-9 1449	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	13 April	VI.
28	1449 1449-50 1450	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D	5 April	VII.
29	1450 1450-1 1451	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C	25 April	VIII
30	1451 1451-2 1452	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	B A	9 April	IX.
31	1452 1452-3 1453	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	1 April	X.
32	1453 1453-4 1454	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F	21 April	XI.
33	1454 1454-5 1455	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	E	6 April	XII.
34	1455 1455-6 1456	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	D C	28 Mar.	XIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
35	1456 1456-7 1457	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	C B	17 April	XIV.
36	1457 1457-8 1458	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	A	2 April	XV.
37	1458 1458-9 1459	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	G	25 Mar.	XVI.
38	1459 1459-60 1460	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 31 Aug.	F E	13 April	XVII.
	1460 1460-1	1 Sept. 1 Jan. 4 Mar.	D		

Henry the Sixth.

Reftored.

49 * and 1	1470 1470-1 1471	9 Oct. 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 April	G F	14 April	IX.
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* *Anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et reademptionis nostræ regiæ potestatis anno primo. Vide Close Roll, 49 Hen. VI.*

Edward the Fourth

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1	1460-1 1461 1461-2	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D C	5 April	XVIII.
2	1461-2 1462 1462-3	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	B	18 April	XIX.
3	1462-3 1463 1463-4	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A G	10 April	I.
4	1463-4 1464 1464-5	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	F	1 April	II.
5	1464-5 1465 1465-6	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	E	14 April	III
6	1465-6 1466 1466-7	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	D	6 April	IV
7	1466-7 1467 1467-8	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	C B	29 Mar.	V.
8	1467-8 1468 1468-9	4 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 3 Mar.	A	17 April	VI.

Reign: Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	
13	1521 1521-2 1522	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	F E	20
14	1522 1522-3 1523	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	D	5
15	1523 1523-4 1524	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	C B	27
16	1524 1524-5 1525	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	A	16
17	1525 1525-6 1526	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	G	1
18	1526 1526-7 1527	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	F	21
19	1527 1527-8 1528	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	E D	12
20	1528 1528-9 1529	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	C	21

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
21	1529 1529-30 1530	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	C B	17 April	XI.
22	1530 1530-1 1531	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	A	9 April	XII.
23	1531 1531-2 1532	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	G F	31 Mar.	XIII.
24	1532 1532-3 1533	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	E	13 April	XIV
25	1533 1533-4 1534	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	D	5 April	XV.
26	1534 1534-5 1535	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	C	28 Mar.	XVI.
27	1535 1535-6 1536	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	B A	16 April	XVII.
28	1536 1536-7 1537	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	G	1 April	XVIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
29	1537 1537-8 1538	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	G F	21 April	XIX.
30	1538 1538-9 1539	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	E	6 April	I.
31	1539 1539-40 1540	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	D C	28 Mar.	II.
32	1540 1540-1 1541	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	B	17 April	III.
33	1541 1541-2 1542	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	A	9 April	IV.
34	1542 1542-3 1543	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	G	25 Mar.	V.
35	1543 1543-4 1544	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	F E	13 April	VI.
36	1544 1544-5 1545	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	D	5 April	VII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
37	1545 1545-6 1546	22 April 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 21 April	D C		VIII.
38	1546 1546-7	22 April 1 Jan. 28 Jan.	B	25 April	

Edward the Sixth.

1	1546-7 1547 1547-8	28 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 27 Jan.	B A G	10. April	IX.
2	1547-8 1548 1548-9	28 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 27 Jan.	F	1 April	X.
3	1548-9 1549 1549-50	28 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 27 Jan.	E	21 April	XI.
4	1549-50 1550 1550-1	28 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 27 Jan.	D	6 April	XII.
5	1550-1 1551 1551-2	28 Jan. 25 Mar. 1 Jan. 27 Jan.	C B	29 Mar.	XIII.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.
6	1551-2	28 Jan.	B
	1552	25 Mar.	
	1552-3	1 Jan.	A
		27 Jan.	
7	1552-3	28 Jan.	
	1553	25 Mar.	
		6 July	

Jane.

(Lady Jane Grey.)

1	1553	6 July 19 July	A
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Mary.*

1	1553	19 July	A
	1553-4	1 Jan.	G
	1554	25 Mar.	
		5 July	
2	1554	6 July 24 July	

* Mary reckoned the second year of her reign ignored the reign of Jane.

Philip and Mary.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	Leading Dates.	Year Letters.	Easter Days.	Golden Numbers.
1 and 2	1554 1554-5 1555	25 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 5 July	G F	14 April	XVII.
1 and 3	1555	6 July 24 July			
2 and 3	1555 1555-6 1556	25 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 5 July	E D	5 April	XVIII.
2 and 4	1556	6 July 24 July			
3 and 4	1556 1556-7 1557	25 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 5 July	C	18 April	XIX.
3 and 5	1557	6 July 24 July			
4 and 5	1557 1557-8 1558	25 July 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 5 July	B	10 April	I.
4 and 6	1558	6 July 24 July			
5 and 6	1558	25 July 17 Nov.			

NOTE.—On the marriage of Mary, the regnal years included those of Philip, thus,—the 1st of Philip with the 2nd of Mary, &c., &c. *Vide* p. 287.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
16	1617-18		24 Mar.	D	5 April	IV.	G	15 April
	1618		25 Mar. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1618-19	52	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	C			F	
17	1618-19		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		28 Mar.	V.		31 Mar.
	1619							
	1619-20	53	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	B A			E D	
18	1619-20		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i>		16 April	VI.		19 April
	1620							
	1620-1	54	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	G			C	
19	1620-1		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i>		1 April	VII.		11 April
	1621							
	1621-2	55	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	F			B	
20	1621-2		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i>		21 April	VIII.		27 Mar.
	1622							
	1622-3	56	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	E			A	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
21	1622-3		24 Mar.	E			A	
	1623		25 Mar. 13 April <i>Easter-day</i>		13 April	IX.		16 April
	1623-4	57	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	D C			G F	
22	1623-4		24 Mar.					
	1624		25 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		28 Mar.	X.		7 April
	1624-5	58	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	B			E	
23	1624-5		24 Mar.					
	1625		25 Mar. 27 Mar.			XI.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
16	1617-18		24 Mar.	D	5 April	IV.	G	15 April
	1618		25 Mar. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
17	1618-19	52	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	C	28 Mar.	V.	F	31 Mar.
	1619		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
18	1619-20	53	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	B A	16 April	VI.	E D	19 April
	1620		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
19	1620-1	54	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	G	1 April	VII.	C	11 April
	1621		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
20	1621-2	55	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	F	21 April	VIII.	B	27 Mar.
	1622		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1622-3	56	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	E			A	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

James the First.

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Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
21	1622-3		24 Mar.	E			A	
	1623		25 Mar. 13 April <i>Easter-day</i>		13 April	IX.		16 April
	1623-4	57	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	D C			G F	
22	1623-4		24 Mar.					
	1624		25 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		28 Mar.	X.		7 April
	1624-5	58	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	B			E	
23	1624-5		24 Mar.					
	1625		25 Mar. 27 Mar.			XI.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Charles the First.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
1	1625	27 Mar. 17 April <i>Easter-day</i>	B	17 April	XI.	E	30 Mar.
	1625-6	1 Jan.	A			D	
	1626	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XII.		
2	1626	27 Mar. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i>		9 April			12 April
	1626-7	1 Jan.	G			C	
	1627	25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 26 Mar.		25 Mar.	XIII.		
3	1627	27 Mar.					
	1627-8	1 Jan.	F E			B A	4 April
	1628	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XIV.		
4	1628	27 Mar. 13 April <i>Easter-day</i>		13 April			23 April
	1628-9	1 Jan.	D			G	
	1629	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XV.		
5	1629	27 Mar. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i>		5 April			15 April
	1629-30	1 Jan.	C			F	
	1630	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XVI.		
6	1630	27 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		28 Mar.			31 Mar.
	1630-1	1 Jan.	B			E	
	1631	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XVII.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Signal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
7	1631	27 Mar. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i>	B	10 April	XVII.	E	20 April
	1631-2	1 Jan.	A G			D C	
	1632	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XVIII.		
8	1632	27 Mar. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i>		1 April			11 April
	1632-3	1 Jan.	F			B	
	1633	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XIX.		
9	1633	27 Mar. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i>		21 April			27 Mar.
	1633-4	1 Jan.	E			A	
	1634	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			I.		
10	1634	27 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i>		6 April			16 April
	1634-5	1 Jan.	D			G	
	1635	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			II.		
11	1635	27 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		29 Mar.			8 April
	1635-6	1 Jan.	C B			F E	23 Mar.
	1636	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			III.		
12	1636	27 Mar. 17 April <i>Easter-day</i>		17 April			
	1636-7	1 Jan.	A			D	
	1637	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			IV.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
42	1599	17 Nov.	G			C	
	1599-1600	1 Jan. 23 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>	F E	23 Mar.		B A	
	1600	25 Mar. 16 Nov.			V.		2 April
43	1600	17 Nov.					
	1600-1 1601	1 Jan. 25 Mar. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i>	D	12 April	VI.	G	22 April
44	1601	17 Nov.					
	1601-2 1602	1 Jan. 25 Mar. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i>	C	4 April	VII.	F	7 April
45	1602	17 Nov.					
	1602-3	1 Jan. 24 Mar.	B			E	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

James,
The First of England
and
Sixth of Scotland.

Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
1	1602-3	36	24 Mar.	B	24 April	VIII.	E	30 Mar.
	1603		25 Mar. 24 April Easter-day					
	1603-4	37	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	A G	8 April	IX.	D C	18 April
	1604		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 8 April Easter-day					
	1604-5	38	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	F	31 Mar.	X.	B	10 April
	1605		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 31 Mar. Easter-day					
	1605-6	39	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	E	20 April	XI.	A	26 Mar.
	1606		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 20 April Easter-day					
	1606-7	40	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	D	5 April	XII.	G	15 April
	1607		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 5 April Easter-day					
	1607-8	41	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	C B			F E	

z.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
6	1607-8	41	24 Mar.	B			E	
	1608		25 Mar. 27 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		27 Mar.	XIII.		6 April
	1608-9	42	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	A			D	
7	1608-9		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i>		16 April	XIV.		19 April
	1609-10	43	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	G			C	
8	1609-10		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 8 April <i>Easter-day</i>		8 April	XV.		11 April
	1610-11	44	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	F			B	
9	1610-11		24 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		24 Mar.	XVI.		
	1611		25 Mar. 24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	E D			A G	3 April
10	1611-12	45	24 Mar. 25 Mar. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i>		12 April	XVII.		22 April
	1612-13	46	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	C			F	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

James the First.

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Years. (England.)	A. D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
11	1612-13		24 Mar.	C	4 April	XVIII.	F	7 April
	1613		25 Mar. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
		47	24 July	B			E	
	1613-14		1 Jan. 23 Mar.					
12	1613-14		24 Mar.		24 April	XIX.		30 Mar.
	1614		25 Mar. 24 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
		48	24 July	A			D	
	1614-15		1 Jan. 23 Mar.					
13	1614-15		24 Mar.		9 April	I.		19 April
	1615		25 Mar. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
		49	24 July	G F			C B	
	1615-16		1 Jan. 23 Mar.					
14	1615-16		24 Mar.		31 Mar.	II.		3 April
	1616		25 Mar. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
		50	24 July	E			A	
	1616-17		1 Jan. 23 Mar.					
15	1616-17		24 Mar.		20 April	III.		26 Mar.
	1617		25 Mar. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
		51	24 July	D			G	
	1617-18		1 Jan. 23 Mar.					

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 52 A. D.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
16	1617-18		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 5 April	D	5 April	IV.	G	15 April
	1618		Easter-day					
17	1618-19	52	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	C	28 Mar.	V.	F	31 Mar.
	1619		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 28 Mar. Easter-day					
18	1619-20	53	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	B A	16 April	VI.	E D	19 April
	1620		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 16 April Easter-day					
19	1620-1	54	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	G	1 April	VII.	C	11 April
	1621		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 1 April Easter-day					
20	1621-2	55	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	F	21 April	VIII.	B	27 Mar.
	1622		24 Mar. 25 Mar. 21 April Easter-day					
	1622-3	56	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	E			A	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Ycars. (England.)	A.D.	(Scotland.)	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
				Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
21	1622-3		24 Mar.	E			A	
	1623		25 Mar. 13 April <i>Easter-day</i>		13 April	IX.		16 April
		57	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	D C			G F	
	1623-4							
22	1623-4		24 Mar.					
	1624		25 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		28 Mar.	X.		7 April
		58	24 July 1 Jan. 23 Mar.	B			E	
	1624-5							
23	1624-5		24 Mar.					
	1625		25 Mar. 27 Mar.			XI.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Charles the First.

Regnal Years. (England.)	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
1	1625	27 Mar. 17 April <i>Easter-day</i>	B	17 April	XI.	E	30 Mar.
	1625-6	1 Jan.	A			D	
	1626	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XII.		
2	1626	27 Mar. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i>		9 April			12 Apr.
	1626-7	1 Jan.	G			C	
	1627	25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 26 Mar.		25 Mar.	XIII.		
3	1627	27 Mar.					
	1627-8	1 Jan.	F E			B A	4 Apr.
	1628	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XIV.		
4	1628	27 Mar. 13 April <i>Easter-day</i>		13 April			23 April
	1628-9	1 Jan.	D			G	
	1629	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XV.		
5	1629	27 Mar. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i>		5 April			15 April
	1629-30	1 Jan.	C			F	
	1630	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XVI.		
6	1630	27 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		28 Mar.			31 Mar.
	1630-1	1 Jan.	B			E	
	1631	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XVII.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Signal ears.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
7	1631	27 Mar. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i>	B	10 April	XVII.	E	20 April
	1631-2	1 Jan.	A G			D C	
	1632	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XVIII.		
8	1632	27 Mar. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i>		1 April			11 April
	1632-3	1 Jan.	F			B	
	1633	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XIX.		
9	1633	27 Mar. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i>		21 April			27 Mar.
	1633-4	1 Jan.	E			A	
	1634	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			I.		
10	1634	27 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i>		6 April			16 April
	1634-5	1 Jan.	D			G	
	1635	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			II.		
11	1635	27 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		29 Mar.			8 April
	1635-6	1 Jan.	C B			F E	23 Mar.
	1636	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			III.		
12	1636	27 Mar. 17 April <i>Easter-day</i>		17 April			
	1636-7	1 Jan.	A			D	
	1637	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			IV.		

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 152 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
13	1637	27 Mar. 9 April	A	9 April	IV.	D	12 April
	1637-8	1 Jan.	G			C	
	1638	25 Mar. Easter-day 26 Mar.		25 Mar.	V.		
14	1638	27 Mar.					
	1638-9	1 Jan.	F			B	4 April
	1639	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			VI.		
15	1639	27 Mar. 14 April		14 April			24 April
	1639-40	Easter-day 1 Jan.	E D			A G	
	1640	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			VII.		
16	1640	27 Mar. 5 April		5 April			8 April
	1640-1	Easter-day 1 Jan.	C			F	
	1641	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			VIII.		
17	1641	27 Mar. 25 April		25 April			31 Mar.
	1641-2	Easter-day 1 Jan.	B			E	
	1642	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			IX.		
18	1642	27 Mar. 10 April		10 April			20 April
	1642-3	Easter-day 1 Jan.	A			D	
	1643	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			X.		

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
19	1643	27 Mar. 2 April <i>Easter-day</i>	A	2 April	X.	D	5 April
	1643-4	1 Jan.	G F			C B	
	1644	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XI.		
20	1644	27 Mar. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i>		21 April			27 Mar.
	1644-5	1 Jan.	E			A	
	1645	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XII.		
21	1645	27 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i>		6 April			16 April
	1645-6	1 Jan.	D			G	
	1646	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XIII.		
22	1646	27 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		29 Mar.			1 April
	1646-7	1 Jan.	C			F	
	1647	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XIV.		
23	1647	27 Mar. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i>		18 April			21 April
	1647-8	1 Jan.	B A			E D	
	1648	25 Mar. 26 Mar.			XV.		
24	1648	27 Mar. 2 April <i>Easter-day</i>		2 April			12 April
	1648-9	1 Jan. 30 Jan.	G			C	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
		Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
1648-9	30 Jan.	G			C	
1649	25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		25 Mar.	XVI.		4 April
1649-50	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	F			B	
1649-50	30 Jan.					
1650	25 Mar. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i>		14 April	XVII.		17 April
1650-1	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	E			A	
1650-1	30 Jan.					
1651	25 Mar. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		30 Mar.	XVIII.		9 April
1651-2	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	D C			G F	
1651-2	30 Jan.					
1652	25 Mar. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i>		18 April	XIX.		31 Mar.
1652-3	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	B			E	
1652-3	30 Jan.					
1653	25 Mar. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i>		10 April	I.		13 April
1653-4	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	A			D	
1653-4	30 Jan.					
1654	25 Mar. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		26 Mar.	II.		5 April
1654-5	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	G			C	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
		Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
1654-5 1655	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 15 April <i>Easter-day</i>	G	15 April	III.	C	28 Mar.
1655-6	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	F E			B A	
1655-6 1656	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i>		6 April	IV.		16 April
1656-7	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	D			G	
1656-7 1657	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		29 Mar.	V.		1 April
1657-8	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	C			F	
1657-8 1658	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 11 April <i>Easter-day</i>		11 April	VI.	.	21 April
1658-9	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	B			E	
1658-9 1659	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 3 April <i>Easter-day</i>		3 April	VII.		13 April
1659-60	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	A G			D C	
1659-60 1660	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 22 April <i>Easter-day</i> 29 May		22 April	VIII.		28 Mar.

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Charles the Second.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
12	1660	29 May	G			C	
	1660-1	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	F			B	
13	1660-1	30 Jan.					
	1661	25 Mar. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i>		14 April	IX.		17 April
	1661-2	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	E			A	
14	1661-2	30 Jan.					
	1662	25 Mar. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		30 Mar.	X.		9 April
	1662-3	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	D			G	
15	1662-3	30 Jan.					
	1663	25 Mar. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i>		19 April	XI.		25 Mar.
	1663-4	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	C B			F E	
16	1663-4	30 Jan.					
	1664	25 Mar. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i>		10 April	XII.		13 April
	1664-5	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	A			D	
17	1664-5	30 Jan.					
	1665	25 Mar. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		26 Mar.	XIII.		5 April
	1665-6	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	G			C	

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Signal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
18	1665-6	30 Jan.	G			C	
	1666	25 Mar. 15 April Easter-day		15 April	XIV.		25 April
	•						
	1666-7	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	F			B	
19	1666-7	30 Jan.					
	1667	25 Mar. 7 April Easter-day		7 April	XV.		10 April
	•						
	1667-8	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	E D			A G	
20	•						
	1667-8	30 Jan. 22 Mar. Easter-day		22 Mar.			
	1668	25 Mar.			XVI.		1 April
	1668-9	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	C			F	
21	1668-9	30 Jan.					
	1669	25 Mar. 11 April Easter-day		11 April	XVII.		21 April
	•						
	1669-70	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	B			E	
22	1669-70	30 Jan.					
	1670	25 Mar. 3 April Easter-day		3 April	XVIII.		6 April
	•						
	1670-1	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	A			D	
23	1670-1	30 Jan.					
	1671	25 Mar. 23 April Easter-day		23 April	XIX.		29 Mar.
	•						
	1671-2	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	G F			C B	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
24	1671-2	30 Jan.	G F	7 April	I.	C B	17 April
	1672	25 Mar. 7 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1672-3	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	E			A	
25	1672-3	30 Jan.	D	30 Mar.	II.	G	2 April
	1673	25 Mar. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1673-4	1 Jan. 29 Jan.					
26	1673-4	30 Jan.	C	19 April	III.	F	25 Mar.
	1674	25 Mar. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1674-5	1 Jan. 29 Jan.					
27	1674-5	30 Jan.	B A	4 April	IV.	E D	14 April
	1675	25 Mar. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1675-6	1 Jan. 29 Jan.					
28	1675-6	30 Jan.	G	26 Mar.	V.	C	5 April
	1676	25 Mar. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1676-7	1 Jan. 29 Jan.					
29	1676-7	30 Jan.	F	15 April	VI.	B	18 April
	1677	25 Mar. 15 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1677-8	1 Jan. 29 Jan.					

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
30	1677-8	30 Jan.	F	31 Mar.	VII.	B	10 April
	1678	25 Mar. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
31	1678-9	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	E	20 April	VIII.	A	2 April
	1679	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
32	1679-80	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	D C	11 April	IX.	G F	21 April
	1680	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 11 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
33	1680-1	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	B	3 April	X.	E	6 April
	1681	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 3 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
34	1681-2	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	A	16 April	XI.	D	29 Mar.
	1682	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
35	1682-3	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	G	8 April	XII.	C	18 April
	1683	30 Jan. 25 Mar. 8 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1683-4	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	F E			B A	

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
36	1683-4	30 Jan.	F E	30 Mar.	XIII.	B A	2 April
	1684	25 Mar. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1684-5	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	D			G	
37	1684-5	30 Jan. 6 Feb.					

James the Second.

1	1684-5	6 Feb.	D	19 April	XIV.	G	22 April
	1685	25 Mar. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1685-6	1 Jan. 5 Feb.	C			F	
2	1685-6	6 Feb.		4 April	XV.		14 April
	1686	25 Mar. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1686-7	1 Jan. 5 Feb.	B			E	
3	1686-7	6 Feb.		27 Mar.	XVI.		30 Mar.
	1687	25 Mar. 27 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1687-8	1 Jan. 5 Feb.	A G			D C	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
4	1687-8 1688	6 Feb. 25 Mar. 15 April <i>Easter-day</i> 11 Dec.	A G	15 April	XVII.	D C	18 April.

William and Mary

(William the Third and Mary the Second).

12 Dec. 1688 to 12 Feb. 1688-9, *Interregnum*.

1	1688-9 1689	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>	F	31 Mar.	XVIII.	B	10 April
	1689-90	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	E			A	
2	1689-90 1690	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i>		20 April	XIX.		26 Mar.
	1690-1	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	D			G	
3	1690-1 1691	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i>		12 April	I.		15 April
	1691-2	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	C B			F E	
4	1691-2 1692	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 27 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		27 Mar.	II.		6 April
	1692-3	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	A			D	

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
5	1692-3	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 16 April	A	16 April	III.	D	22 Mar.
	1693	16 April Easter-day					
	1693-4	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	G			C	
	1694	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 8 April					
6	1694-5	28 Dec. 1 Jan. 12 Feb.	F			B	
	1695	13 Feb. 24 Mar. Easter-day					
	1695-6	25 Mar. 1 Jan. 12 Feb.	E D		V.	A G	3 April
	1696	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 12 April					
	1696-7	12 April Easter-day	C	12 April	VI.	F	22 April
	1697	1 Jan. 12 Feb.					

Queen Mary died on the morning of the 28th of December, when the Royal Style was altered and William the Third commenced his reign alone, but no change was made in the calculation of the regnal years.

William the Third.

6	1694	28 Dec.	G			C	
	1694-5	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	F			B	
7	1694-5	13 Feb. 24 Mar. Easter-day		24 Mar.			
	1695	25 Mar.					
	1695-6	1 Jan. 12 Feb.	E D		V.	A G	3 April
	1696	13 Feb. 25 Mar. 12 April					
	1696-7	12 April Easter-day	C	12 April	VI.	F	22 April
	1697	1 Jan. 12 Feb.					

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
7	1707-8	8 Mar.	D C	4 April	XVIII.	A G	8 April
	1708	25 Mar. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1708-9	1 Jan. 7 Mar.	B			F	
8	1708-9	8 Mar.		24 April	XIX.		31 Mar.
	1709	25 Mar. 24 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1709-10	1 Jan. 7 Mar.	A			E	
9	1709-10	8 Mar.		9 April	I.		20 April
	1710	25 Mar. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1710-11	1 Jan. 7 Mar.	G			D	
10	1710-11	8 Mar.		1 April	II.		5 April
	1711	25 Mar. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1711-12	1 Jan. 7 Mar.	F E			C B	
11	1711-12	8 Mar.		20 April	III.		27 Mar.
	1712	25 Mar. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1712-13	1 Jan. 7 Mar.	D			A	
12	1712-13	8 Mar.		5 April	IV.		16 April
	1713	25 Mar. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i>					
	1713-14	1 Jan. 7 Mar.	C			G	

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

INDEX.

English Year.	Julian Year.	English Landing Date.	Old Style		Golden Number.	Dominion	
			For Landing.	For Leave.		For Landing.	For Leave.
	1701-2	8 Mar.	I			A	16
	1702	25 Mar.		1 April	XII.		
		Easter-day.					
	1703-4	1 Jan.	C			G	
		8 Mar.					
	1704	25 Mar.		28 Mar.	XIII.		8
		Easter-day.					
	1705-6	1 Jan.	B A			F E	
		8 Mar.					
	1706	25 Mar.		16 April	XIV.		23
		Easter-day.					
	1707-8	1 Jan.	G			D	
		8 Mar.					
	1708	25 Mar.		8 April	XV.		12
		Easter-day.					
	1709-10	1 Jan.	F			C	
		8 Mar.					
	1710-11	8 Mar.					
		24 Mar.		24 Mar.			4
		Easter-day.					
	1711	25 Mar.			XVI.		
	1712-13	1 Jan.	E			B	
		8 Mar.					
	1714	25 Mar.		13 April	XVII.		24
		Easter-day.					
	1715-16	1 Jan.	D C			A G	
		8 Mar.					

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as 1713 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
5	1718	1 Aug.	E			B	
	1718-19	1 Jan.	D			A	
	1719	25 Mar.		29 Mar.	X.		9 April
		29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July					
6	1719	1 Aug.					
	1719-20	1 Jan.	C B			G F	
	1720	25 Mar.		17 April	XI.		31 Mar.
		17 April <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July					
7	1720	1 Aug.					
	1720-1	1 Jan.	A			E	
	1721	25 Mar.		9 April	XII.		13 April
		9 April <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July					
8	1721	1 Aug.					
	1721-2	1 Jan.	G			D	
	1722	25 Mar.		25 Mar.	XIII.		5 April
		25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July					
9	1722	1 Aug.					
	1722-3	1 Jan.	F			C	
	1723	25 Mar.		14 April	XIV.		28 Mar.
		14 April <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July					
10	1723	1 Aug.					
	1723-4	1 Jan.	E D			B A	
	1724	25 Mar.		5 April	XV.		16 April
		5 April <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July					

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
11	1724	1 Aug.	D			A	
	1724-5	1 Jan.	C			G	
	1725	25 Mar. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July		28 Mar.	XVI.		1 April
12	1725	1 Aug.					
	1725-6	1 Jan.	B			F	
	1726	25 Mar. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i> 31 July		10 April	XVII.		21 April
13	1726	1 Aug.					
	1726-7	1 Jan.	A			E	
	1727	25 Mar. 2 April <i>Easter-day</i> 11 June		2 April	XVIII.		13 April

George the Second.

1	1727	11 June	G F	21 April	XIX.	D C	28 Mar.
	1727-8	1 Jan.					
	1728	25 Mar. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June					
2	1728	11 June	E	6 April	I.	B	17 April
	1728-9	1 Jan.					
	1729	25 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June					

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Regnal Years,	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
3	1729 1729-30 1730	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	E D	29 Mar.	II.	B A	9 April
4	1730 1730-1 1731	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	C	18 April	III.	G	25 Mar.
5	1731 1731-2 1732	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	B A	9 April	IV.	F E	13 April
6	1732 1732-3 1733	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	G	25 Mar.	V.	D	5 April
7	1733 1733-4 1734	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	F	14 April	VI.	C	25 April
8	1734 1734-5 1735	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	E	6 April	VII.	B	10 April

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of *Easter-day* was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
11	1724	1 Aug.	D			A	
	1724-5	1 Jan.	C			G	
	1725	25 Mar.		28 Mar.	XVI.		1 April
		28 Mar. Easter-day 31 July					
12	1725	1 Aug.					
	1725-6	1 Jan.	B			F	
	1726	25 Mar.		10 April	XVII.		21 April
		10 April Easter-day 31 July					
13	1726	1 Aug.					
	1726-7	1 Jan.	A			E	
	1727	25 Mar.		2 April	XVIII.		13 April
		2 April Easter-day 11 June					

George the Second.

1	1727	11 June					
	1727-8	1 Jan.	G F			D C	
	1728	25 Mar.		21 April	XIX.		28 Mar.
		21 April Easter-day 10 June					
2	1728	11 June					
	1728-9	1 Jan.	E			B	
	1729	25 Mar.		6 April	I.		17 April
		6 April Easter-day 10 June					

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
3	1729 1729-30 1730	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	E D	29 Mar.	II.	B A	9 April
4	1730 1730-1 1731	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	C	18 April	III.	G	25 Mar.
5	1731 1731-2 1732	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	B A	9 April	IV.	F E	13 April
6	1732 1732-3 1733	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	G	25 Mar.	V.	D	5 April
7	1733 1733-4 1734	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	F	14 April	VI.	C	25 April
8	1734 1734-5 1735	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	E	6 April	VII.	B	10 April

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
9	1735 1735-6 1736	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 25 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	E D C	25 April	VIII.	B A G	1 April
10	1736 1736-7 1737	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	B	10 April	IX.	F	21 April
11	1737 1737-8 1738	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 2 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	A	2 April	X.	E	6 April
12	1738 1738-9 1739	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 22 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	G	22 April	XI.	D	29 Mar.
13	1739 1739-40 1740	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	F E	6 April	XII.	C B	17 April
14	1740 1740-1 1741	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	D	29 Mar.	XIII.	A	2 April

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
15	1741 1741-2 1742	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	D C	18 April	XIV.	A G	25 Mar.
16	1742 1742-3 1743	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 3 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	B	3 April	XV.	F	14 April
17	1743 1743-4 1744	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	A G	25 Mar.	XVI.	E D	5 April
18	1744 1744-5 1745	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	F	14 April	XVII.	C	18 April
19	1745 1745-6 1746	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	E	30 Mar.	XVIII.	B	10 April
20	1746 1746-7 1747	11 June 1 Jan. 25 Mar. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i> 10 June	D	19 April	XIX.	A	2 April

NOTE.—The Old Style date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A.D.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
21	1747	11 June	D			A	
	1747-8	1 Jan.	C B			G F	
	1748	25 Mar.		10 April	I.		14 April
		10 April Easter-day 10 June					
22	1748	11 June					
	1748 9	1 Jan.	A			E	
	1749	25 Mar.		26 Mar.	II.		6 April
		26 Mar. Easter-day 10 June					
23	1749	11 June					
	1749-50	1 Jan.	G			D	
	1750	25 Mar.		15 April	III.		29 Mar.
		15 April Easter-day 10 June					
24	1750	11 June					
	1750-1	1 Jan.	F			C	
	1751	25 Mar.		7 April	IV.		11 April
		7 April Easter-day 10 June					
25 *	1751	11 June					
	1752	1 Jan.	E D			B A	
		29 Mar.		29 Mar.	V.		2 April
		Easter-day 10 June					

* Pursuant to the Statute 24 George II. (*vide* Preface, p. xxii.), the commencement of the year was to be on the 1st of January following the 31st of December, 1751, and so in all future years, instead of the 25th of March, as it had previously been reckoned.

NOTE.—The *Old Style* date of Easter-day was used in England as late as 1752 A. D.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
26	1752	11 June	D			A	
*		2 Sept.					
		14 Sept.					
	1753	1 Jan.	C			G	
		22 April		11 April	VI.		22 April
		Easter-day					
†		21 June					

* Pursuant to the Statute 24 George II. (*vide* Preface, p. xxii.), the natural day immediately following Wednesday, the 2nd of September, 1752 A.D., was called and reckoned the 14th of September (Thursday), omitting the *eleven intermediate nominal days* of the common calendar, throughout all His Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; consequently, the Letter A became the Year Letter for 1752 A.D. on and after the 14th of September, in England, for *New Style* dates.

This adoption of the *New Style* in England caused the date of Easter-day to be calculated according to the New Style in the year 1753, and subsequently.

† By the omission of the "Eleven days," the 26th year of the reign of George the Second, 1753 A.D., ended on the 21st of June instead of the 10th, and so with the subsequent years. The following extract from the *Minute Book* of the Court of Exchequer illustrates that fact:—

"Trinity Term in the 27th and 28th years of the reign of King George the Second, 1754."

Thus, as Trinity Term commenced on Friday, the 14th of June, 1754 (*vide* 14 April in the Table of Law Terms, p. 181), that Term belonged partly to the 27th and 28th years of the reign, instead of to the 28th alone.

27	1753	22 June	C			G	
	1754	1 Jan.	B			F	
		14 April		3 April	VII.		14 April
		Easter-day					
		21 June					

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters. Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters. England, &c.	Easter Days.
28	1754	22 June	B			F	
	1755	1 Jan. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 21 June	A	23 April	VIII.	E	30 Mar.
29	1755	22 June	G F			D C	
	1756	1 Jan. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i> 21 June		14 April	IX.		18 April
30	1756	22 June	E			B	
	1757	1 Jan. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i> 21 June		30 Mar.	X.		10 April
31	1757	22 June	D			A	
	1758	1 Jan. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 21 June		19 April	XI.		26 Mar.
32	1758	22 June	C			G	
	1759	1 Jan. 15 April <i>Easter-day</i> 21 June		11 April	XII.		15 April
33	1759	22 June	B A			F E	
	1760	1 Jan. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 21 June		26 Mar.	XIII.		6 April
34	1760	22 June 25 Oct.					

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A. D. 1753.

George the Third.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters England, &c.	Easter Days.
1	1760	25 Oct.	A			E	
	1761	1 Jan. 22 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	15 April	XIV.	D	22 Mar.
2	1761	25 Oct.					
	1762	1 Jan. 11 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	F	7 April	XV.	C	11 April
3	1762	25 Oct.					
	1763	1 Jan. 3 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	E	23 Mar.	XVI.	B	3 April
4	1763	25 Oct.					
	1764	1 Jan. 22 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	D C	11 April	XVII.	A G	22 April
5	1764	25 Oct.					
	1765	1 Jan. 7 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	B	3 April	XVIII.	F	7 April
6	1765	25 Oct.					
	1766	1 Jan. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	A	23 April	XIX.	E	30 Mar.
7	1766	25 Oct.					
	1767	1 Jan. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	8 April	I.	D	19 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	* English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters. Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters. England, &c.	Easter Days.
8	1767	25 Oct.	G			D	
	1768	1 Jan. 3 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	F E	30 Mar.	II.	C B	3 April
9	1768	25 Oct.					
	1769	1 Jan. 26 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	D	19 April	III.	A	26 Mar.
10	1769	25 Oct.					
	1770	1 Jan. 15 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	C	4 April	IV.	G	15 April
11	1770	25 Oct.					
	1771	1 Jan. 31 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	B	27 Mar.	V.	F	31 Mar.
12	1771	25 Oct.					
	1772	1 Jan. 19 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	A G	15 April	VI.	E D	19 April
13	1772	25 Oct.					
	1773	1 Jan. 11 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	F	31 Mar.	VII.	C	11 April
14	1773	25 Oct.					
	1774	1 Jan. 3 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	E	20 April	VIII.	B	3 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year	Easter		Year	Easter
			Letters. Russia, &c.	Days.		Letters. England, &c.	Days.
15	1774	25 Oct.	E			B	
	1775	1 Jan. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	D	12 April	IX.	A	16 April
16	1775	25 Oct.					
	1776	1 Jan. 7 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	C B	3 April	X.	G F	7 April
17	1776	25 Oct.					
	1777	1 Jan. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	A	16 April	XI.	E	30 Mar.
18	1777	25 Oct.					
	1778	1 Jan. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	8 April	XII.	D	19 April
19	1778	25 Oct.					
	1779	1 Jan. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	F	31 Mar.	XIII.	C	4 April
20	1779	25 Oct.					
	1780	1 Jan. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	E D	19 April	XIV.	B A	26 Mar.
21	1780	25 Oct.					
	1781	1 Jan. 15 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	C	4 April	XV.	G	15 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days. Russia, &c.		Year Letters.	Easter Days. England, &c.
22	1781	25 Oct.	C			G	
	1782	1 Jan. 31 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	B	27 Mar.	XVI.	F	31 Mar.
23	1782	25 Oct.					
	1783	1 Jan. 20 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	A	16 April	XVII.	E	20 April
24	1783	25 Oct.					
	1784	1 Jan. 11 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	G F	31 Mar.	XVIII.	D C	11 April
25	1784	25 Oct.					
	1785	1 Jan. 27 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	E	20 April	XIX.	B	27 Mar.
26	1785	25 Oct.					
	1786	1 Jan. 16 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	D	12 April	I.	A	16 April
27	1786	25 Oct.					
	1787	1 Jan. 8 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	C	28 Mar.	II.	G	8 April
28	1787	25 Oct.					
	1788	1 Jan. 23 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	B A	16 April	III.	F E	23 Mar.

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
29	1788	25 Oct.	A			E	
	1789	1 Jan. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	8 April	IV.	D	12 April
30	1789	25 Oct.					
	1790	1 Jan. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	F	24 Mar.	V.	C	4 April
31	1790	25 Oct.					
	1791	1 Jan. 24 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	E	13 April	VI.	B	24 April
32	1791	25 Oct.					
	1792	1 Jan. 8 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	D C	4 April	VII.	A G	8 April
33	1792	25 Oct.					
	1793	1 Jan. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	B	24 April	VIII.	F	31 Mar
34	1793	25 Oct.					
	1794	1 Jan. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	A	9 April	IX.	E	20 April
35	1794	25 Oct.					
	1795	1 Jan. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	1 April	X.	D	5 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters, Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters, England, &c.	Easter Days.
36	1795	25 Oct.	G			D	
	1796	1 Jan. 27 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	F E	20 April	XI.	C B	27 Mar.
37	1796	25 Oct.					
	1797	1 Jan. 16 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	D	5 April	XII.	A	16 April
38	1797	25 Oct.					
	1798	1 Jan. 8 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	C	28 Mar.	XIII.	G	8 April
39	1798	25 Oct.					
	1799	1 Jan. 24 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	B	17 April	XIV.	F	24 Mar.
40 *	1799	25 Oct.					
	1800	1 Jan. 13 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	A G	8 April	XV.	E	13 April

* The year 1800 was not to be deemed a Leap Year (*vide* Statute 24 George II., c. 23, concerning the *New Style*).

41	1800	25 Oct.					
	1801	1 Jan. 5 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	F	24 Mar.	XVI.	D	5 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A. D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
42	1801	25 Oct.	F			D	
	1802	1 Jan. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	E	13 April	XVII.	C	18 April
43	1802	25 Oct.					
	1803	1 Jan. 10 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	D	5 April	XVIII.	B	10 April
44	1803	25 Oct.					
	1804	1 Jan. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	C B	24 April	XIX.	A G	1 April
45	1804	25 Oct.					
	1805	1 Jan. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	A	9 April	I.	F	14 April
46	1805	25 Oct.					
	1806	1 Jan. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	1 April	II.	E	6 April
47	1806	25 Oct.					
	1807	1 Jan. 29 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	F	14 April	III.	D	29 Mar.
48	1807	25 Oct.					
	1808	1 Jan. 17 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	E D	5 April	IV.	C B	17 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
49	1808	25 Oct.	D			B	
	1809	1 Jan. 2 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	C	28 Mar.	V.	A	2 April
50	1809	25 Oct.					
	1810	1 Jan. 22 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	B	17 April	VI.	G	22 April

Regency.

From 6th February, 1811, to 29th January, 1820.

51	1810	25 Oct.					
	1811	1 Jan. 14 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	A	2 April	VII.	F	14 April
52	1811	25 Oct.					
	1812	1 Jan. 29 Mar. Easter-day 24 Oct.	G F	21 April	VIII.	E D	29 Mar.
53	1812	25 Oct.					
	1813	1 Jan. 18 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	E	13 April	IX.	C	18 April
54	1813	25 Oct.					
	1814	1 Jan. 10 April Easter-day 24 Oct.	D	29 Mar.	X.	B	10 April

NOTE — The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
55	1814	25 Oct.	D			B	
	1815	1 Jan. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	C	18 April	XI.	A	26 Mar.
56	1815	25 Oct.					
	1816	1 Jan. 14 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	B A	9 April	XII.	G F	14 April
57	1816	25 Oct.					
	1817	1 Jan. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	G	25 Mar.	XIII.	E	6 April
58	1817	25 Oct.					
	1818	1 Jan. 22 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	F	14 April	XIV.	D	22 Mar.
59	1818	25 Oct.					
	1819	1 Jan. 11 April <i>Easter-day</i> 24 Oct.	E	6 April	XV.	C	11 April
60	1819	25 Oct.					
	1820	1 Jan. 29 Jan.	D C			B A	

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

George the Fourth.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
1	1820	29 Jan. 2 April <i>Easter-day</i>	D C	28 Mar.	XVI.	B A	2 April
	1821	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	B			G	
2	1821	29 Jan. 22 April <i>Easter-day</i>		10 April	XVII.		22 April
	1822	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	A			F	
3	1822	29 Jan. 7 April <i>Easter-day</i>		2 April	XVIII.		7 April
	1823	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	G			E	
4	1823	29 Jan. 30 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		22 April	XIX.		30 Mar.
	1824	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	F E			D C	
5	1824	29 Jan. 18 April <i>Easter-day</i>		6 April	I.		18 April
	1825	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	D			B	
6	1825	29 Jan. 3 April <i>Easter-day</i>		29 Mar.	II.		3 April
	1826	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	C			A	
7	1826	29 Jan. 26 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i>		18 April	III.		26 Mar.
	1827	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	B			G	

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
8	1827	29 Jan. 15 April <i>Easter-day</i>	B	3 April	IV.	G	15 April
	1828	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	A G	.		F E	
9	1828	29 Jan. 6 April <i>Easter-day</i>		25 Mar.	V.		6 April
	1829	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	F			D	
10	1829	29 Jan. 19 April <i>Easter-day</i>		14 April	VI.		19 April
	1830	1 Jan. 28 Jan.	E			C	
11	1830	29 Jan. 11 April <i>Easter-day</i> 26 June		6 April	VII.		11 April

William the Fourth.

1	1830	26 June	D	19 April	VIII.	B	3 April
	1831	1 Jan. 3 April <i>Easter-day</i> 25 June					
2	1831	26 June	C B	10 April	IX.	A G	22 April
	1832	1 Jan. 22 April <i>Easter-day</i> 25 June					

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A. D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters. Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters. England, &c.	Easter Days.
3	1832	26 June	B			G	
	1833	1 Jan. 7 April Easter-day 25 June	A	2 April	X.	F	7 April
4	1833	26 June					
	1834	1 Jan. 30 Mar. Easter-day 25 June	G	22 April	XI.	E	30 Mar.
5	1834	26 June					
	1835	1 Jan. 19 April Easter-day 25 June	F	7 April	XII.	D	19 April
6	1835	26 June					
	1836	1 Jan. 3 April Easter-day 25 June	E D	29 Mar.	XIII.	C B	3 April
7	1836	26 June					
	1837	1 Jan. 26 Mar. Easter-day 20 June	C	18 April	XIV.	A	26 Mar.

Victoria.

(The Reigning Queen.)

1	1837	20 June					
	1838	1 Jan. 15 April Easter-day 19 June	B	3 April	XV.	G	15 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A. D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year	Easter		Year	Easter
			Letters. Russia, &c.	Days. England, &c.		Letters. England, &c.	Days.
2	1838	20 June	B			G	
	1839	1 Jan. 31 Mar. Easter-day 19 June	A	26 Mar.	XVI.	F	31 Mar.
3	1839	20 June					
	1840	1 Jan. 19 April Easter-day 19 June	G F	14 April	XVII.	E D	19 April
4	1840	20 June					
	1841	1 Jan. 11 April Easter-day 19 June	E	30 Mar.	XVIII.	C	11 April
5	1841	20 June					
	1842	1 Jan. 27 Mar. Easter-day 19 June	D	19 April	XIX.	B	27 Mar.
6	1842	20 June					
	1843	1 Jan. 16 April Easter-day 19 June	C	11 April	I.	A	16 April
7	1843	20 June					
	1844	1 Jan. 7 April Easter-day 19 June	B A	26 Mar.	II.	G F	7 April
8	1844	20 June					
	1845	1 Jan. 23 Mar. Easter-day 19 June	G	15 April	III.	E	23 Mar.

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
9	1845	20 June	G			E	
	1846	1 Jan. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	F	7 April	IV.	D	12 April
10	1846	20 June					
	1847	1 Jan. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	E	23 Mar.	V.	C	4 April
11	1847	20 June					
	1848	1 Jan. 23 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	D C	11 April	VI.	B A	23 April
12	1848	20 June					
	1849	1 Jan. 8 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	B	3 April	VII.	G	8 April
13	1849	20 June					
	1850	1 Jan. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	A	23 April	VIII.	F	31 Mar.
14	1850	20 June					
	1851	1 Jan. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	G	8 April	IX.	E	20 April
15	1851	20 June					
	1852	1 Jan. 11 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	F E	30 Mar.	X.	D C	11 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days.
			Russia, &c.			England, &c.	
16	1852	20 June	E			C	
	1853	1 Jan. 27 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	D	19 April	XI.	B	27 Mar.
17	1853	20 June					
	1854	1 Jan. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	C	11 April	XII.	A	16 April
18	1854	20 June					
	1855	1 Jan. 8 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	B	27 Mar.	XIII.	G	8 April
19	1855	20 June					
	1856	1 Jan. 23 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	A G	15 April	XIV.	F E	23 Mar.
20	1856	20 June					
	1857	1 Jan. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	F	7 April	XV.	D	12 April
21	1857	20 June					
	1858	1 Jan. 4 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	E	23 Mar.	XVI.	C	4 April
22	1858	20 June					
	1859	1 Jan. 24 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	D	12 April	XVII.	B	24 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters. Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters.	Easter Days. England, &c.
23	1859 1860	20 June 1 Jan. 8 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	D C B	3 April	XVIII.	B A G	8 April
24	1860 1861	20 June 1 Jan. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	A	23 April	XIX.	F	31 Mar.
25	1861 1862	20 June 1 Jan. 20 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	G	8 April	I.	E	20 April
26	1862 1863	20 June 1 Jan. 5 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	F	31 Mar.	II.	D	5 April
27	1863 1864	20 June 1 Jan. 27 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	E D	19 April	III.	C B	27 Mar.
28	1864 1865	20 June 1 Jan. 16 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	C	4 April	IV.	A	16 April
29	1865 1866	20 June 1 Jan. 1 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	B	27 Mar.	V.	G	1 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of Easter-day was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters.	Easter Days. Russia, &c.		Year Letters.	Easter Days. England, &c.
30	1866	20 June	B			G	
	1867	1 Jan. 21 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	A	16 April	VI.	F	21 April
31	1867	20 June					
	1868	1 Jan. 12 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	G F	31 Mar.	VII.	E D	12 April
32	1868	20 June					
	1869	1 Jan. 28 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	E	20 April	VIII.	C	28 Mar.
33	1869	20 June					
	1870	1 Jan. 17 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	D	12 April	IX.	B	17 April
34	1870	20 June					
	1871	1 Jan. 9 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	C	28 Mar.	X.	A	9 April
35	1871	20 June					
	1872	1 Jan. 31 Mar. <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	B A	16 April	XI.	G F	31 Mar.
36	1872	20 June					
	1873	1 Jan. 13 April <i>Easter-day</i> 19 June	G	8 April	XII.	E	13 April

NOTE.—The *New Style* date of *Easter-day* was adopted in England A.D. 1753.

Regnal Years.	A.D.	English Leading Dates.	Old Style.		Golden Numbers.	New Style.	
			Year Letters. Russia, &c.	Easter Days.		Year Letters. England, &c.	Easter Days.
37	1873	20 June	G			E	
	1874	1 Jan. 5 April Easter-day 19 June	F	31 Mar.	XIII.	D	5 April
38	1874	20 June	E			C	
	1875	1 Jan. 28 Mar. Easter-day		13 April	XIV.		28 Mar.



Duchy of Lancafter.

Henry,
the first Duke of Lancafter.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	Ducal Years.
25 Edward III.	B	6 March	1350-1	1
	A G	25 March 1 January 24 January	1351 1351-2	
26 Edward III.		25 January 5 March		
	F	6 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1351-2 1352 1352-3	2
27 Edward III.		25 January 5 March		
	E	6 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1352-3 1353 1353-4	3
28 Edward III.		25 January 5 March		
	D	6 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1353-4 1354 1354-5	4
29 Edward III.		25 January 5 March		
	C B	6 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1354-5 1355 1355-6	5
30 Edward III.		25 January 5 March		
	A	6 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1355-6 1356 1356-7	6
31 Edward III.		25 January 5 March		

Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	Ducal Years.
31 Edward III.	A	6 March	1356-7	7
		25 March	1357	
	G	1 January	1357-8	
32 Edward III.		24 January		
		25 January		
		5 March		
		6 March	1357-8	8
		25 March	1358	
	F	1 January	1358-9	
33 Edward III.		24 January		
		25 January		
		5 March		
		6 March	1358-9	9
		25 March	1359	
	E D	1 January	1359-60	
34 Edward III.		24 January		
		25 January		
		5 March		
		6 March	1359-60	10
		25 March	1360	
	C	1 January	1360-1	
35 Edward III.		24 January		
		25 January		
		5 March		
		6 March	1360-1	11
		24 March		

John of Gaunt,
the second Duke of Lancaster.

NOTE.—From 25 March, 1361, to 28 February, 1376-7, the jurisdiction seems to have been in the hands of the Sovereign.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A.D.
35 Edward III.	C B	25 March 1 January 24 January	1361 1361-2
36 Edward III.	A	25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1361-2 1362 1362-3
37 Edward III.	G F	25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1362-3 1363 1363-4
38 Edward III.	E	25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1363-4 1364 1364-5
39 Edward III.	D	25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1364-5 1365 1365-6
40 Edward III.	C	25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1365-6 1366 1366-7
41 Edward III.	B A	25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1366-7 1367 1367-8

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A.D.
42 Edward III.	B A	25 January 24 March	1367-8
	G	25 March 1 January 24 January	1368 1368-9
43 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March	1368-9 1369
	F	1 January 24 January	1369-70
44 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March	1369-70 1370
	E	1 January 24 January	1370-1
45 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March	1370-1 1371
	D C	1 January 24 January	1371-2
46 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March	1371-2 1372
	B	1 January 24 January	1372-3
47 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March	1372-3 1373
	A	1 January 24 January	1373-4
48 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March	1373-4 1374
	G	1 January 24 January	1374-5

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A.D.
49 Edward III.	G	25 January 24 March	1374-5
	F E	25 March 1 January 24 January	1375 1375-6
50 Edward III.		25 January 24 March 25 March 1 January 24 January	1375-6 1376 1376-7
51 Edward III.		25 January 27 February	1376-7

By Charter dated 28th Feb. 1376-7, the County of Lancaster was formed into a Palatinate for the life of

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	Anno Regalitatis.
51 Edward III.	D	28 February 25 March 21 June	1376-7 1377	1
1 Richard II.	C	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1377 1377-8 1378	2
2 Richard II.	B	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1378 1378-9 1379	3

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	AnnoRegalitia.
3 Richard II.	B A G	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1379 1379-80 1380	4
4 Richard II.	F	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1380 1380-1 1381	5
5 Richard II.	E	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1381 1381-2 1382	6
6 Richard II.	D	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1382 1382-3 1383	7
7 Richard II.	C B	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1383 1383-4 1384	8
8 Richard II.	A	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1384 1384-5 1385	9

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	Anno Regalitat.
9 Richard II.	A G	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1385 1385-6 1386	10
10 Richard II.	F	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1386 1386-7 1387	11
11 Richard II.	E D	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1387 1387-8 1388	12
12 Richard II.	C	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1388 1388-9 1389	13
13 Richard II.	B	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1389 1389-90 1390	14
14 Richard II.	A	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1390 1390-1 1391	15

Lancastria :—*Viccomesitatus Lancastrie est in manu Johannis Ducis Lancastrie et habet totum Comitatum tanquam Comes Palatinus a xxvij^o die Februarii anno Regis Edwardi avi Regis nunc ad totam vitam suam sicut continetur in memorandis de anno primo Regis nunc inter Recorda de termino Sancti Michaelis.*—Exchequer King's Remembrancer's Memoranda Roll, 14 Ric. 2. *Adventus viccomesitum ad Scaccarium in crastino Clausi Pasche.*"

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	AnnoRegalitatis.
15 Richard II.	A G F	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1391 1391-2 1392	16
16 Richard II.	E	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1392 1392-3 1393	17
17 Richard II.	D	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1393 1393-4 1394	18
18 Richard II.	C	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1394 1394-5 1395	19
19 Richard II.	B A	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1395 1395-6 1396	20
20 Richard II.	G	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1396 1396-7 1397	21

John of Gaunt.

English Regnal Years.	Year Letters.	Leading Dates.	A. D.	Anno Regalitis.
21 Richard II.	G F	22 June 1 January 27 February 28 February 25 March 21 June	1397 1397-8 1398	22
22 Richard II.	E	22 June 1 January 3 February 25 March 21 June	1398 1398-9 1399	
23 Richard II.		22 June 29 September		



After the death of *John of Gaunt* [3 Feb. 1398-9], and until the accession of *Henry the Fourth* to the Crown, the estates of the Duke of Lancaster were dealt with by the reigning sovereign.

And from the date of *Henry the Fourth's* accession, the Ducal Years and the Regnal Years of the sovereign corresponded. For, although Henry, the son of Henry the Fourth, was created Duke of Lancaster on the 10th of November, 1399, after the accession of his father to the throne, yet it appears by the Records that he exercised no Palatinate jurisdiction.

Recent regulations concerning the jurisdiction of the Palatinate Courts are to be met with in the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act," 36 and 37 Victoria, chap. 66.

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